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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Vol. XXI, No. 3



September, 1925

## SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Trade-union movement and wages in Brazil  
Union scales of wages and hours of labor  
Employment in selected industries  
Referendum on Missouri workmen's compensation law  
Index numbers of building construction and population  
Crisis in English coal-mining industry

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1925





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JAMES A. HARRIS, Secretary  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
THOMAS STANTON, Chief Clerk

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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## Trade-Union Movement and Wages in Brazil<sup>1</sup>

By JAMES A. ROWAN, of Rio de Janeiro

ANY consideration of labor organizations in Brazil impresses one immediately with the futility of making comparisons with similar organizations in English-speaking countries and of attempting to define either by pointing out their differences.

Growth of trade-unionism is dependent largely upon industrial development, and the explanation of the backwardness of labor organization in Brazil lies in the fact that Brazil is almost entirely an agricultural country with few industries.

At present over one-half of the country's commerce is connected with the growing, roasting, selling, and buying of her staple product, coffee. Of organizations among the workers in the coffee industry there are almost none. The extensive fazenda or plantation system of growing coffee militates against the organization of the workers, because it approaches very closely the old system of feudalism. Life on the coffee plantation is similar to that in a little kingdom. Ordinarily the only way in which an individual can affect working conditions is by leaving for some other coffee plantation. And there is no record of any man being able to take enough of his co-workers along with him to cause a crisis in the coffee-growing industry. Very often the workers' homes are owned by the "fazendeiro"; the religion of the workers is determined by him, and every phase of their existence is subject to his power.

The conditions under which the other agricultural products of the country are grown place very definite obstacles in the way of any extensive organizations of labor.

The country is industrialized to a very small extent, even in the most progressive parts. The factory system is almost entirely unknown except for certain trades in which national manufacturers are trying, with the assistance of a very heavy import tax, to meet foreign competition. There are numerous small factories, but these are widely separated and in different trades, so that it is almost impossible to weld together a group of workers in the same trade powerful enough to force a wage increase or to produce any considerable change in working conditions.

For these reasons and for many others the only labor unions that exist in Brazil are composed of workers who in other countries would wield a comparatively small influence in labor affairs. The steel workers, the miners, and the railroad employees have a relatively

<sup>1</sup> The first of two articles dealing with the organized labor movement in Brazil.

unimportant share in labor organization in Brazil because of their very small numbers. Of course this condition is changing and will continue to change as the enormous resources of the country are opened up. But at the present time, the organizations of clerks, of waiters, of taxi drivers, of workers in the building trades, of cooks, of garment workers, of dock laborers, of bakers, and of printers are the most important in the country, in so far as labor organization is important in Brazil.

While a large proportion of workers of all kinds are organized, the tendency seems to be toward organizing general labor unions which admit members from almost any trade. This fact may detract from the unions' efficiency, but in view of the small unions that would be produced if they separated individual crafts into unions the present system is probably as advantageous as any other.

#### Objects of Brazilian Labor Unions

THE primary objects of the labor union in Brazil seem to be to protect its members in time of sickness and to provide professional services that otherwise would be unavailable, such, for instance, as dental and medical attention at reduced rates. Cooperation among members of the same organization in their services toward each other reduces greatly many of the costs of living that are very high in Brazil. These organizations are very active socially, some of them devoting more time and money to promoting social affairs than to betterment of working conditions.

The reasons for (what would seem to the mind of the fraternally inclined English-speaking laborite) the colorlessness of the Brazilian trade-union movement, is due to the absence, in Brazil, of the stress under which the northerner works. There is less need for organization and for work of any kind than there is in the competitive countries of the north. The racial elements and the climatic conditions are such that no intense organizing is necessary for the making of a living and for protection against capital. There is no such thing as land starvation in Brazil; due to the sparseness of population, making a living is easy, perhaps too easy. A great deal of the energy shown by the immigrant upon his arrival here is lost soon after, particularly if he goes north into the warmer parts of the country.

#### Labor Movement in the Various Brazilian Cities

ORGANIZATION of labor unions in Brazil has been very naturally limited to the larger cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Santos. At the city of Santos, the world's largest coffee port, every group of workers has its own association or guild to which the members pay fees, receiving in return medical attention, part pay during illness, and other benefits. In certain of these organizations the directorate has the power to call the members out on strike, usually after a favorable vote by a majority of the members, in order to force an increase in wages or to secure some other reform. Strikes have been called by the dock company laborers, by the teamsters, by the independent stevedores, by laborers on building operations, by certain groups of laborers on the Sao Paulo Railway, and by others.

*Santos.*—While the associations of workers in Santos have been more active, perhaps, than those elsewhere in the country, they are not actually strong labor unions and so far as is known, are not united into any strong federation. The work of the dock laborers and others engaged in transporting coffee is very important to Brazil and to the rest of the world, because Santos is the none-too-capable outlet through which the world's coffee pours, and any interference with its functions is likely to have an uncomfortable reaction on the purse of anyone who drinks or buys coffee.

At Santos the ordinary laborer employed on the wharves by the dock company receives 9.6 milreis<sup>2</sup> per day of eight hours, lasting from 7 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. These men receive 2 milreis for each hour of overtime, or for work on Sundays or holidays. As the number of holidays is very large in Brazil, the incomes of the workingmen are very materially increased by this overtime agreement. The teamsters are regarded as skilled laborers and receive 15 milreis per day. The Sao Paulo Railway and the City of Santos Improvement Co., both very large employers of labor, have wage scales for common labor ranging upward from approximately 10 milreis a day. In Santos more than 70 per cent of the people are engaged in manual labor.

*Sao Paulo.*—In the city of Sao Paulo, perhaps the most progressive in Brazil and one of the fastest-growing cities in South America, there are very few labor organizations of any kind. The associations that do exist apparently have no influence toward raising wages, being formed for the sole purpose of giving benefits of the kind mentioned earlier in this article. These organizations are able to function only with the approval of the employers, and cooperate very little with each other.

The strongest labor organization in existence at the present time in the city of Sao Paulo is the União Auxiliadora Paulista, the constitution of which appears below.

#### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE UNIÃO AUXILIADORA PAULISTA

##### *Denominations, headquarters, and objectives*

ARTICLE 1. The União Auxiliadora Paulista was founded on November 5, 1922, in the capital of the State of Sao Paulo, where it has its headquarters and legal residence. It is composed of people without regard to class or to professional, religious, or race prejudice; its duration is indefinite and its objectives are to give financial help to its members in accordance with these by-laws.

##### *Admission to membership*

ART. 2. Candidates to be admitted as paying members of this association must fulfill the following conditions:

- (1) Be in good health and have a medical certificate from doctor indicated by the board.
- (2) A new member found suffering from any chronic disease shall be expelled from membership, losing all of his rights.
- (3) Be of good conduct socially and morally.
- (4) Be more than 14 and less than 50 years of age.
- (5) Have no physical defects which prevent his working or may cause future deformities.
- (6) The following are considered as physical defects: Blindness, or deformity, of arms or legs.

<sup>2</sup> Paper milreis is worth about 12 cents.



(7) Be proposed by a member who is more than 18 years of age, said proposal being accompanied by the name, the nationality, address, and profession or trade of the applicant for membership.

(8) Pay an entrance fee of 10 milreis and pay monthly dues; if over 18 years of age, being then included in class A. Minors pay 5 milreis entrance fee and their monthly dues, and are put into class B.

(9) Members over 18 pay 2 milreis per month as dues and those under 18 years pay 1 milreis.

(10) The entrance fee may be paid in four monthly installments.

#### *Classes of members*

ART. 3. Members are divided into five classes as follows:

(1) Paying members, i.e., those who have paid entrance fees and pay monthly dues.

(2) Those who for 12 months have asked for no assistance, and those who bring in five new members.

(3) Nonmembers who donate 500 milreis or more to the union.

(4) Honorary members (outsiders who have greatly helped the union).

(5) Charter members who joined the union at the first meeting, November 5, 1922.

#### *Members' rights*

ART. 4. All members who have paid their dues have the privilege of proposing new rights.

ART. 5. Members, with the exception of honorary members, have the right to benefits as follows:

(1) Class A members, when sick and unable to work, on presenting medical certificates—4 milreis for the first 3 days; 3 milreis for the next 9 days; 2 milreis thereafter up to 120 days, after which the extension of further aid shall be optional with the board.<sup>3</sup>

(2) Class B members—one-half of the above benefits.

(3) Members who fall sick several times in close succession at intervals of less than six months shall receive benefits in accordance with the provisions of section (1) above, until they have been sick 180 days.

(4) Members who have exhausted the benefits payable under section (1) shall receive no further aid until after the expiration of 180 days.

(5) Payment of benefits shall be suspended when doctor declares the member able to work.

(6) Benefits become payable three days after the board is informed in writing of the member's sickness.

(7) Members may withdraw from membership, temporarily, upon written application to the board specifying the period for which withdrawal is desired.

(8) Members granted six months' suspension of membership reenter upon the enjoyment of their rights as members 30 days after termination of the suspension period.

(9) The union will pay funeral benefits of 150 milreis to class A members and of 75 milreis to class B members.

#### *Duration of rights*

ART. 8. After the expiration of the periods specified below, counting from the date of their admittance and after the payment of the entrance fees and dues, members have the following rights:

(1) After six months they are entitled to receive the aid provided for in article 4.

(2) After 12 months they have the right to debate and to vote or be voted for in the general meetings; also to request the board to call a general meeting.

(3) Minors of 18 years of age or less may not debate in general assemblies, nor vote or be voted for. They may not propose new members except under certain conditions.

#### *Duties of members*

ART. 9. The following are the members' obligations as regards the union:

(1) To serve in the offices to which they are elected.

<sup>3</sup> Presumably these are daily benefits.

(2) To abide by the resolutions of the union and its various locals, of the general meeting and of the board, when these are in accordance with the law.

(3) To fulfill the by-law regulations with the greatest care.

(4) To be present at all general meetings and, when invited, at board meetings.

(5) To notify the board in writing, as soon as possible, when they become sick.

(6) To pay their monthly dues punctually, even when sick or temporarily suspended.

(7) Upon the death of a member, to pay a funeral assessment—Class A members to pay 1 milreis, and Class B members 500 reis.

(8) To accept any post offered them by election or appointment, declining only for just reasons within two days.

(9) To make all complaints and communications to board in writing, so that the same will be legal.

(10) To resign from any administrative position in the union if having any business relations whatsoever with the union.

#### *Penalties*

ART. 10. Members two months behind in their dues without just cause shall be suspended or lose all social rights, but may be reinstated 30 days after liquidating their debt to the union.

ART. 11. The following members will be expelled, losing all payments made into the union:

(1) Members six months behind in dues.

(2) Members whose acts, direct or indirect, injure the union.

(3) Members found guilty of infamous crimes.

(4) Directors who refuse to inform their successors of action already taken.

(5) Members found working at their own or any other trade while receiving sick benefits shall lose their social rights for six months.

ART. 12. Directors who fail to appear at three meetings in succession without just cause automatically vacate their office.

ART. 13. The board may inflict other penalties not herein specified, notifying the general meeting of same.

ART. 14. The punished member may appeal against penalties imposed on him by proper petition to the first general meeting or to a special meeting, furnishing evidence in defense.

#### *Composition and election of the board*

ART. 15. The union board shall be composed of 12 members as follows: President, vice president, first and second secretaries, first and second treasurers, and 6 members of the council, elected for one year in general meeting by majority vote. At same time three substitutes for members of the council shall be elected, who shall take office only when a vacancy occurs.

ART. 16. The board shall be elected at a general meeting held the first fortnight in June and take office the first fortnight in July.

ART. 17. The board shall be responsible to the union for its acts and also for its administration.

#### *Duties of the board*

ART. 18. The duties of the board shall be:

(1) To see that the provisions of these by-laws and the resolutions of the general meeting are carried out.

(2) To manage all social affairs and take proper care of union property, always with a view to maximum security and economic development.

(3) To call a general meeting at the times stated herein and also special meetings when necessary or requested, action being taken only after deliberation at sessions of the board.

(4) The board must meet regularly twice a week, oftener if deemed necessary.

(5) To pass upon applications for membership.

(6) To suspend or expel members who violate the by-laws, notifying the next general meeting of same.

(7) To give an account of their acts to the June and December general meetings.

(8) Make reports of its administration during the year, with full details of receipts and expenditures.

(9) To appoint committees to investigate cases of members receiving sick pay.

(10) To represent the union at solemn ceremonies not political or religious.

(11) To promote, whenever opportune, festivals for the benefit of the union.

(12) To call up substitutes in the proper order to fill vacancies on the board or any other vacant posts.

(13) To take proper steps on any difficult case unforeseen in these by-laws and inform a general meeting of same.

ART. 19. The president's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To preside at sessions of the board, explaining the business in hand and submitting the same for discussion, in proper order.

(2) To call regular and special meetings.

(3) To sign, jointly with the first secretary and treasurer, receipts, orders, or documents relating to union property.

(4) To initial the union books and to sign declarations of opening and closing of same.

(5) To sign acts of the board and union meetings.

(6) To make out, with the help of the first secretary and other members, the board's annual report.

(7) To have the second president substitute for him when he is forced to be absent for more than seven days or whenever he is unable to be present at meetings.

ART. 20. The vice president's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To substitute for the president whenever necessary.

ART. 21. The first secretary's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To see to it that the union's books are made out as scrupulously and as clearly as possible and to keep in proper order all correspondence, the register of members, and other business in the proper books.

(2) To notify, within three days, persons newly admitted to membership, members elected or appointed to any position or committee, and members suspended or expelled.

(3) To copy in the proper books all official documents and letters.

(4) To make out and sign acts of meetings and sessions of the board, to read the minutes of previous sessions, to make out and sign all notices and correspondence, and to give in full any information required by members.

(5) To fulfill the duties of the first and second presidents when necessary.

ART. 22. The second secretary's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To aid the first secretary in all his duties, substituting for him when necessary.

ART. 23. The first treasurer's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To receive and sign receipts and take care of all contributions, donations, interest, and other items of value intrusted to him, being responsible for same in case of loss.

(2) To make all payments legally authorized by the president and take care of receipts of payments made. He is forbidden to dispose of any sum or documents without above-mentioned authorization.

(3) To deposit surplus money as agreed upon with his colleagues in the administration, said deposits to be made in banks or establishments of credit, the treasurer being forbidden to hold money to meet unforeseen expenses.

(4) To make up his cash book and to present his monthly balance sheet to the session of the board.

(5) To keep all his books properly posted so as to show clearly and accurately the financial condition of the union.

(6) To render the reports called for in sections (1) and (4) of article 31, placing his books at the disposal of the auditing committee and furnishing all information desired within a period of 30 days when said committee is functioning.

(7) To present to the board in session a list of all members in arrears with their dues, in order that the penalties stipulated in these by-laws may be applied.

(8) To sign all union receipts and the receipts for monthly contributions of members.

(9) To sign, jointly with the president and the first secretary, documents and orders for raising funds or withdrawing money deposited.

ART. 24. The second treasurer's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To substitute for the first treasurer whenever necessary. The board must balance the first treasurer's accounts before the second treasurer may assume his duties.

ART. 25. The duties of the members of the council shall be as follows:

(1) To take part in all board meetings, entering into discussions and giving their opinions pro and con on all business presented.



*Auditing committee*

ART. 26. The auditing committee shall be composed of three members, elected by the general meeting, its only duties being to examine the financial accounts of the union, to make up and read its report before the general meeting in the second fortnight in July, or to submit a written report to a session of the board during the first fortnight in January, said data to cover the period up to at least 30 days of the time of submitting the report.

ART. 27. The auditing committee shall be elected twice a year, at the June and December meetings so that it may verify the half-yearly financial statements of the union.

ART. 28. The auditing committee's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To examine carefully and minutely all documents and accounts that prove the receipts and expenditures of money and other union values; to check orders, receipts, and other documents, seeing that they are in the form demanded by the by-laws, and to obtain from the treasurer documents showing union's assets and liabilities.

(2) To make a written report on the result of this inspection, said report to be signed by all members of the committee, and to be a clear and frank statement as to the use, good or bad, of union property.

*Meetings*

ART. 29. General meetings may be regular or special, and their decisions, as long as in conformity with the by-laws, are final. Only members in full enjoyment of their rights may take part in general meetings.

ART. 30. Members are considered to be in full enjoyment of association rights when all their dues are paid and if they are not undergoing punishment for any infraction of the by-laws.

ART. 31. Regular general meetings are those held at times stipulated in the by-laws, their function being as follows:

(1) During the first fortnight of June to elect a new board of directors and auditing committee and to deal with the report, verification of accounts, and other business presented by the board.

(2) During the first fortnight in July to witness the installation of the new board and to approve the retiring auditing committee's report.

(3) On November 5 of each year to meet in commemoration of the foundation of the União Auxiliadora Paulista. This meeting is presided over by the president of the board, and members of the board and their families and other people invited by the board should be present.

(4) During the second fortnight in December to elect a new auditing committee, at which time the board shall submit its accounts and other matters of social interest shall be discussed.

ART. 32. Special general meetings are those that have no stated time and no stated matters to discuss, but are called when required or decided upon by the board.

ART. 33. Special general meetings may be requested by petition of at least 21 members.

(1) Such special meetings, in order to be considered legal, must be attended by more than two-thirds of the members notified, otherwise those who sign the petition will be obliged to pay all expenses.

ART. 34. When owing to lack of proper attendance former meetings were not held the board may call in succession as many as three special general meetings.

ART. 35. A meeting is considered legal under the following conditions:

(1) When composed of adults of more than 18 years of age who have paid their dues into the treasury in accordance with section (2) of article 8.

(2) When, at the first call, at least 21 members appear; if at that time there are not sufficient members present, a second meeting shall be called within eight days, which will be legal if attended by at least two-thirds of the legally stipulated number of members; if, finally, sufficient members do not appear at the second call, a third meeting may be called and held with any number of members.

(3) Meetings shall be postponed when, half an hour after the second call, it is evident that the legal number of members are not present.

ART. 36. The president of the board may not preside at a general meeting; he must, therefore, see to the election, from among those present, of a presiding officer, and if the person so elected accepts the chairmanship, a secretary and a

member of the auditing committee shall be called to help him; the meeting shall be opened by the reading and approval of the minutes, the next order of business being that mentioned in the call to the meeting.

ART. 37. In case of a vacancy on the board an election must be held immediately.

ART. 38. The president, or any other member of the board, shall sit with the chairman in order to furnish any information requested.

ART. 39. The chairman's duties shall be as follows:

(1) To let each one speak in his turn, and to stop him when he exceeds time limit or does not use proper language.

(2) To forbid the use of expressions that may hurt the feelings of any member of the board, insisting upon the withdrawal of any such expressions, and, if the speaker refuses, to see that the latter does not speak again during the session.

(3) If the time of the meeting is being wasted in useless discussion the chairman may suspend the meeting for 15 minutes, and if at the end of that time order is not restored he shall call another meeting for eight days later.

ART. 40. No one shall be allowed to be represented by an attorney at meetings.

ART. 41. At elections the chairman shall appoint two examiners and two inspectors to verify votes.

ART. 42. At elections all work should be concluded on the same day.

ART. 43. Notices calling general meetings shall be made by means of circulars sent out to each member and through the columns of the papers that have the largest circulation.

#### *Elections*

ART. 44. Election shall be by secret vote, and ballots may be made out by hand or may be typewritten on white paper. Ballots on which the names are incomplete shall not be counted.

ART. 45. At board elections the names of the candidates for the different positions shall be written in the following order: President, vice president, first secretary, second secretary, first treasurer, and second treasurer, followed by the names of the six councilors, three substitutes, and three members of the auditing committee.

ART. 46. Only members who have paid their dues in accordance with section (2) of article 8 are entitled to vote, and in order that this provision may be carried out the board shall submit to the meeting a list of members in enjoyment of their social rights.

ART. 47. Only members over 21 years of age, able to read and write, are eligible for election.

ART. 48. Before the voting begins the ballot box shall be opened and shown to those present, and immediately afterwards shall be closed and placed in the charge of those presiding at the meeting.

ART. 49. The election shall take place immediately afterwards, voters coming up in the order called by the chairman in accordance with the roster of those present.

ART. 50. After the roll call there shall be an interval of 10 minutes in which to wait for late comers, and then the ballot box shall be opened and the votes counted by those charged with this duty.

ART. 51. In case any person elected refuses to accept office the man who has the next greatest number of votes shall be considered to be elected, and if he also refuses, the office shall be considered vacant and a new election held.

ART. 52. The minutes of the election meeting shall be made out immediately after the counting of the votes. Discussions shall be held as regards same, and after approval of the minutes they shall be signed by those presiding at the meeting.

ART. 53. Once the election is finished and the votes have been counted and the names of those elected announced, the chairman shall have placards posted where everyone can see them, containing the names of all persons elected and all candidates for the election. These placards shall be signed by those in charge of the election.

#### *General provisions*

ART. 54. The União Auxiliadora Paulista, founded in the city of Sao Paulo in November 5, 1922, shall not be dissolved as long as it has at least 25 paying members, and even then when these members in general meeting unanimously agree to same.

ART. 55. In case of dissolution a liquidating committee shall be appointed to pay all union debts, and the money left over shall be paid to members receiving sick pay, preference being given to those who are really invalids and in poverty.

ART. 56. Union property shall consist of all assets in cash and shall be deposited monthly in some establishment of credit in the State capital, the amount necessary for expenses being retained by the treasurer.

ART. 57. On completion of its term of office the board shall deliver to its legal successors all property of the union, by means of an inventory, receiving from the new board a receipt signed by all members of same, and this receipt shall be copied in a special book.

ART. 58. These by-laws shall not be changed until two years after their going into effect and thereafter only by a resolution of the general meeting.

ART. 59. The present by-laws shall come into force and have legal value before the union 30 days after being registered in the books of the general registry of mortgages of the State capital.

ART. 60. The members of the União Auxiliadora Paulista, shall have no financial responsibility for obligations contracted by representatives of the União Auxiliadora Paulista, whether in their own name or in the name of the union.

ART. 61. The first president and, in his absence, the vice president are the only ones properly authorized to represent the União Auxiliadora Paulista in lawsuits or otherwise.

### Wages

DAILY wages of some of the skilled workers in Sao Paulo are as follows:

	Milreis
Carpenters.....	9-14
Blacksmiths.....	8-11
Bricklayers.....	9-14
Bricklayers' helpers.....	4-7

The table below shows the monthly wages paid to specified classes of rural workers in the various municipalities of Sao Paulo:

MONTHLY WAGES OF SPECIFIED WORKERS IN MUNICIPALITIES OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, 1925

Municipality	Hatchet men	Operators of agricultural machinery	Coffee pickers	Carters	Plowmen	Rakers	Laborers
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Agudos.....	150-200	180-300	150-200	150-200	150-200	150-180	120-180
Albuquerque Lins.....	150-200	200-300	140-200	150-200	150-200		
Altinópolis.....	120-180	200-250	120-180	120-180	120-180	120-160	90-100
Angatuba.....	160-200	220-300	160-200	180-200	180-250	120-180	80-100
Anhemby.....	150-180		150-160	150-180	180-250	120-130	130-200
Annapolis.....	120-150		100-150	100-125		100	
Apiaty.....	60-75		55-70	50-60	70-90		
Aracatiguama.....	100-120		95-120	95-120	150-200	85-100	
Aracatuba.....	180-250	200-280	160-200	160-200	200-250	150-200	
Araras.....	200	180-250	100-120	100-140	100-160		
Areas.....		120-150	80-90	100-120		80-100	
Aricanduva.....	160	150-200	100-120	100-150	100-180		
Assis.....	160-200	150-200	130-190	150-200	150-200	120-180	100-120
Atibaia.....	120	125-180	90-130	95-155	120-160	120	100
Avare.....	100-160	160-200	120-150	120-180	120-180	120	90-100
Bananal.....	100-150	180-250	100-180	100-180	120-200	90-130	85-150
Barra Bonita.....	150-200	200-300	130-180	150-180	150-200	130-160	
Batataes.....	130-200	200-250	120-180	120-180	120-180	100-140	110-130
Bauru.....	130-180	130-280	120-180	120-200	120-175	100-120	
Bela de Pedra.....		200-300	120-180	150-200	150-200	100-180	
Birigui.....	145-180	180-200	145-180	145-200		125-180	
Boa Esperanca.....	200	200-300	140-160	140-180	140-180	120-150	120
Bofete (Rio Bonito).....	150-180	180-200	100-160	120-180	120-180	150	100
Bom Sucesso.....	100-120	120-180	90-100	90-120	90-125	80-100	70-90
Botucatu.....	175-200	150-200	130-180	150-180	150-180	150-160	
Braganca.....	90-120	120-180	90-120	90-120	90-120	80	60-80
Brodowsky.....	175	150-200	100-150	125	125-175	130-150	120
Brotas.....	120-160	140-180	90-120	90-120	100-120	100	75-90
Buquira.....			90-100	70-100	90-100		



MONTHLY WAGES OF SPECIFIED WORKERS IN MUNICIPALITIES OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, 1925—Continued

Municipality	Hatchet men	Operators of agricultural machinery	Coffee pickers	Carters	Plowmen	Rakers	Laborers
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Cabreúva.....	100-150	120-175	100-120	100-130	120-200	100-120	
Cacapava.....	180	150-190	100	100-120	120-150	100	80-90
Cachoeira.....			70-90	75-95		70-90	
Caconde.....	120-180	150-200	100-120	100-125	100-125	100-125	70-90
Cajuru.....	120-160	150-210	120-130	130	120-150	120-130	90-100
Campinas.....	100-150	150-250	100-150	100-160	120-180	100-150	
Campo Largo.....	150	160-180	150	120-150	180-200	150	
Campos Novos.....	120-160	150-200	120-150	120-160	160	120-160	100
Cananea.....	80-100	180-250	70-90	70-90		70-90	
Capivary.....	100-120	150-180	100-150	100-150	100-180	100-120	90-100
Casa Branca.....	120-140	160-200	120-150	120-150	160-200	100-120	90-120
Conceicao de M. Alegre.....	160-200	180-250	120-160	120-180			100
Conchias.....	125	150-180	100-120	100-130	120-160		100
Cotia.....	80-90		60-70	70-90	80-100	60-70	70-80
Descalvado.....	160-180	180-250	130-150	140-150	160-165	130-160	120-140
Dourado.....	130-160	200-300	120-150	120-160	120-180	120-130	90-120
Esp. Santo do Turvo.....	120-180	120-180	120-180	120-180		120-150	90-120
Fartura.....	150-200	160-200	120-150	140-180	140-200	120-160	
Faxina.....	100-150	150-250	100-110	100-140	100-130	100-130	60-80
Guaratingueta.....	100-150	120-180	100-150	100-150	120-180	100-150	80-120
Guarehy.....	125	125-180	100-125	100-125	120-150	100-125	
Guariba.....	100-130	200-250	100-150	100-180	150-200	100-130	100
Guarulhos.....		180-200	90	100	100-150		
Ibitinga.....	120-160	150-250	100-130	100-150	120-150	100-120	90-100
Ibira.....	120-180	150-280	100-150	160-180	120-150	120-150	90-120
Igarapava.....	130-180	160-200	120-180	120-180	120-180	100-150	100-120
Igarata.....	80-100	100-150	80-100	80-100		80-100	
Iguape.....	120-145	200-300	120-150	120-180	120-185	120	
Indaiatuba.....	100-150	100-180	100-120	100-120	100-130	100-150	90-100
Ipaussu.....	150-180	200-250	120-150	120-180	120-180	120-150	
Iporanga.....	95-120		90-120			95-100	75-90
Itabera.....	120-180		120-180	120-180		120-180	
Itajoby.....	180	180-250	120-150	130-160	160-180	140-180	150-160
Itanhaen.....	120-180		100-130			110-150	
Itapecerica.....	65-90		50-90	70-100	65-100	60-90	50-80
Itapetininga.....		200-250	100-125	120-180	125-200		
Itapira.....		130-220	100-150	160-180	100-160		
Itahy.....			70-100				
Itatinga.....		150-180	100-120	100-135	100-135		
Itapolis.....	150-175	160-200	100-130	100-130	100-150	120-150	100
Itaporanga.....		150-180	100-120	100-120	120-180		
Itarare.....	100-125		100-125	100-125		100-125	
Itatiba.....			90-100	90-100	100-120		80-90
Itu.....	100-120	150-200	100-120	100-130	100		
Ituverava.....	120-160	200-300	100-125	100-125	120-180	100-150	100-150
Jaboticabal.....		160-200	120-150	120-160	120-160		
Jacarehy.....	150-180	180-200	100-120	100-130	100-150	100-120	100
Jahu.....	180-200	180-250	140-180	140-180	160-200		
Jambeiro.....		150-200	95-100	95-120			80-100
Jardinopolis.....	100-150	120-200	100-120	100-130	100-150	100-120	80-100
Jatahy.....	125	125-150	100-120	100-150	100-150	100-120	
Joannopolis.....		150-200	100-120	120-150			
Jundiaby.....			120-150	120-160	120-180		80
Juquery.....	100-140		90-100	90-100	90-120	90	
Lagoinha.....				100-120		100	
Laranjal.....	150-180	200-250	130-160	130-160	150-180	120-150	100-120
Lencoes.....	190-240	180-250	160-200	160-200	160-225	160-200	150-200
Leme.....		150-200	100	100-120	100-120	100-180	
Limeira.....	100-120	150-200	100	100	120	100-120	90-100
Lorena.....	80-100	125-180	75-100	75-100	90-100	70-100	50-95
Mattao.....	100-120	150-200	100-110	100-120	100-130	100-110	90-100
Mineiros.....	100-120	150-180	90-100	90-120	100-200	95-100	80-100
Mogy Mirim.....		200-300	150-180	150-180	150-200		
Monte Alto.....	120-160	160-200	100-120	100-150	100-125	100	100
Monte Azul.....		200-250	120-180	120-180	120-180		100
Monte Mor.....	100-120	100-180	100	100	100-140	90-100	
Nazareth.....	100-120		100		120-140		
Novo Horizonte.....	130-180	180-200	130-180	130-180	130-200	100-130	100-120
Oleo.....		150-200	100-120	100-120	100-120		
Olympia.....	180-220	200-250	130-180	130-190	130-200	130-180	150-180
Ourinhos.....		150-250	100-120	100-130			
Orlandia.....	160-180	200-250	120-160	120-160	100-180	130-160	100-150
Palmeiras.....		160-200	120-150	120-150	120-150		
Parahybuna.....	60-90	60-80	60-80			60-80	

## MONTHLY WAGES OF SPECIFIED WORKERS IN MUNICIPALITIES OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, 1925—Continued

Municipality	Hatchet men	Operators of agricultural machinery	Coffee pickers	Carters	Plowmen	Rakers	Laborers
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Parahyba	100-120	100-120	90-110	100-120	100-200	100-200	75- 95
Patrocínio do Sapuê	100-130	100-150	100	100	120	90-100	150-180
Pedernêiras	150-180	180-250	150-180	150-180	150-200	130-160	100
Pennapolis	150-180	200-300	150-180	150-180	150-250	120-160	120-130
Pereiras	120	150-170	100	100-120	100-120	120	80-100
Pindamonhangaba	150-180	150-200	125-135	120-150	120-140	120-130	30- 50
Pedregulho		200-300	100-125	100-125			120-140
Pedreira		150-180	100-150	120-150	100-150	150-200	80-100
Pilar		120-150	55- 85	65- 90	85-100		120-140
Pinhal	150-180	150-250	120-160	120-160	120-160	140-160	80-100
Piracala	120-180	120-180	80-100	100-120	100-155	100-120	100
Piracicaba	120-180	150-200	100-120	100-130	120-150	120	100-120
Piraju	120-180	150-200	120-150	120-150	120-150	100-130	80-120
Pirassununga	120-160	150-200	100-120	100-150	100-150	100-120	120-180
Pitangueiras	160-220	200-300	150-220	150-200	150-250	150-180	80- 95
Piquete	100-130	150-180	100	100	120	90-100	120-140
Platina	120-180		100-150			100-150	100-120
Porto Feliz	120-180	150-200	120-150	120-150	120-150	120-150	100-120
Presidente Prudente	150-200	120-180	120-180	120-200		120-180	100-120
Redempção	65- 85	100-150	60- 75	60- 80	60- 80	60- 65	60
Ribeirão Preto	150-180	200-250	120-180	120-180	150-200		100-130
Ribeira	60- 80		60- 70			60- 75	120
Ribeirão Bonito	150-180	150-200	120-160	120-180	120-180	120-160	120
Ribeirão Branco	60- 90		55- 75	60- 75	70-100	55- 70	120
Rio das Pretas	120-160	160-200	120-150	120-165	130-180	120	80-100
Rio Preto	120-140	150-200	100-150	100-160	100-160	100-120	100
Sallesópolis	140-160		90-100	90-120	120-150	100-140	100
Salto	150		125	125	150	125	100-120
Salto Grande	130-180	200	120-150	120-160	120-200	120-150	100
Santa Adélia		160-250	120	100-150	100-180		100
Santa Barbara	100-150	120-160	90-110	90-120	100-150	100	90-100
Santa B. do Rio Pardo	120-160	150-200	90-110	100-130	100-150	100-180	
Santa Branca			50- 75	50- 75	70-100		60- 95
S. Bento do Sapucahy	95-130	125	70- 95	80-100	80-100	70- 95	85-100
Sta. Cruz da Conceição	130-160	150-200	90-100	100-120	110-135	100-130	100-120
Sta. Cruz do R. Pardo	120-180	150-250	100-130	100-150	100-150	100-150	50- 70
Santa Isabel			60- 80	60- 90		60- 80	100
Santa Rosa		200	110-130	110-130	130	130	100
Sta. Ant. de Alegria	100-150	180-250	100-150	100-180	120-180		100
S. Joao da B. Vista	120-160	180-250	120-150	120-160	120-160	100-120	95-120
Sao Joao da Boacaina	160-200	200-250	120-150	120-180	180-250	125-150	100
Sao Jose do Rio Pardo	125-150	150-200	120-150	120-150	130-150	125-150	100
S. Jose dos Campos	125-185	130-200	100-130	100-130	100-130	100-130	100
Sao Manuel		160-220	120-150	120-160	120-160		100
S. Miguel Archanjo	75-100	150-180	75-100	75-100	100-130	75- 90	75
Sao Pedro		200-300	100-120	125-150	120-160		
S. Pedro do Turvo			100-130	120-150	150-160		
Sao Simao		180-200	120-150	120-150	150-200		
Sao Vicente	150-180		140-180	140-180		130-160	
Sarapuhy	80-100	100-120	60- 90	70- 90	80-100	70- 80	
Serra Negra	90-100	150-180	100-120	100-120	100-160	90-100	
Sertãozinho	150-190	200-250	120-150	120-180	120-180	100-120	100-120
Sorocaba	100-120		100-150	120-180	120-180	100-120	70- 90
Tabapuan		140-160	100-120	100-120	100-120	100-120	100-120
Tambahu	140-180	180-280	130-160	130-180	130-185	120	100
Taquaritinga	120-150	150-250	100-120	100-150	100-150	100-130	100
Tatuhy	120-150	180-250	100-150	100-150	150-200	100-150	90-120
Tiete		150-200	100	120	150		
Ubatuba	60- 70		45- 65	45- 65		45- 65	
Vargem Grande	100-120	150-200	90-100	100-120	100-150	100	90-120
Villa Bella	60- 90		60- 90	60- 90		50	
Viradouro		200-250	90-120	90-150	150-200		
Xiririca			60- 80	60- 80		60- 80	

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

## Labor Conditions in Shansi, China

**A**N ARTICLE in the Chinese Economic Monthly, June, 1925 (pp. 20-24), published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, gives an account of labor conditions in the Province of Shansi, China.

During the past decade wages in the Province have advanced 100 to 200 per cent. Ten years ago wages were paid in "cash" and the monthly wages of a journeyman, without food, amounted to from 5,000 to 8,000 cash (\$1.80 to \$3, Mexican,<sup>1</sup> according to the present exchange rate), or, with subsistence, 3,000 cash less. Owing to the high cost of living and the depreciation of copper currency, however, laborers are now paid in Mexican dollars. The following table shows the current daily and monthly wage rates of the different classes of laborers in Taiyuen, the provincial capital, wages in Taiyuen being slightly higher than in other parts of the Province.

DAILY AND MONTHLY WAGES (IN MEXICAN DOLLARS) OF CHINESE WORKERS IN TAIYUEN, WITH AND WITHOUT BOARD  
[Mexican dollar=approximately 50 cents, United States currency]

Class of worker	Daily wages		Monthly wages	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
Weavers, cotton	\$0.20-\$0.25	\$0.30-\$0.35	\$5-\$7	.\$7-\$9
Scutchers, cotton	.20- .25	.30- .35	5-7	7-9
Dyers			3-5	
Tailors	.30- .35	.40- .45	4-6	
Shoemakers:				
Chinese shoes			3-4	
Foreign-style shoes			5-8	
Fur and skin trimmers	.35	.45	5	8
Brewery workers	.20- .30		3-5	
Tobacco factory workers	.20		3-5	
Rice mill workers	.15- .20	.25- .30	3	
Carpenters and bricklayers		.30- .35	3-5	
Stonemasons		.30- .40	4-6	
Ironworkers		.30- .35	3-5	
Brick burners			3	
Joiners and cabinetmakers		.30- .40	3-5	
Wheelwrights		.30- .40	3-5	
Gold, silver, or brass smiths		.30- .40	4-6	
Mat weavers and wicker-work basket makers		.20- .30	3	
Paper-mounting and wall-paper workers		.30- .40	4-5	
Bag and sack makers			3-4	
Painters		.30- .40	4-5	
Wooden-block carvers		.30- .35	4-6	
Printers and compositors		.30- .40	4-6	
Domestic servants			2-3	5-6
Miners		.40	5-6	
Employees of coal depot, coal ball makers		.20	2	

The wages of farm hands, who are generally hired by the year, amount to from \$15 to \$20 with board and lodging. Farm laborers hired for shorter periods are paid from \$2 to \$3 per month or 20 to 30 cents a day with board. Workers in such trades as tailoring, carpentry, etc., are divided into master workers, journeymen, and apprentices, the workshop usually being in the home of the master

<sup>1</sup> \$1 Mexican=approximately 50 cents, United States currency.



worker. Apprentices in these trades are paid on the same wage rate as the master worker after finishing their first year's training, but the pay goes to the master, who pays the apprentice a regular allowance in addition to furnishing food and lodging. These allowances in some trades are paid by the day and in others by the month or year. Barbers, tobacco makers, shoemakers, iron workers, paper makers, and mat weavers pay their apprentices by the year, usually about 12 "strings" of cash a year for a first-year apprentice, a string being equivalent to 1,000 cash, which exchanges for less than 40 cents at the present rate. Brewers and gold and silver smiths pay from 50 cents to \$2 a month, and carpenters, bricklayers, and paper-mounting and wall-paper workers pay their apprentices by the day, in the latter case the apprentice receiving no pay when he works in the master's workshop but only when he is hired out at a daily half or full wage rate. In modern industrial works apprentices have to meet certain requirements. They must be over 14 years of age, in good health, and have had a certain minimum of education. After a short period of training they are paid a monthly allowance ranging from \$1 to \$2 in the first year to \$3 to \$4 in the third year—the usual period of apprenticeship.

Workers in Shansi may be divided into two classes: Those who are engaged in "new" industries and those engaged in time-honored pursuits. In the former class are the railway workers, chauffeurs, mechanics, and all employees of modern industrial works. Most of these men come from other localities. Their wages vary from \$10 to \$30 per month and enable them to live comfortably. It is estimated that workmen of this class spend from 30 to 40 per cent of their wages for their personal expenses, and the remainder is either saved or sent home for the support of their families. The other class of laborers includes carters, muleteers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, mill hands, miners, etc., who are invariably natives of the Province. Their monthly wages range from \$4 to \$8, and as their personal expenses amount to from \$2 to \$2.50 per month it is necessary for all members of the family except the very young children to help earn the living. They live in mud huts, shanties, and even in caves. Their food consists either of potatoes or of cakes made of oats or millet flour seasoned with a pinch of salt and pepper and a few drops of vinegar. Printers, shoemakers, and paper-mounting and wall-paper workers earn between \$7 and \$10, and these workers are therefore better clothed and housed. Their daily food is noodles or cakes made of wheat flour.

There are no trade-unions in the Province of Shansi, but each trade has a separate guild, which in some cases is linked up with the religious observances of the trade. Each guild has a set of regulations which govern the fixing of a uniform rate of wages for the members of the guild, the enlistment of apprentices, the employment of journeymen, etc. Both employers and employees are eligible for membership in the organization. A union was organized recently in Taiyuen, called the Ricksha Men's Union, which is more elaborately organized than the guilds, but in which both the owners and the pullers of public rickshas are eligible for membership. The object of the union is to look after the mutual interests of the ricksha coolies and owners, and it also settles disputes between them by arbitration and introduces needed reforms for the welfare of the coolies.

## Failure of Welsh Mining Experiment

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1925, contained (p. 37) an account of an attempt made in North Wales to carry on a colliery with the element of profits eliminated. Owing to the depressed condition of the industry, the owners of the Vauxhall Colliery had decided to close, but agreed to permit the mine to be run for three months as an experiment, provided they were guaranteed against loss. The Nation (London), June 20, 1925, gives (p. 356) the following report of the failure of the effort:

The experiment in cooperation between the miners and the management of the Vauxhall Colliery has unfortunately failed. On Tuesday the following joint statement was issued:

"In view of the critical position of the coal-mining industry in North Wales, attributable to the falling prices of coal, it has become impossible to continue the present arrangement. \* \* \* The colliery will cease work to-day."

This failure relieves the Miners' Federation of an awkward problem, for the miners had not only raised a guaranty fund of £700 for the colliery, but had accepted longer hours at the coal face and other modifications of working agreements. It is clear, however, that if the selling price obtainable in March had remained unaltered the colliery would have been working to-day at a profit. The men did their utmost to increase the output, and the whole experiment deserved a better fate. At the time when the industry is engaged in a joint attempt to overcome almost insuperable difficulties, it is a pity that this practical effort at cooperation should have failed.

## Establishment of Works Councils in Luxemburg<sup>1</sup>

WORKS councils were established in industrial establishments in Luxemburg in October, 1920, but owing to the attempt on the part of certain elements among the workers to transform them into political machines they were abolished in March, 1921. A decree dated May 8, 1925, provides that the councils shall be reestablished in all industrial undertakings which employ regularly at least 20 workers.

The function of the councils is to promote understanding between employers and workers through legal regulation of matters of common interest. The councils will deal with all questions relating to the material and moral welfare of the workers, especially the labor contract, the welfare and other institutions of the establishment, and problems relating to wages and to working conditions.

The number of workers' representatives varies from 1 to 15, according to the number of workers in the establishment, and councils may be appointed for different departments of a plant provided at least 50 workers are regularly employed in each department. Undertakings having several different branches may establish a central works council consisting of two or three delegates and as many alternates from each council.

To be eligible for election to the council, employees must be at least 25 years of age and have worked at least one year continuously in the establishment and 3 years in the industry. All workers at least 18 years of age who have been employed by the establishment continuously for six months are eligible to vote. A foreigner must

<sup>1</sup> L'Echo de l'Industrie. Luxemburg, May 16, 1925, pp. 1-3.

have resided in the country at least five years to be eligible to membership in a works council and be a member at least one year before he is entitled to a vote. All councils are elected for a period of two years.

The main council may meet once a month during the working hours if 24 hours' notice is given to the management. A meeting of the council must be held once a month if one-third of the members demand it, and the employers' representative also has a right to call a meeting of the council. The Government may appoint a representative to be present at the meetings of the council, and this delegate has the right to speak.

If a worker is dismissed without notice, the council must be informed of the reasons for his dismissal, and if the dismissal of a large number of workers becomes necessary the council must be informed in time to take steps to meet the situation. The council must be consulted in connection with the fixing of wage rates of a general and permanent character, the establishment of collective agreements, the regulation of holidays and apprenticeship, and changes in the working rules. The councils also shall assist labor inspectors and other officials in work for the prevention of accidents and occupational disease.

The importance of this law has recently been pointed out in an article by Mr. Alois Tucny, secretary-general of the Federation of Czechoslovak Socialist Trade-Unions.<sup>2</sup>

According to the last population census in 1921, says the writer, there were in Czechoslovakia 1,815,089 workers in industry, transport, and commerce. Of these, 520,621 worked under collective agreements in 1921. The total number of collective agreements in force in 1921 was 2,582, of which only 1,438 contained provisions concerning vacations with pay. In 601 of these agreements the period of annual vacation fixed was not more than three days. From the above data it is evident that there were 1,300,000 workers not under collective agreements, and consequently not entitled to an annual vacation.

The new law, which fixes the minimum vacation at six days, therefore benefits two-thirds of the total number of industrial workers who have hitherto had no annual vacation at all, and also those workers whose annual vacation as guaranteed by collective agreements was less than six days (e. g., in the textile, woodworking, and other industries).

<sup>2</sup> International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, July 6, 1925, p. 9.



## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

### Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.<sup>1</sup>

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food for July 15, 1924, and June 15 and July 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of sirloin steak was 40.7 cents on July 15, 1924; 41.0 cents on June 15, 1925; and 42.2 cents on July 15, 1925. These figures show an increase of 4 per cent in the year and 3 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 11.6 per cent July 15, 1925, as compared with July 15, 1924, and an increase of 3.1 per cent July 15, 1925, as compared with June 15, 1925.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JULY 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1924, AND JUNE 15, 1925

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) July 15, 1925, compared with—	
		July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cents 40.7	Cents 41.0	Cents 42.2	+4	+3
Round steak	do	34.7	35.2	36.5	+5	+4
Rib roast	do	29.1	29.8	30.4	+4	+2
Chuck roast	do	21.0	21.8	22.4	+7	+3
Plate beef	do	13.1	13.8	14.0	+7	+1
Pork chops	do	30.3	36.2	39.2	+29	+8
Bacon	do	36.4	47.0	48.7	+34	+4
Ham	do	44.7	53.0	54.4	+22	+3
Lamb, leg of	do	38.4	38.4	39.3	+2	+2
Hens	do	35.2	36.9	36.6	+4	–1
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.2	31.3	31.5	+1	+1
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.5	13.7	13.8	+2	+1
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.2	11.3	11.4	+2	+1
Butter	Pound	49.4	52.7	53.2	+8	+1
Oleomargarine	do	30.0	31.6	31.0	+3	–2
Nut margarine	do	28.4	29.3	29.1	+2	–1
Cheese	do	34.4	36.5	36.6	+6	+0.3
Lard	do	17.1	22.9	23.5	+37	+3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.7	25.8	25.8	+4	0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	39.4	42.3	46.2	+17	+9
Bread	Pound	8.7	9.4	9.4	+8	0
Flour	do	4.8	6.1	6.1	+27	0
Corn meal	do	4.5	5.4	5.4	+20	0
Rolled oats	do	8.8	9.2	9.2	+5	0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.6	11.0	11.1	+16	+1

<sup>1</sup>In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JULY 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1924, AND JUNE 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) July 15, 1925, compared with—	
		July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.3	24.6	24.6	+1	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.6	20.5	20.5	+5	0
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	11.0	11.2	+12	+2
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.7	10.3	10.3	+6	0
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.3	3.5	4.4	+33	+26
Onions.....	do.....	6.9	9.9	9.5	+38	-4
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.0	6.0	6.5	+30	+8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.6	12.4	12.4	-2	0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.8	18.2	18.4	+16	+1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.1	18.4	18.4	+2	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.2	13.8	13.7	+4	-1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	8.4	7.2	7.1	-15	-1
Tea.....	do.....	70.8	75.8	75.9	+7	+0.1
Coffee.....	do.....	42.3	50.8	50.8	+20	0
Apples.....	do.....	17.4	17.3	17.3	-1	0
Raisins.....	do.....	15.4	14.5	14.5	-6	0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	35.9	36.5	36.2	+1	-1
Oranges.....	do.....	45.4	60.9	61.2	+35	+0.4
All articles combined.....					+11.6	+3.1

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on July 15, 1913, and on July 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in July of each of these specified years, compared with July, 1913. For examples, the price per pound of pork chops was 21.7 cents in July, 1913; 46.2 cents in July, 1919; 43.7 cents in July, 1920; 34.3 cents in July, 1921; 34.4 cents in July, 1922; 31.2 cents in July, 1923; 30.3 cents in July, 1924; and 39.2 cents in July, 1925.

As compared with the average price in 1913, these figures show an increase of 113 per cent in July, 1919; 101 per cent in July, 1920; 58 per cent in July, 1921; 59 per cent in July, 1922; 44 per cent in July, 1923; 40 per cent in July, 1924; and 81 per cent in July, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 60.5 per cent in July, 1925, as compared with July, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, JULY 15, OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1913.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on July 15—									Per cent of increase July 15 of each specified year compared with July 15, 1913						
		1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.								
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.4	43.4	48.6	40.2	39.2	41.0	40.7	42.2	64	84	52	48	55	54	60	
Round steak	do	23.2	40.7	45.0	35.8	34.2	35.5	34.7	36.5	75	94	54	47	53	50	57	
Rib roast	do	20.2	33.5	35.9	29.3	28.5	29.3	29.1	30.4	66	78	45	41	45	44	50	
Chuck roast	do	16.4	27.7	28.5	20.7	20.3	20.8	21.0	22.4	69	74	26	24	27	28	37	
Plate beef	do	12.2	20.3	19.1	13.2	12.8	12.8	13.1	14.0	66	57	8	5	5	7	15	
Pork chops	do	21.7	46.2	43.7	34.3	34.4	31.2	30.3	39.2	113	101	58	59	44	40	81	
Bacon	do	28.0	58.1	54.7	43.2	40.6	39.1	36.4	48.7	108	95	54	45	40	30	74	
Ham	do	28.1	56.7	59.8	51.0	52.3	46.0	44.7	54.4	102	113	81	86	64	59	94	
Lamb	do	19.7	38.2	41.1	35.2	37.4	38.5	38.4	39.3	94	109	79	90	95	95	99	
Hens	do	21.7	42.0	45.0	38.8	35.7	34.8	35.2	36.6	94	107	79	65	60	62	69	
Salmon, canned, red	do	32.2	38.7	36.8	32.1	31.1	31.2	31.5									
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.8	15.0	16.7	14.0	12.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	70	90	59	45	55	53	57	
Milk, evaporated	( <sup>2</sup> )		15.9	15.4	13.5	10.9	12.2	11.2	11.4								
Butter	Pound	34.8	62.8	67.9	46.6	45.7	49.1	49.4	53.2	80	95	34	31	41	42	53	
Oleomargarine	do		41.9	42.7	29.1	27.5	29.1	30.0	31.0								
Nut margarine	do		35.7	36.0	26.9	26.6	27.4	28.4	29.1								
Cheese	do	21.9	43.0	41.2	29.5	31.5	36.2	34.4	36.6	96	88	35	44	65	57	67	
Lard	do	15.9	42.0	29.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	17.1	23.5	64	82	5	8	8	8	48	
Vegetable lard substitute	do		38.9	36.4	21.0	22.7	22.8	24.7	25.8								
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.9	56.6	57.3	42.3	36.0	37.1	39.4	46.2	80	92	41	20	24	32	55	
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.0	11.9	9.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.4	79	113	73	57	57	55	68	
Flour	do	3.3	7.5	8.7	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.1	127	164	76	58	42	45	85	
Corn meal	do	3.0	6.5	7.0	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.4	117	133	47	30	37	50	80	
Rolled oats	do		8.7	11.0	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.2								
Corn flakes	( <sup>3</sup> )		14.1	14.8	12.2	9.8	9.7	9.6	11.1								
Wheat cereal	( <sup>4</sup> )		25.2	30.3	29.7	25.8	24.4	24.3	24.6								
Macaroni	Pound		19.4	21.4	20.6	20.0	19.8	19.6	20.5								
Rice	do	8.7	14.6	18.6	8.7	9.6	9.4	10.0	11.2	68	114	0	10	8	15	29	
Beans, navy	do		12.1	11.9	7.9	11.1	11.3	9.7	10.3								
Potatoes	do	1.9	4.8	.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.3	4.4	153	368	79	89	121	74	132	
Onions	do		9.8	6.7	5.4	7.0	7.4	6.9	9.5								
Cabbage	do		6.2	7.5	5.5	4.6	5.4	5.0	6.5								
Beans, baked	( <sup>5</sup> )		17.3	16.9	14.2	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.4								
Corn, canned	( <sup>5</sup> )		19.3	18.7	15.8	15.4	15.4	15.8	18.4								
Peas, canned	( <sup>5</sup> )		19.2	19.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	18.1	18.4								
Tomatoes, canned	( <sup>6</sup> )		16.1	15.2	11.4	13.8	13.0	13.2	13.7								
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	10.9	26.5	7.1	7.6	10.5	8.4	7.1	98	382	29	38	91	53	29	
Tea	do	54.4	70.5	74.4	69.2	68.0	69.4	70.8	75.9	30	37	27	25	25	30	40	
Coffee	do	29.8	46.2	49.3	35.6	36.2	37.7	42.3	50.8	55	65	19	21	27	42	70	
Prunes	do		26.5	28.4	18.6	20.8	19.2	17.4	17.3								
Raisins	do		17.3	28.2	30.7	24.0	17.5	15.4	14.5								
Bananas	Dozen		39.2	46.5	40.8	35.8	38.8	35.9	36.2								
Oranges	do		53.4	66.8	51.4	63.2	53.1	45.4	61.2								
All articles combined <sup>6</sup>										90.8	120.1	49.0	42.7	47.8	43.9	60.5	

<sup>1</sup> Both pink and red. <sup>2</sup> 15-16 ounce can. <sup>3</sup> 8-ounce package. <sup>4</sup> 28-ounce package. <sup>5</sup> No. 2 can.<sup>6</sup> Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913 to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following 22 articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.



Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1 in each year, 1913 to 1924, and in July, 1925.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1924, AND IN JULY, 1925

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.223	4.5	\$0.198	5.1	\$0.160	6.3	\$0.121	8.3	\$0.210	4.8
1914.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915.....	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916.....	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917.....	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918.....	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921.....	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922.....	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923.....	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924.....	.396	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
1925, July.....	.422	2.4	.365	2.7	.304	3.3	.224	4.5	.140	7.1	.392	2.6
	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per doz.	Doz.	Per lb.	Lbs.
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per doz.	Doz.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.260	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921.....	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922.....	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923.....	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924.....	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
1925, July.....	.487	2.1	.544	1.8	.235	4.3	.366	2.7	.462	2.2	.532	1.9
	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per qt.	Qts.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per qt.	Qts.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916.....	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917.....	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918.....	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919.....	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920.....	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921.....	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922.....	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923.....	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924.....	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9
1925, July.....	.365	2.7	.138	7.2	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.112	8.9
	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea					
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.				
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921.....	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922.....	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923.....	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4				
1924.....	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4				
1925, July.....	.044	22.7	.071	14.1	.508	2.0	.759	1.3				

## Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years from 1907 to 1924, and by months for 1924, and for January through July, 1925. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers, showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.<sup>2</sup> For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 22 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

<sup>2</sup> For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21, and for each month of 1921 and 1922 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1923, p. 69, and for each month of 1923 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1925, p. 21.

Commodity	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bacon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Beef	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Birds	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Butter	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cheese	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fruit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Grains	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lard	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Meat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Milk	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Poultry	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Spices	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sugar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tobacco	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Yeast	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

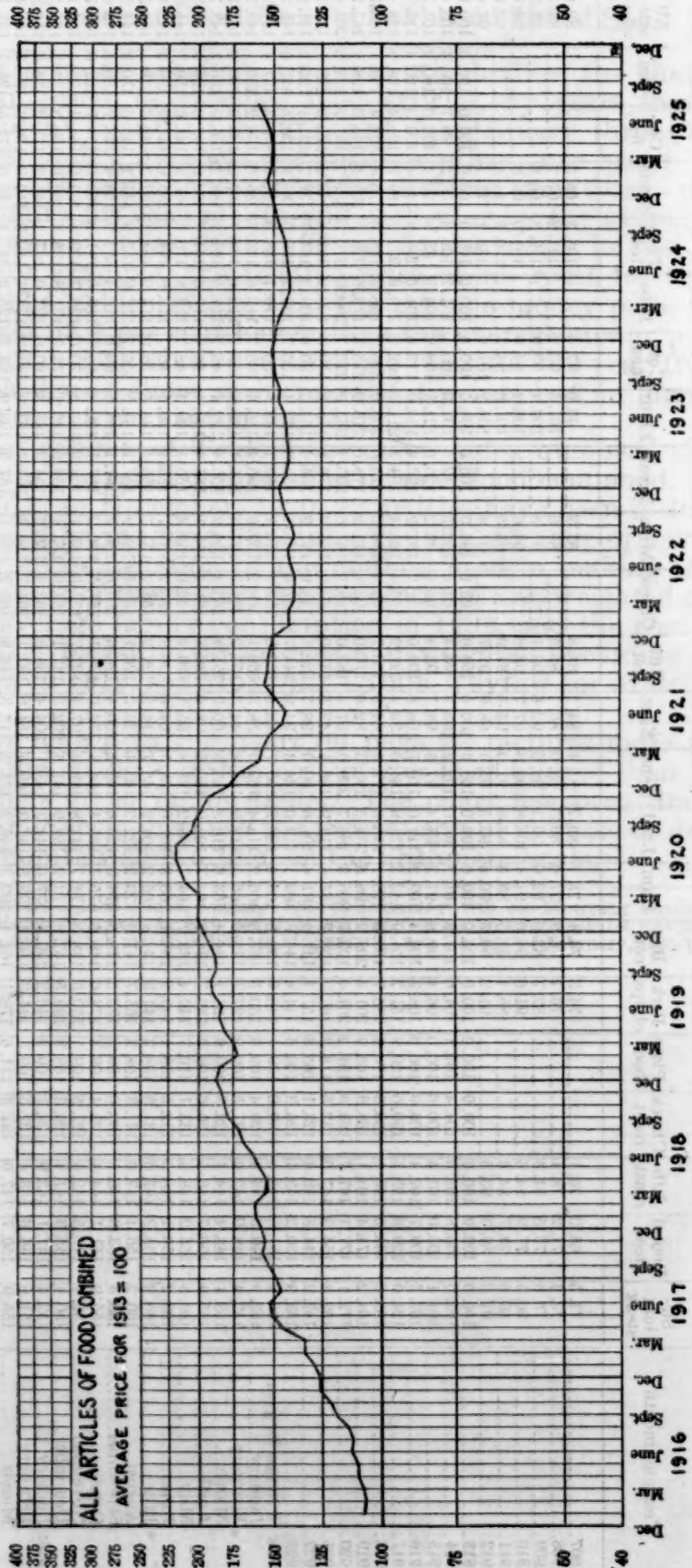
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1924, BY MONTHS FOR 1924, BY MONTHS FOR 1924, AND JANUARY TO JULY, 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sir- loin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef chops	Ba- con	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	But- ter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Pota- toes	Sugar	Cof- fee	Tea	All arti- cles
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	---	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	---	87.2	---	95.0	87.6	---	105.3	105.3	---	---	82.0
1908	73.8	71.2	78.1	---	76.1	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	---	89.6	---	101.5	92.2	---	111.2	107.7	---	---	84.3
1909	76.3	73.9	81.3	---	82.7	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	---	91.3	---	109.4	93.9	---	112.3	106.6	---	---	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	---	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	---	94.6	---	108.2	94.9	---	101.0	109.3	---	---	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	---	85.1	91.3	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	---	95.4	---	101.6	94.3	---	130.5	111.4	---	---	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	---	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	---	97.4	---	105.2	101.6	---	132.1	115.1	---	---	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	99.7	100.4	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	98.4	99.8	97.2	98.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.8	108.4	104.3	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	108.3	106.4	106.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	138.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7
1917	124.0	126.8	125.5	130.6	151.7	151.9	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	102.4	106.9	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	236.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	238.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	145.3	128.9	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	186.7	209.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	205.4	243.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	157.7	134.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	153.9	164.0	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	121.8	128.1	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	107.6	169.0	125.1	148.9	147.2	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	121.1	125.2	141.6
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	112.0	164.3	144.7	167.0	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
1924: Average for year	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	166.2	120.8	165.7	138.6	159.7	155.1	157.1	148.5	136.7	116.1	138.8	167.3	145.3	131.4	145.9
January	153.9	149.3	144.4	123.4	109.9	137.8	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	155.4	136.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	185.5	128.2	130.5	149.1
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	151.4	168.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	186.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.3
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	130.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	180.9	141.9	130.3	142.4
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	163.7	114.2	126.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.9	194.1	152.7	142.3	130.1	143.3
August	160.2	156.1	147.0	131.3	108.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	163.7	114.2	126.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.9	194.1	152.7	142.3	130.1	143.3
September	158.3	153.8	146.5	130.6	109.1	145.6	174.3	126.6	165.7	150.4	126.6	156.6	156.2	157.1	154.5	160.0	118.4	152.9	156.4	143.7	130.5	146.8
October	155.9	151.1	144.4	129.4	108.3	148.5	175.1	135.4	164.8	173.0	125.1	157.5	156.2	157.1	160.6	166.7	119.5	141.2	160.0	143.7	132.0	148.7
November	152.4	147.5	142.4	127.5	109.1	150.5	148.5	174.7	141.8	162.0	127.7	157.0	155.1	158.9	163.6	170.0	120.7	129.4	160.0	164.4	135.1	150.1
December	150.4	145.3	141.4	126.3	108.3	139.5	147.8	173.2	139.9	161.5	202.3	157.9	155.1	158.9	169.7	173.3	121.8	135.3	160.0	169.5	135.7	151.5
1925: January	152.4	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	177.0	144.3	168.1	204.4	162.4	156.2	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	173.2	136.4	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	144.3	169.5	154.8	164.7	156.2	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	174.8	137.6	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	146.2	173.2	134.9	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	175.5	138.1	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	146.8	177.9	110.4	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	197.0	143.0	177.9	113.9	135.5	164.3	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	175.2	139.0	151.6
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	173.7	197.0	144.9	173.2	122.6	165.2	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	175.2	139.0	151.6
July	166.1	163.7	153.5	140.0	115.7	180.4	202.2	148.7	171.8	133.9	138.9	165.6	155.1	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	268.8	132.1	170.5	139.5	159.9



TREND IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO JULY, 1925



Real Estate

AVERAGE MONTHLY REAL ESTATE SALES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1913

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE MONTHLY SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1913

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Year	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	64
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## Retail Prices of Food in

**A**VERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the exception until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Owing to differences in trade practices in the cities included in this report, exact comparison of prices in the prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers, and

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,
				1925	1925			1925	1925			1925	1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 35.9	Cts. 37.8	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 24.3	Cts. 40.3	Cts. 41.6	Cts. 41.7	Cts. 28.1	Cts. 37.4	Cts. 39.0	Cts. 39.0
Round steak	do.	21.5	32.5	34.7	34.3	23.0	36.3	37.6	37.8	22.5	33.1	34.2	34.2
Rib roast	do.	19.1	27.2	28.7	29.6	20.0	31.3	31.7	31.9	20.6	27.3	28.4	27.7
Chuck roast	do.	15.9	20.5	21.3	21.1	16.7	21.2	22.7	22.9	16.8	21.4	22.6	22.7
Plate beef	do.	9.4	12.7	13.5	12.7	12.8	13.4	15.0	14.7	10.5	13.9	14.4	14.0
Pork chops	do.	24.5	28.6	34.7	35.7	20.0	31.0	36.7	39.6	20.0	28.2	34.3	34.7
Bacon, sliced	do.	32.0	33.0	44.9	46.7	26.0	32.2	43.3	45.7	35.0	36.7	46.7	47.8
Ham, sliced	do.	31.0	45.0	54.1	53.7	34.5	51.1	55.2	57.9	31.3	45.3	53.3	52.4
Lamb, leg of	do.	20.0	33.6	35.7	37.9	19.0	40.3	39.9	40.7	23.3	35.7	36.5	37.5
Hens	do.	20.1	31.5	32.2	31.9	21.8	37.9	39.1	40.2	17.3	31.1	33.5	32.7
Salmon, canned, red	do.		30.0	32.6	32.4		26.1	27.7	27.9		30.2	32.0	32.1
Milk, fresh	Quart.	10.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.8	13.0	13.0	10.3	10.3	18.5	19.0	19.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can		13.3	13.3	13.4		11.1	11.0	11.2		12.4	12.5	12.5
Butter	Pound	37.1	52.3	56.5	56.9	37.0	54.4	57.4	57.3	39.0	51.2	56.1	55.8
Oleomargarine	do.		33.0	34.0	34.0		27.9	29.0	29.3		34.4	37.1	37.5
Nut margarine	do.		26.5	30.0	30.7		26.4	28.5	28.7		32.7	33.8	34.0
Cheese	do.	25.0	31.7	34.9	35.0	22.0	35.4	36.1	35.8	23.0	33.5	36.4	36.6
Lard	do.	15.7	17.5	22.8	23.6	15.0	16.6	21.9	23.2	16.8	17.2	23.4	24.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do.		23.6	24.8	24.6		24.1	25.3	24.5		20.9	22.2	22.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.6	37.0	40.6	41.6	25.9	36.1	39.4	42.5	28.3	39.9	39.4	43.1
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	10.3	10.4	5.4	8.8	9.4	9.4	5.4	8.8	10.4	10.4
Flour	do.	3.6	5.5	7.0	6.9	3.2	4.5	5.6	5.5	3.8	5.5	7.1	7.1
Corn meal	do.	2.6	3.8	4.7	4.7	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.4	2.3	3.6	4.5	4.5
Rolled oats	do.		8.9	9.6	9.7		8.4	8.8	8.8		9.3	9.8	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		9.7	11.4	11.5		8.8	10.2	10.3		10.1	12.1	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		25.5	25.8	25.7		22.3	23.2	23.2		25.8	25.3	25.4
Macaroni	Pound		21.1	22.0	21.8		19.1	19.5	19.1		19.2	19.2	19.1
Rice	do.	8.6	9.7	10.6	11.0	9.0	10.0	10.3	10.6	8.2	10.3	11.2	11.3
Beans, navy	do.		12.0	12.8	12.5		9.0	9.4	9.3		11.6	12.7	12.1
Potatoes	do.	2.2	3.9	4.2	6.0	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.3	2.1	4.0	5.1	5.8
Onions	do.		8.4	10.2	10.5		6.8	10.4	10.1		7.6	9.6	9.8
Cabbage	do.		5.5	5.7	9.6		4.4	6.3	8.2		5.7	5.4	8.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.0	12.3	12.4		11.6	11.2	11.2		13.1	12.8	12.7
Corn, canned	do.		15.8	18.1	18.9		15.3	17.3	17.2		16.1	19.1	19.2
Peas, canned	do.		18.7	18.8	19.1		17.2	16.5	16.6		21.3	22.4	22.4
Tomatoes, canned	do.		13.6	13.9	13.7		12.0	12.1	11.5		12.4	13.1	12.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.8	9.0	7.6	7.4	4.9	7.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	8.9	7.5	7.5
Tea	do.	60.0	93.3	100.9	100.3	56.0	68.5	77.1	76.5	61.3	85.5	93.0	92.1
Coffee	do.	32.0	41.3	50.3	49.7	24.8	38.3	48.0	48.3	28.8	41.2	53.8	53.8
Prunes	do.		18.1	18.2	18.0		16.4	16.2	16.3		20.3	19.6	20.0
Raisins	do.		16.8	15.3	15.4		14.2	13.1	13.0		16.9	15.4	15.5
Bananas	Dozen		26.2	28.0	27.5		27.6	26.7	27.2		37.5	38.6	38.8
Oranges	do.		41.4	67.3	66.3		48.9	62.4	60.8		44.8	60.0	65.8

<sup>1</sup> The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.





TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 24.2	Cts. 41.9	Cts. 43.0	Cts. 45.3	Cts. 23.8	Cts. 36.4	Cts. 38.2	Cts. 38.3	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 39.1	Cts. 39.6	Cts. 40.7
Round steak	do	21.3	32.7	34.0	36.6	21.3	31.9	34.5	35.1	23.0	32.2	33.3	34.0
Rib roast	do	20.2	31.8	33.8	34.4	19.1	28.3	29.7	29.8	20.0	26.5	27.5	27.6
Chuck roast	do	15.9	20.9	22.7	24.0	15.2	18.8	20.7	19.9	17.5	21.6	22.6	22.9
Plate beef	do	11.3	12.4	13.2	14.0	11.6	13.9	15.8	15.6	11.7	11.5	13.1	13.3
Pork chops	do	20.4	27.2	33.9	38.0	20.6	28.8	33.5	39.4	23.2	32.3	37.3	44.8
Bacon, sliced	do	32.7	41.0	50.0	51.7	26.7	30.5	41.8	42.9	30.1	37.5	47.9	49.5
Ham, sliced	do	32.3	47.0	53.1	53.8	29.7	47.8	52.9	55.5	38.0	50.0	57.0	57.2
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	37.7	37.1	39.4	15.7	35.1	39.9	38.2	20.7	38.0	36.9	38.2
Hens	do	20.2	34.0	37.2	36.7	23.3	35.2	39.6	38.9	22.0	36.5	39.3	38.6
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.3	33.0	33.4		28.5	29.5	29.9		29.2	31.0	31.1
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	13.8	13.8
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can.		10.8	10.7	10.8		10.3	10.8	10.9		10.7	11.0	11.2
Butter	Pound	32.3	47.4	50.9	50.4	34.4	48.7	52.5	52.8	35.2	50.4	54.4	53.9
Oleomargarine	do		26.4	27.3	27.7		30.2	31.3	31.9		30.9	31.9	32.2
Nut margarine	do		24.9	26.8	26.4		28.2	29.2	29.7		30.1	30.6	30.6
Cheese	do	25.0	38.5	40.1	40.6	21.0	34.0	36.9	36.6	23.0	33.1	35.6	36.0
Lard	do	15.1	17.6	22.2	22.9	14.2	15.7	21.5	22.0	16.5	18.4	24.2	24.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.5	26.5	26.4		25.1	25.9	25.9		26.5	27.4	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.3	39.7	43.1	45.4	22.4	34.1	37.6	39.8	29.8	38.9	43.3	48.5
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.9	9.9	4.8	8.4	9.2	9.2	5.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.4	5.5	5.5	3.3	4.7	5.8	5.9	3.2	4.8	6.0	5.9
Corn meal	do	2.8	5.4	6.4	6.4	2.7	3.9	4.7	4.7	2.7	4.2	5.7	5.6
Rolled oats	do		8.5	8.7	8.6		8.4	8.9	8.9		8.7	9.3	9.3
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg.		9.3	10.1	10.1		9.0	10.3	10.3		10.0	11.3	11.5
Wheat cereal	28 oz. pkg.		23.3	24.1	24.0		23.2	23.8	23.8		24.5	24.8	24.8
Macaroni	Pound		17.8	19.8	20.1		15.9	19.7	19.9		19.5	21.7	22.1
Rice	do	8.7	10.6	11.4	11.6	8.8	10.2	10.9	11.0	8.5	10.1	11.1	11.3
Beans, navy	do		9.6	9.9	10.0		7.7	8.8	8.8		8.5	9.6	9.5
Potatoes	do	2.1	3.6	3.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	3.9	5.0	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.8
Onions	do		7.1	9.7	9.1		6.0	10.2	8.5		7.0	10.5	9.3
Cabbage	do		5.2	6.8	5.8		3.7	6.1	5.8		5.7	6.5	7.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.		12.9	12.7	12.7		11.3	11.4	11.2		12.8	13.3	13.3
Corn, canned	do		15.8	18.3	18.4		14.1	16.7	17.0		16.0	18.6	18.5
Peas, canned	do		17.8	17.8	17.7		16.9	18.0	17.8		17.2	18.6	18.3
Tomatoes, canned	do		14.2	15.1	15.1		12.7	13.7	13.7		14.1	14.7	14.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	8.1	6.8	6.8	5.2	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.3	8.2	7.3	7.2
Tea	do	53.3	72.3	74.4	74.1	60.0	74.4	75.6	77.0	50.0	66.4	79.9	79.3
Coffee	do	30.7	43.8	51.2	51.2	25.6	37.3	45.3	45.1	26.5	45.3	52.8	53.2
Prunes	do		10.2	17.8	18.1		17.6	18.0	18.0		17.3	19.0	18.5
Raisins	do		16.4	15.5	15.5		15.5	14.6	14.7		15.0	14.5	14.5
Bananas	Dozen		40.4	41.0	40.8		37.9	39.0	38.2		47.5	52.5	60.0
Oranges	do		48.2	64.6	65.3		41.9	58.4	58.2		45.9	64.2	64.5

<sup>1</sup> The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

# RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

27

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.						Denver, Colo.						Detroit, Mich.						Fall River, Mass.					
July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924						
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
38.7	40.0	40.5	22.8	34.5	34.7	34.3	25.3	32.8	34.5	34.8	25.0	40.1	41.6	42.4	35.5	59.3	59.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9
33.3	34.6	34.9	20.8	30.0	31.9	31.9	23.2	29.0	31.2	31.0	20.2	32.4	34.0	34.7	28.0	43.3	43.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
27.9	29.9	30.0	19.7	27.5	28.0	27.2	17.8	22.9	24.9	24.9	19.8	28.4	29.6	30.5	24.0	27.9	28.8	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
23.5	24.3	24.3	16.3	21.8	21.7	21.2	16.2	18.0	19.6	19.7	15.0	20.8	22.1	23.0	18.5	21.7	22.1	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
14.8	15.9	15.9	13.2	15.6	16.4	15.4	9.6	10.1	10.7	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.7	13.7	-----	13.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
29.8	35.0	36.8	22.0	29.3	36.3	35.5	20.3	28.4	34.5	38.3	20.6	31.1	38.3	42.0	22.5	28.8	35.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1
37.5	48.5	50.0	38.0	39.5	46.9	47.5	31.0	40.5	49.8	49.9	24.5	35.1	48.5	50.5	26.2	32.7	43.1	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3
47.4	55.0	55.0	31.3	49.4	56.7	55.6	33.3	47.4	55.9	57.8	28.0	49.7	56.7	57.5	32.7	45.7	51.2	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9
41.0	44.7	43.8	22.0	42.5	42.9	42.7	17.8	35.2	35.7	36.8	17.6	40.1	39.9	42.0	21.0	40.9	41.1	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
33.5	37.1	37.1	17.8	28.8	30.5	29.2	21.4	30.4	31.3	29.4	21.6	36.5	39.2	38.5	25.0	41.3	42.3	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9
32.0	33.0	32.8	-----	31.4	33.0	33.1	-----	32.9	33.5	33.5	-----	29.4	32.4	32.6	-----	30.8	31.4	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1
12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.7	10.5	10.5	7.9	14.0	14.0	14.2	9.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10.8	11.2	11.4	-----	13.6	13.4	13.3	-----	10.7	10.9	11.1	-----	10.6	10.9	11.1	-----	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
48.3	51.3	51.4	36.0	50.3	51.9	52.7	36.4	44.7	48.7	48.7	33.7	49.2	53.2	53.6	35.1	50.5	51.9	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
28.8	30.3	30.6	-----	35.0	-----	35.0	-----	32.5	31.7	31.7	-----	29.6	30.4	30.7	-----	31.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
27.8	28.6	28.8	-----	32.6	32.9	33.3	-----	29.3	29.3	29.2	-----	27.1	27.3	27.2	-----	30.0	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7
33.5	35.9	35.9	20.0	32.8	37.1	36.6	26.1	36.7	39.0	39.3	20.7	35.2	38.0	37.5	23.4	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
15.0	20.4	21.0	16.8	21.2	24.3	24.9	16.3	18.0	24.4	24.7	16.3	17.6	23.9	24.2	15.2	16.6	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3
25.0	25.9	25.9	-----	22.3	25.1	25.2	-----	25.8	24.7	24.2	-----	25.2	26.9	26.9	-----	26.0	26.9	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6
31.5	36.4	38.3	24.0	35.7	39.0	42.4	27.1	36.1	36.4	41.9	27.0	38.2	43.4	45.1	38.0	48.5	53.2	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
7.7	8.1	8.1	5.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.4	7.7	8.3	8.3	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
4.4	6.2	6.2	3.3	4.6	5.9	5.9	2.6	3.7	5.2	5.1	3.2	4.4	6.0	5.9	3.4	4.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
3.7	4.5	4.5	2.6	4.4	5.0	4.9	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.4	2.8	4.6	6.0	6.0	3.4	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
9.5	9.4	9.5	-----	10.5	10.6	10.6	-----	8.9	8.9	8.9	-----	9.0	9.7	9.7	-----	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
9.7	10.7	11.1	-----	-----	11.3	11.5	-----	10.0	12.0	12.1	-----	8.9	10.7	10.8	-----	10.1	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
24.3	23.0	24.1	-----	26.1	26.1	-----	24.7	24.5	24.5	-----	23.6	24.7	24.8	-----	26.5	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2
19.4	22.5	22.6	-----	21.1	21.6	21.6	-----	20.0	19.1	19.1	-----	19.0	21.8	22.0	-----	23.1	24.4	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
10.3	12.3	13.3	9.3	11.4	13.0	13.1	8.6	10.0	11.3	11.5	8.4	9.7	11.5	11.4	10.0	10.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
8.0	9.3	9.5	-----	11.5	12.8	12.3	-----	10.7	10.8	10.8	-----	8.0	9.1	9.2	-----	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
3.7	3.2	4.7	2.2	4.7	5.0	5.5	2.1	3.5	4.4	4.2	1.9	2.8	3.2	4.8	2.2	3.3	2.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
7.4	9.8	9.1	-----	7.3	9.0	9.5	-----	7.3	10.5	10.3	-----	6.8	11.5	9.7	-----	8.1	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
5.8	6.7	6.0	-----	6.0	6.1	7.4	-----	5.4	6.7	5.8	-----	5.3	6.5	8.0	-----	5.0	7.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
13.6	13.6	13.6	-----	15.0	14.9	15.0	-----	13.8	14.2	14.4	-----	11.5	12.0	12.0	-----	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
13.7	17.4	18.0	-----	18.0	21.2	20.8	-----	14.8	19.9	19.6	-----	15.7	19.1	18.6	-----	16.4	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
16.4	16.5	16.5	-----	21.8	21.6	21.3	-----	16.8	17.4	17.2	-----	17.4	17.7	17.8	-----	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
13.7	14.6	14.5	-----	14.2	14.5	14.5	-----	14.7	14.6	14.7	-----	13.0	14.0	14.1	-----	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
8.7	7.7	7.7	5.7	9.3	8.2	7.9	5.6	9.3	8.1	7.9	5.3	8.1	7.1	7.0	5.4	8.6	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
78.9	89.1	87.5	66.7	99.6	103.9	102.7	52.8	67.2	66.8	67.4	43.3	63.8	73.5	73.5	44.2	59.6	59.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8
42.8	52.1	51.1	36.7	51.2	60.1	59.8	29.4	41.7	51.2	51.6	29.3	41.6	52.0	51.6	33.0	44.4	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2
18.5	17.6	18.2	-----	20.0	21.0	20.7	-----	18.5	18.5	18.8	-----	17.9	19.0	18.8	-----	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
15.7	15.0	14.9	-----	16.9	16.8	16.8	-----	14.8	14.6	14.7	-----	15.4	15.0	15.2	-----	15.8	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
38.5	40.0	39.1	-----	31.3	30.0	31.3	-----	11.6	12.3	11.9	-----	35.6	38.6	37.5	-----	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
41.6	58.9	58.6	-----	52.9	58.9	59.7	-----	40.4	55.6	59.6	-----	48.6	61.9	62.7	-----	40.1	59.9	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4

Per pound



TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
					1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 28.5	Cts. 31.4	Cts. 31.2	Cts. 25.5	Cts. 38.1	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 39.3	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 36.3
Round steak	do	27.3	30.4	29.6	24.7	36.9	36.3	37.5	22.0	28.9	30.5	30.7
Rib roast	do	22.9	23.6	23.5	18.2	27.1	28.9	29.1	23.3	26.7	26.3	26.3
Chuck roast	do	17.9	19.0	18.5	16.4	22.7	24.6	24.4	14.0	18.2	19.3	18.8
Plate beef	do	14.5	15.7	15.2	12.1	13.7	15.1	14.9	10.3	10.4	11.6	11.6
Pork chops	do	27.5	34.1	34.2	22.0	28.1	36.1	39.7	22.3	28.3	32.1	32.5
Bacon, sliced	do	40.9	48.0	48.2	30.7	32.1	44.6	46.3	27.8	33.5	43.8	45.7
Ham, sliced	do	43.8	51.4	51.5	32.8	47.1	54.9	55.9	28.7	41.7	52.1	53.3
Lamb, leg of	do	33.0	35.0	36.0	21.7	43.3	40.0	40.0	19.3	34.6	34.5	35.0
Hams	do	29.6	31.4	30.5	21.0	33.1	36.3	36.7	22.8	34.0	35.5	34.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.5	31.1	31.1		34.3	32.6	33.0		31.9	30.8	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.3	16.0	16.0	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.4	18.7	18.8	18.8
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	11.8	11.9	12.0		10.2	10.4	10.7		12.0	12.0	12.0
Butter	Pound	49.2	52.6	53.1	33.2	47.4	51.0	51.7	38.6	50.2	54.8	54.7
Oleomargarine	do	33.0	32.7	32.7		30.3	30.8	31.1		30.0	30.4	30.4
Nut margarine	do	30.0	31.2	30.6		28.8	28.9	28.6		28.3	30.4	30.6
Cheese	do	30.9	34.1	33.9	21.3	33.6	37.5	37.3	22.5	30.6	34.6	34.5
Lard	do	19.3	22.8	24.2	15.2	14.6	21.1	21.8	15.5	17.4	23.2	23.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.0	18.8	18.6		25.0	26.8	27.2		23.3	24.6	24.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	35.6	37.1	39.9	22.2	32.6	36.6	38.7	30.6	44.8	43.8	51.7
Bread	Pound	7.5	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.4	10.1	11.2	11.0
Flour	do	4.7	6.2	6.0	3.2	4.5	5.9	5.8	3.8	5.5	6.8	6.8
Corn meal	do	4.5	5.0	5.2	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.7	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.4
Rolled oats	do	9.1	9.5	9.1		7.6	8.2	8.2		8.8	10.0	9.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.8	11.9	12.0		8.9	10.3	10.2		9.6	11.2	11.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.2	24.9	24.9		24.5	24.6	24.6		24.3	24.8	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	19.1	19.0	18.7		19.0	20.4	20.3		19.5	20.6	20.6
Rice	do	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.2	10.8	11.2	11.3	6.6	9.5	10.2	10.5
Beans, navy	do	10.5	11.4	11.3		8.6	9.1	8.9		11.1	11.2	11.0
Potatoes	do	4.1	5.1	5.5	2.2	3.5	3.1	4.7	2.6	4.1	3.1	4.5
Onions	do	6.0	9.9	10.8		7.5	10.7	10.0		7.4	8.8	9.0
Cabbage	do	4.9	5.5	7.6		4.5	6.7	5.8		5.8	4.9	8.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.1	12.6	12.6		13.1	11.7	11.8		11.5	11.3	11.2
Corn, canned	do	15.4	18.6	18.7		14.4	17.6	17.3		17.9	20.8	20.8
Peas, canned	do	18.5	18.1	17.5		16.0	17.0	16.7		18.7	20.5	20.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	13.6	13.3		14.3	14.4	14.4		11.1	12.5	12.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.3	7.2	6.9	5.8	8.6	7.4	7.3	5.9	8.8	7.4	7.3
Tea	do	73.7	76.8	76.8	60.0	79.3	80.4	78.8	60.0	92.2	95.9	95.9
Coffee	do	36.5	44.4	45.1	30.0	43.9	51.7	51.4	34.5	42.0	51.3	51.2
Prunes	do	19.1	17.2	17.2		20.1	19.4	19.7		13.7	17.9	17.9
Raisins	do	16.1	15.3	15.1		16.9	15.5	16.0		17.0	15.3	15.4
Bananas	Dozen	29.5	31.4	31.1		30.8	30.8	30.5		30.0	27.1	28.6
Oranges	do	37.9	52.7	52.8		40.6	54.9	55.2		47.5	56.9	56.9

<sup>1</sup> The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.			Los Angeles, Calif.			Louisville, Ky.			Manchester, N. H.		
July 15— 1913	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15— 1913	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15— 1913	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15— 1913	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15— 1913	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	38.1	39.7	40.6	26.7	33.2	33.8	33.4	24.0	34.9	36.8	36.3	23.6	33.3	34.2
21.8	32.5	34.7	34.5	20.0	30.3	30.5	30.4	21.0	28.8	30.3	30.0	20.4	29.6	30.8
17.8	26.3	26.7	27.6	20.0	25.0	26.2	25.8	19.6	28.9	28.6	29.1	18.3	25.2	25.7
14.9	19.2	19.6	20.4	16.7	18.4	20.7	20.8	15.8	19.6	18.9	19.2	15.6	18.8	19.2
11.7	11.2	12.5	12.6	13.8	14.8	15.4	15.2	12.3	13.6	13.7	13.2	13.1	14.2	14.5
20.4	26.8	34.4	38.7	23.3	29.7	32.9	34.4	25.4	35.8	41.7	46.7	20.1	25.6	32.5
30.6	38.7	49.0	50.3	37.5	37.4	47.2	50.0	34.0	47.4	53.8	56.3	29.4	30.2	44.1
28.8	45.3	54.3	56.6	30.0	45.0	50.9	51.2	36.7	57.9	63.0	64.2	30.0	41.5	47.5
18.5	37.4	35.4	36.2	20.8	37.9	41.4	40.7	18.8	33.3	36.2	36.9	18.3	37.0	40.0
17.8	31.8	32.4	30.8	20.0	28.4	28.8	27.7	26.4	38.3	42.1	40.9	23.3	37.4	38.6
33.8	34.6	35.0	30.9	31.7	31.7	37.3	29.1	20.9	29.8	29.4	29.6	29.9	31.0	31.8
8.7	13.3	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.7	15.3	15.3	10.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	12.0
35.4	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.0	12.3	11.9	11.8
28.0	47.4	52.2	51.8	39.4	47.8	51.9	53.0	37.0	50.4	55.9	56.7	35.3	49.1	53.5
27.3	27.3	26.7	31.4	30.0	30.0	34.2	34.3	34.3	29.5	32.2	31.5	28.8	30.0	30.0
27.8	27.5	27.7	29.1	30.5	29.9	28.5	29.8	29.8	30.2	29.4	29.6	22.7	24.7	24.7
21.8	34.7	36.6	36.8	23.3	33.5	37.6	37.8	19.5	37.0	37.3	38.0	21.7	31.6	35.9
16.2	17.3	22.9	23.9	16.3	18.8	23.9	24.3	18.3	19.0	23.3	24.2	15.4	15.2	21.7
25.7	27.3	27.1	20.7	23.9	23.8	24.5	25.4	25.7	27.3	28.2	28.2	23.4	26.2	26.3
23.1	34.5	37.6	40.5	26.7	34.6	37.9	41.2	33.0	42.1	45.5	48.8	22.1	32.9	37.3
6.1	8.0	9.7	9.7	6.0	8.0	8.7	8.7	6.0	8.7	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.4	9.3
3.0	4.4	6.0	5.9	3.5	5.1	6.7	6.7	3.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	3.5	5.1	6.8
2.6	4.8	5.7	5.7	2.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.2	4.3	5.6	5.8	3.2	3.5	4.5
9.0	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.3	9.9	9.3	9.9	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6
9.9	12.2	12.5	9.6	12.2	12.2	9.8	10.1	10.1	9.1	10.6	10.6	9.8	11.3	11.5
25.2	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.8	23.3	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.6
22.0	21.4	21.5	20.0	21.7	21.4	15.7	17.5	17.4	16.9	18.4	18.5	24.1	24.5	24.4
8.7	9.7	10.3	10.4	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	7.7	9.9	11.1	11.5	8.1	10.2	10.9
9.6	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.4	10.4	10.7	8.1	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.7
1.8	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.9	1.7	3.4	4.6	2.2	3.6	4.1	2.0	3.2	1.9
7.1	9.8	9.5	6.9	10.8	11.4	5.3	8.5	8.3	5.6	10.2	9.0	8.0	9.7	8.7
3.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	4.1	8.2	5.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.3	7.6	7.8	7.6
14.0	13.7	13.7	12.8	12.0	12.0	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.2	11.1	14.1	14.3	14.4
14.7	17.7	18.0	14.6	20.5	20.2	15.5	17.9	17.8	15.5	19.8	19.5	18.3	18.6	18.8
16.5	16.7	16.7	18.8	19.2	19.2	18.1	18.8	18.7	16.8	17.7	17.7	21.2	20.4	20.5
13.9	14.5	14.1	12.7	13.7	13.6	14.3	15.4	15.5	12.3	12.8	12.6	14.4	14.4	14.4
5.7	8.9	7.6	9.0	7.9	7.7	8.4	6.7	6.8	8.6	7.4	7.1	5.3	8.5	7.5
54.0	79.2	82.1	88.8	99.9	98.8	69.1	75.0	80.1	72.6	77.6	77.0	47.0	59.2	61.5
27.8	44.9	52.8	44.8	53.9	54.3	46.2	51.3	51.9	40.1	50.2	50.4	32.0	45.1	51.6
18.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	19.1	19.5	15.9	15.5	15.8	16.0	17.0	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.6
16.1	15.7	15.7	17.5	17.1	16.8	13.3	12.0	11.9	14.6	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.3	14.1
10.2	11.1	11.0	8.8	7.8	8.9	10.4	9.5	9.7	37.0	37.5	37.5	9.8	9.4	8.6
46.1	58.1	54.6	42.6	55.4	61.7	42.5	53.0	56.9	40.0	53.6	57.5	46.1	64.3	57.8

No. 2½ can.

Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,
		1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.9	32.9	34.9	35.7	23.0	38.6	38.0	39.2	24.2	33.9	33.1	34.7
Round steak.....	do.....	19.7	28.8	30.9	31.9	21.2	33.3	33.6	34.8	22.2	30.2	29.8	31.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.4	25.2	25.7	26.1	18.8	27.5	27.4	27.6	20.5	26.6	25.4	25.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	18.1	18.3	19.8	16.6	22.4	23.1	23.6	17.3	20.9	19.7	20.1
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.2	13.4	14.2	13.9	11.6	12.6	13.4	13.9	10.3	10.9	11.1	11.1
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.0	25.0	29.4	33.1	20.0	28.7	35.0	40.3	19.3	28.6	34.5	36.9
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.4	31.8	41.5	44.1	28.6	36.7	45.4	48.3	27.7	38.3	49.9	50.8
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	30.7	42.5	49.6	50.4	29.0	42.7	49.0	50.9	30.0	43.4	52.0	53.7
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	21.2	36.8	38.7	38.3	20.5	38.1	39.3	39.4	16.5	36.3	36.4	36.9
Hens.....	do.....	20.0	28.7	31.4	30.9	20.6	30.1	33.9	32.2	19.2	30.0	32.3	32.3
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....		36.9	32.3	32.3		35.2	30.5	30.9		37.4	33.8	33.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	14.7	15.3	15.3	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....		11.3	11.4	11.4		10.9	11.2	11.3		11.5	11.3	11.5
Butter.....	Pound.....	36.9	44.9	49.6	49.5	31.3	45.9	49.5	49.3	31.0	44.8	47.8	47.9
Cleomargarine.....	do.....		27.5	40.0	40.0		27.3	28.1	28.6		28.3	29.0	28.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....		23.7	26.3	26.3		26.7	27.4	27.3		25.5	27.5	27.4
Cheese.....	do.....	20.0	28.8	33.1	32.9	21.0	30.8	34.8	34.9	20.8	31.6	35.3	35.3
Lard.....	do.....	15.9	14.8	21.0	21.9	15.6	18.0	23.4	23.9	15.4	16.7	22.1	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....		24.0	23.3	23.9		25.2	26.7	27.1		27.4	27.5	27.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.0	34.4	36.4	40.8	23.8	32.0	37.4	39.8	22.7	31.4	35.4	38.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	9.1	9.6	9.6	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	10.1	10.1
Flour.....	do.....	3.5	5.3	6.8	6.8	3.1	4.4	5.3	5.3	3.0	4.9	5.6	5.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	5.7	2.4	4.1	5.5	5.6
Rollod oats.....	do.....		9.2	9.3	9.5		8.1	8.7	8.8		8.1	8.5	8.5
Corn flakes.....	80-z. pkg.....		9.5	11.1	11.1		9.2	10.5	10.5		9.9	10.8	10.8
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....		24.4	24.2	24.4		24.0	23.8	23.8		24.1	24.7	24.8
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		18.6	19.5	19.5		17.2	18.6	18.6		17.2	18.6	18.7
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	9.0	10.2	10.1	9.0	10.3	11.1	11.3	9.1	9.7	11.3	11.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....		9.1	9.8	9.7		8.9	9.4	9.4		9.3	9.6	9.6
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.9	3.2	4.0	4.7	2.0	3.1	2.7	4.7	1.7	3.2	1.9	3.1
Onions.....	do.....		5.3	7.9	8.0		7.4	11.1	10.1		7.4	10.5	10.5
Cabbage.....	do.....		4.1	4.6	7.1		5.5	6.8	5.7		5.2	5.0	4.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		12.8	12.1	12.0		11.6	11.4	11.4		13.8	13.6	13.6
Corn, canned.....	do.....		14.3	17.4	17.4		15.7	18.1	18.6		13.8	16.6	16.9
Peas, canned.....	do.....		18.3	18.3	18.5		16.7	17.0	16.8		16.4	16.5	16.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		13.0	12.6	12.8		14.2	15.0	15.0		14.6	15.2	15.0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.7	8.5	7.1	7.0	5.5	8.0	6.8	6.7	5.6	8.6	7.4	7.2
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	83.3	95.4	96.6	50.0	69.9	71.6	71.8	45.0	64.7	62.3	62.0
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	40.5	50.1	50.1	27.5	39.1	47.5	47.4	30.8	45.7	53.4	53.0
Prunes.....	do.....		15.7	16.3	16.6		17.6	17.4	17.4		17.8	17.5	17.5
Raisins.....	do.....		16.5	14.7	14.7		15.6	14.7	14.6		15.5	14.6	14.4
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		32.2	31.0	33.0		39.4	39.2	39.2		30.6	31.4	31.3
Oranges.....	do.....		49.1	59.9	54.1		40.6	58.7	58.7		48.8	58.7	59.2



# RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

31

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
30.0	34.2	33.3	28.4	46.6	45.8	49.8	33.2	51.9	52.6	54.5	22.5	33.0	33.6	34.3	27.0	43.8	44.3	47.1
28.6	32.9	32.5	28.0	43.8	43.2	46.2	30.0	42.5	43.1	45.4	19.5	29.3	30.0	29.7	26.1	42.0	42.0	45.2
24.4	28.1	27.1	21.2	35.5	34.8	36.3	24.8	35.0	35.4	36.6	19.4	28.0	28.9	28.3	22.6	37.1	38.1	39.6
20.0	22.1	20.6	18.0	24.5	24.0	25.9	20.0	25.6	26.2	27.4	14.5	18.8	20.3	19.9	16.4	23.0	23.3	25.0
14.8	17.1	16.3	13.5	12.8	12.4	13.5		14.4	14.3	14.6	11.3	15.0	15.5	15.4	14.9	18.4	18.8	19.7
32.3	37.5	37.8	22.8	30.7	36.1	39.5	22.8	30.1	35.8	37.9	23.1	28.8	33.9	37.1	22.6	32.8	39.3	42.0
36.5	45.9	45.6	25.8	35.9	43.3	45.6	29.3	36.4	46.9	47.0	31.3	36.1	43.6	45.6	26.4	36.0	46.5	48.4
41.9	50.4	50.7	22.0	25.9	50.5	57.1	34.0	50.6	57.8	58.3	30.0	42.5	49.5	51.3	30.0	49.5	57.3	59.5
35.0	38.1	38.8	21.2	40.2	37.9	39.6	21.4	40.4	40.2	41.5	21.3	38.9	37.3	39.0	18.1	38.0	36.3	37.0
34.2	36.4	35.0	24.0	37.5	37.6	38.8	24.0	40.5	41.5	42.1	19.3	34.1	35.0	34.8	22.6	37.7	39.3	39.7
28.4	29.7	29.8		28.1	27.7	27.9		31.3	29.7	29.9		41.7	37.4	37.3		28.5	29.6	30.0
20.0	17.8	17.8	9.0	14.5	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.3	14.0	12.3	12.3	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
11.1	11.7	11.8		10.7	10.8	11.0		11.7	11.9	11.9		10.5	11.0	11.0		10.4	10.8	11.0
49.4	55.6	61.1	35.6	51.9	53.8	53.0	33.8	49.1	52.4	52.3	34.1	50.0	52.9	52.7	34.4	50.3	52.6	52.5
31.7	34.1	33.2		31.3	31.5	31.5		32.3	32.8	33.2		30.4	31.8	32.4		30.8	31.1	31.3
28.6	29.3	29.6		27.5	29.0	29.6		29.3	30.2	31.2		27.8	29.6	29.6		27.9	28.3	28.3
31.6	36.0	35.9	24.2	40.3	38.8	39.2	22.0	36.4	37.9	37.7	22.0	31.5	35.4	35.5	19.4	37.1	37.3	37.4
16.7	22.8	23.7	16.0	17.3	23.0	23.5	15.7	17.0	22.8	23.6	15.1	16.3	21.7	22.4	16.2	17.9	23.3	23.9
20.0	21.0	21.4		25.2	26.1	26.2		24.3	25.4	25.4		21.4	22.4	22.7		25.6	26.0	26.0
38.3	38.6	42.6	38.2	47.9	51.3	56.4	39.0	48.5	52.1	57.3	27.6	39.2	39.7	44.1	35.9	48.7	51.9	57.4
8.8	9.5	9.5	5.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	6.0	8.1	8.8	8.9	5.1	7.7	8.9	8.9	6.4	9.5	9.6	9.6
5.0	6.8	6.9	3.7	4.9	6.0	6.1	3.3	4.9	6.0	5.9	3.9	5.4	7.4	7.3	3.3	5.0	6.2	6.2
4.1	4.4	4.4	3.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	3.2	5.9	6.7	6.9	2.7	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.4	5.5	6.6	6.6
8.6	8.8	8.8		8.2	8.3	8.4		8.9	9.5	9.4		8.6	9.1	9.1		8.8	8.7	8.8
9.3	11.2	11.3		8.8	9.9	10.0		9.6	11.2	11.1		9.4	10.6	10.6		8.8	10.0	10.1
23.5	24.2	24.3		23.5	23.5	23.6		23.4	23.9	24.1		24.0	24.0	24.0		22.6	23.0	23.1
19.8	19.8	20.6		20.9	21.1	21.1		22.5	23.2	23.1		9.3	9.7	9.8		20.1	21.1	20.8
9.2	10.1	10.2	9.0	9.7	10.4	10.3	9.3	10.5	11.5	11.7	7.4	9.5	9.9	10.0	8.0	9.6	10.5	10.6
9.8	10.3	10.2		9.3	10.5	10.5		9.5	10.1	10.0		9.0	9.6	9.4		10.5	11.3	11.4
2.9	4.0	5.6	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.6	2.1	3.3	2.7	4.3	2.0	3.0	4.1	5.3	2.5	3.7	3.6	4.2
6.7	8.1	8.5		7.5	10.8	10.1		7.3	10.5	9.8		5.2	6.7	7.3		7.4	10.1	9.6
4.2	3.7	6.7		5.3	6.5	6.3		5.3	7.2	6.2		4.6	4.1	5.4		3.7	6.7	5.7
11.9	11.6	11.4		11.4	11.5	11.5		11.9	11.6	11.6		12.2	12.0	12.1		11.8	11.4	11.4
15.2	17.5	17.8		14.9	18.2	18.2		17.7	19.4	19.6		13.8	18.5	18.6		15.7	17.4	17.1
16.5	16.9	17.1		18.2	17.9	18.2		20.5	20.2	20.6		16.9	17.1	17.4		18.0	17.0	17.3
11.5	12.7	12.8		11.9	12.1	12.2		21.9	23.0	23.0		11.5	13.4	13.4		11.9	12.9	12.9
8.6	7.2	7.2	5.3	7.8	6.7	6.6	5.3	8.4	7.1	6.8	5.2	7.7	6.4	6.3	4.9	7.4	6.2	6.1
75.5	79.3	82.5	53.8	57.2	62.2	62.1	55.0	59.9	57.9	58.5	62.1	71.7	83.6	83.4	43.3	59.8	64.1	63.9
40.9	51.0	50.7	29.3	40.7	49.6	49.4	33.8	45.2	52.2	52.5	26.7	35.8	37.5	37.5	27.5	40.2	45.9	46.2
17.0	17.3	17.8		15.3	16.0	16.0		16.3	17.5	17.4		18.1	18.2	18.4		15.9	15.6	15.7
16.5	15.3	14.9		15.3	13.8	13.6		15.0	14.2	14.1		15.2	14.1	14.3		15.6	14.2	14.3
27.5	25.7	26.4		35.6	38.3	38.3		34.6	35.8	36.3		19.0	18.4	16.7		37.3	40.4	38.9
35.5	55.0	52.5		52.3	67.8	64.2		44.8	66.7	64.4		38.0	53.6	54.9		56.7	76.0	76.1

1 Whole.

2 No. 3 can.

3 Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 42.9	Cts. 40.2	Cts. 42.0	Cts. 25.2	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 38.3	Cts. 40.3	Cts. 36.1	Cts. 35.6	Cts. 36.3
Round steak	do	35.1	33.6	36.1	22.0	33.7	35.3	37.0	33.4	33.1	34.1
Rib roast	do	31.8	31.7	33.3	18.0	26.7	25.4	26.8	23.6	24.7	25.0
Chuck roast	do	21.7	21.8	24.8	16.2	20.6	21.8	22.7	20.7	21.4	21.6
Plate beef	do	14.8	15.5	16.9	11.1	10.4	11.2	11.4	12.4	13.6	13.4
Pork chops	do	29.3	33.6	34.1	19.9	28.8	35.4	38.3	27.6	32.7	37.6
Bacon, sliced	do	30.9	43.1	45.3	28.0	40.8	51.2	52.6	40.3	48.4	50.6
Ham, sliced	do	37.7	43.5	45.3	29.0	47.1	56.3	57.8	45.0	53.4	53.5
Lamb, leg of	do	39.0	40.6	40.6	17.8	40.3	38.5	39.4	36.7	37.8	38.1
Hens	do	33.7	36.7	35.9	17.5	30.3	31.3	31.7	32.2	33.0	33.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	28.9	31.4	31.4	-----	32.8	33.9	34.2	31.6	32.8	32.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can.	10.2	10.9	11.0	-----	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.7
Butter	Pound	50.3	53.8	54.6	32.8	45.5	48.9	49.1	45.3	49.5	49.2
Oleomargarine	do	30.0	31.8	31.8	-----	29.4	30.9	30.6	29.8	30.2	30.1
Nut margarine	do	25.3	27.1	28.1	-----	28.8	29.3	29.1	28.6	29.2	29.0
Cheese	do	29.7	34.0	33.8	22.5	32.0	36.0	36.0	33.9	35.9	35.8
Lard	do	15.1	21.3	21.9	17.6	18.8	24.5	24.8	17.3	23.1	23.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	19.0	22.4	22.0	-----	25.7	26.4	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.8	41.8	43.0	23.3	32.3	36.2	37.8	30.7	36.3	37.1
Bread	Pound	7.9	9.4	9.4	5.2	9.4	9.8	9.9	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	4.5	6.2	6.1	2.8	4.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.9	6.0
Corn meal	do	3.7	4.8	4.8	2.3	4.2	5.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	5.1
Rolled oats	do	7.7	8.9	8.6	-----	9.9	10.9	10.7	8.9	9.4	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.1	10.4	10.6	-----	10.1	12.1	12.2	10.0	12.2	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.1	23.9	23.9	-----	24.4	24.6	24.6	25.2	25.8	25.7
Macaroni	Pound	19.7	18.9	19.7	-----	20.3	21.5	21.8	19.5	20.9	21.0
Rice	do	9.9	11.7	11.6	8.5	9.1	10.2	10.2	10.0	11.1	11.1
Beans, navy	do	9.0	9.8	9.8	-----	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.0	9.7	9.7
Potatoes	do	2.8	3.3	4.2	1.8	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.2	2.6	4.1
Onions	do	7.1	8.8	8.8	-----	7.0	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.0	11.2
Cabbage	do	3.8	4.5	5.9	-----	3.4	5.7	5.6	3.6	6.1	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.9	10.1	10.1	-----	14.6	14.6	14.4	12.7	12.0	11.8
Corn, canned	do	15.6	17.8	17.9	-----	15.7	16.3	17.4	14.7	16.6	16.9
Peas, canned	do	18.4	21.6	21.3	-----	16.8	16.4	17.0	18.7	19.3	19.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.3	12.0	11.6	-----	14.9	15.1	15.2	14.9	15.4	15.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.6	6.4	6.3	5.7	8.7	7.8	7.4	9.0	8.1	8.0
Tea	do	76.5	93.1	92.7	56.0	77.2	76.8	76.2	62.5	63.4	63.4
Coffee	do	39.6	51.0	51.4	30.0	46.7	57.6	57.5	42.0	52.1	51.1
Prunes	do	14.4	16.2	16.4	-----	17.5	17.8	17.6	21.1	19.3	19.3
Raisins	do	14.6	14.1	13.9	-----	17.6	16.3	16.5	16.7	15.1	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	35.0	33.8	34.6	-----	10.0	10.9	10.6	10.0	10.1	10.6
Oranges	do	42.5	55.7	61.6	-----	30.0	50.9	52.9	43.6	49.9	53.1

<sup>1</sup> The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report, it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

## CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1924	1925	1925	1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
32.0	51.8	54.1	56.6	27.5	46.4	46.2	48.0	59.4	60.4	64.2	23.5	29.1	28.9	28.8	39.6	70.6	69.4	73.5
27.5	40.9	40.5	44.8	24.8	37.7	38.8	40.1	46.5	46.5	48.5	21.4	25.0	26.6	26.5	31.0	47.4	48.2	51.3
22.7	34.3	35.8	37.5	21.8	32.8	33.2	34.5	30.2	29.7	30.4	19.5	24.1	24.8	24.7	24.2	37.7	37.6	40.3
18.2	22.4	22.3	25.7	16.8	22.6	23.8	24.6	19.9	20.1	21.7	16.4	16.6	17.9	17.4	18.8	28.0	28.1	30.5
12.7	11.2	10.8	11.9	12.4	11.1	11.3	12.3	15.0	15.2	17.4	13.6	12.1	12.8	12.1	-----	18.4	18.8	21.0
22.2	35.0	40.2	46.3	23.0	33.4	38.2	43.0	30.9	37.5	38.7	22.1	28.9	36.7	38.1	21.6	34.3	39.8	42.6
27.9	33.6	44.9	47.3	29.5	41.2	49.1	50.2	35.1	43.6	44.9	31.3	41.4	50.5	53.2	23.4	34.3	45.6	47.8
32.7	50.9	57.9	59.9	31.5	54.3	59.5	61.4	47.1	54.8	56.5	30.8	46.1	53.6	54.2	32.3	52.3	57.2	57.8
21.0	40.6	40.1	40.5	20.8	41.2	40.7	41.5	39.7	37.4	41.8	18.1	33.1	33.5	34.1	21.7	42.4	41.5	43.0
23.3	38.0	40.5	41.0	26.5	41.6	44.0	43.2	40.5	40.7	41.8	20.3	32.7	33.3	32.9	24.8	41.1	41.6	42.3
25.8	28.6	30.0	-----	28.0	29.0	29.5	27.6	29.4	29.6	-----	37.1	32.1	32.1	-----	30.3	30.6	30.9	-----
8.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.0	13.0	9.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	9.0	13.2	13.2	14.2	-----
11.4	11.4	11.5	-----	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.2	12.3	12.5	-----	11.0	10.1	10.2	-----	11.3	11.6	12.2	-----
39.2	54.2	55.7	55.0	35.7	50.7	54.8	54.4	53.4	56.0	55.9	37.5	46.0	50.0	53.3	36.0	50.2	52.7	53.0
20.9	31.4	31.6	-----	29.8	31.4	31.6	32.0	32.0	31.8	-----	28.4	30.0	30.0	-----	30.0	31.0	31.0	-----
27.7	30.2	30.2	-----	27.4	29.7	30.0	27.6	28.3	28.3	-----	29.2	29.6	29.7	-----	28.5	28.8	28.8	-----
25.0	36.9	39.2	38.9	24.5	37.0	38.6	38.9	35.8	37.5	37.6	20.8	36.9	36.0	36.9	21.7	35.1	35.4	35.7
15.3	16.3	22.4	23.7	15.5	15.3	22.3	23.1	16.7	23.2	23.4	17.9	18.8	24.5	24.6	15.2	16.9	22.5	23.3
25.1	25.6	25.6	-----	25.1	26.6	26.2	23.6	25.4	25.3	-----	28.0	28.6	28.6	-----	25.5	27.0	27.5	-----
30.4	40.0	43.9	47.2	27.1	40.6	43.3	47.8	45.4	45.2	53.2	34.0	36.1	39.3	42.1	35.7	50.5	50.6	57.6
4.8	8.5	9.4	9.4	5.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.4	10.4	5.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	5.9	8.8	9.2	9.2
3.2	4.8	5.9	5.9	3.3	4.7	5.8	5.8	4.8	6.1	6.1	2.9	4.3	5.8	5.6	3.5	5.5	6.5	6.4
2.7	4.1	5.1	5.1	2.7	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.7	5.5	5.4	3.3	3.8	5.7	5.8	2.8	4.5	5.2	5.3
8.1	8.7	8.7	-----	9.1	9.2	9.3	6.9	7.6	7.5	-----	10.1	10.3	10.4	-----	9.3	9.3	9.3	-----
8.8	10.0	10.0	-----	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.7	11.5	11.6	-----	11.4	11.3	11.3	-----	9.7	10.8	10.8	-----
23.5	23.9	23.9	-----	24.3	25.2	25.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	-----	26.4	26.4	26.2	-----	24.1	24.3	24.2	-----
20.3	21.6	21.6	-----	21.7	23.6	23.4	24.3	24.6	24.5	-----	18.2	17.9	17.9	-----	23.4	24.1	23.8	-----
9.8	10.7	12.1	12.2	9.2	10.0	11.6	11.8	11.0	11.6	12.0	8.6	10.2	11.1	11.0	9.3	9.9	10.9	11.1
9.9	9.9	10.2	10.1	-----	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.7	-----	9.8	11.1	11.3	-----	9.8	10.6	10.5
2.1	3.2	4.5	4.9	1.8	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.2	2.0	3.0	1.2	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.0	3.1	2.6	4.5
6.8	10.0	9.7	-----	7.7	10.3	10.3	7.8	10.4	9.9	-----	4.7	8.2	8.0	-----	7.4	9.6	9.1	-----
4.1	6.6	8.2	-----	5.3	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.6	7.9	-----	4.8	5.5	5.2	-----	4.8	6.8	7.1	-----
11.2	11.0	10.9	-----	13.0	12.8	12.8	15.3	15.2	15.1	-----	14.7	14.6	14.9	-----	11.9	11.7	11.9	-----
14.8	16.5	16.7	-----	16.1	17.6	17.9	17.1	17.9	17.8	-----	18.9	20.7	21.1	-----	17.7	18.6	18.9	-----
10.2	15.9	15.9	-----	17.6	18.6	18.3	20.3	19.7	19.7	-----	19.4	19.7	19.6	-----	20.1	19.7	19.7	-----
12.2	12.6	12.5	-----	13.5	13.9	14.0	22.6	23.9	23.9	-----	16.4	16.8	17.0	-----	13.0	15.1	15.1	-----
5.0	7.6	6.2	6.2	5.5	8.6	7.3	7.1	8.2	7.1	6.9	6.3	9.1	7.3	7.4	5.1	7.9	6.8	6.8
54.0	61.1	69.6	71.0	58.0	78.2	81.6	82.0	61.6	61.2	61.1	55.0	71.9	76.8	76.6	43.3	58.5	61.5	61.1
25.0	30.5	45.5	44.9	30.0	42.5	51.4	51.3	47.9	53.8	54.4	35.0	44.9	51.7	51.1	30.0	47.0	53.8	54.2
15.9	14.7	14.8	-----	19.4	19.3	19.1	16.5	16.0	15.9	-----	10.0	12.3	12.3	-----	18.1	17.6	17.7	-----
14.8	13.5	13.5	-----	14.7	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	-----	13.9	13.5	13.6	-----	15.0	13.9	14.1	-----
31.1	33.6	33.3	-----	40.3	40.9	39.9	40.2	41.0	40.8	-----	16.0	13.3	12.9	-----	32.9	32.9	34.0	-----
44.8	70.8	67.6	-----	48.1	64.5	62.5	48.1	67.5	68.5	-----	41.3	52.7	59.1	-----	53.0	70.1	69.5	-----

No. 3 can.

No. 2½ can.

Per pound.



TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N.Y.				St. Louis, Mo.			
		July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15,	June 15,	July 15,		July 15—		June 15,	July 15,
		1913	1924	1925	1925	1924	1925	1925		1913	1924	1925	1925
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.2	40.1	39.4	38.8	41.2	41.2	43.7	24.8	35.6	37.8	39.0	39.0
Round steak	do	19.6	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.5	33.6	36.1	22.9	33.5	35.3	36.5	36.5
Rib roast	do	19.3	30.7	31.5	30.5	29.8	30.4	31.1	18.3	28.5	29.8	31.2	31.2
Chuck roast	do	15.9	21.9	22.1	24.4	23.5	23.2	25.3	14.6	18.8	20.8	21.6	21.6
Plate beef	do	12.9	15.4	15.4	15.5	12.0	12.6	13.4	11.0	11.9	12.9	13.2	13.2
Pork chops	do	21.2	31.2	37.0	39.5	34.5	39.2	42.0	19.8	26.6	32.2	37.3	37.3
Bacon, sliced	do	26.6	30.8	42.6	45.3	33.5	43.1	44.9	27.8	35.4	45.8	46.8	46.8
Ham, sliced	do	26.0	37.4	43.1	44.2	45.8	52.5	53.9	27.3	42.5	50.4	52.8	52.8
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	45.7	43.5	43.5	40.5	39.4	41.0	19.0	37.6	38.9	38.8	38.8
Hens	do	20.0	34.2	35.5	34.9	39.5	41.1	40.4	18.0	30.6	34.4	34.2	34.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	---	32.6	32.7	32.7	28.8	30.7	31.1	---	32.0	32.4	32.9	32.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	11.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	---	12.7	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	---	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.5
Butter	Pound	38.1	55.4	57.3	57.9	49.1	53.1	53.0	33.3	50.2	53.2	53.6	53.6
Oleomargarine	do	---	29.6	32.0	32.0	30.9	32.7	33.2	---	27.4	27.9	27.9	27.9
Nut margarine	do	---	29.6	29.8	29.2	28.7	28.3	28.7	---	24.9	26.3	26.3	26.3
Cheese	do	22.3	33.9	36.4	36.4	33.5	37.9	38.0	19.5	30.8	35.0	34.6	34.6
Lard	do	15.0	17.1	21.9	22.8	16.9	22.3	22.5	14.1	13.4	19.1	19.9	19.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	---	24.7	25.9	26.0	22.8	24.7	25.0	---	25.2	26.0	26.6	26.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.6	36.0	41.1	41.7	36.9	40.8	44.5	21.4	34.0	36.9	39.7	39.7
Bread	Pound	5.3	8.4	9.4	9.4	8.2	8.9	8.9	5.5	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.5
Flour	do	3.3	4.9	6.0	6.0	4.7	6.0	5.9	3.0	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.2	6.6	6.6	2.2	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
Rolled oats	do	---	9.1	9.4	9.3	8.5	9.6	9.5	---	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.9
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg	---	9.8	11.1	11.1	9.5	10.7	10.8	---	8.8	10.3	10.2	10.2
Wheat cereal	28 oz. pkg	---	25.4	25.6	25.1	24.0	24.3	24.3	---	23.5	23.8	23.7	23.7
Macaroni	Pound	---	20.4	20.7	21.1	19.2	22.3	22.2	---	20.8	21.7	21.7	21.7
Rice	do	10.0	11.5	12.7	12.7	9.9	11.2	11.0	8.4	9.3	10.3	10.5	10.5
Beans, navy	do	---	10.0	11.4	10.7	9.6	10.0	9.9	---	8.2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.5	4.2	4.7	2.9	2.5	4.4	1.9	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.4
Onions	do	---	7.8	9.2	9.1	7.9	10.8	10.0	---	6.1	9.5	9.6	9.6
Cabbage	do	---	2.9	5.3	7.8	6.3	6.8	6.5	---	3.7	5.0	5.2	5.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	---	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.0	---	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
Corn, canned	do	---	14.7	16.3	16.6	17.0	17.9	17.5	---	15.6	17.1	17.4	17.4
Peas, canned	do	---	19.7	20.7	20.3	19.7	19.3	18.8	---	17.4	16.8	16.9	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	---	12.1	12.7	12.4	13.7	14.0	14.1	---	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	8.1	6.8	6.7	7.8	6.4	6.4	5.2	8.3	7.2	7.1	7.1
Tea	do	56.0	82.5	87.8	88.1	63.6	66.6	66.6	55.0	69.3	71.0	70.7	70.7
Coffee	do	26.8	40.5	49.9	49.9	37.8	50.0	49.9	24.3	41.0	47.8	48.5	48.5
Prunes	do	---	19.5	19.3	18.4	18.6	19.1	18.6	---	20.4	19.7	19.8	19.8
Raisins	do	---	14.8	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.1	13.9	---	15.8	14.6	14.8	14.8
Bananas	Dozen	---	38.5	37.7	38.1	40.4	41.7	39.1	---	30.7	35.4	35.8	35.8
Oranges	do	---	46.4	62.1	67.7	45.5	63.8	64.8	---	42.2	56.5	54.5	54.5

## CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.				Scranton, Pa.			
July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15,	June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	
1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
27.0	35.2	36.2	37.1	22.9	28.7	30.8	29.6	20.7	30.2	32.0	32.2	31.1	33.4	31.6	26.8	50.2	50.5	52.5	
23.3	30.3	30.5	32.1	20.0	25.6	27.8	26.9	19.0	27.7	28.8	28.7	26.1	27.1	26.2	22.8	40.9	41.4	44.2	
21.9	27.6	28.9	29.9	19.9	21.3	23.4	23.1	21.0	29.0	30.9	30.8	25.6	27.0	26.0	23.8	36.7	36.3	38.0	
17.0	21.8	22.9	23.3	15.7	17.5	18.7	17.8	14.6	18.0	19.4	19.6	14.5	17.6	16.4	17.5	27.0	27.0	28.5	
11.2	11.2	12.1	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.9	12.2	13.0	13.9	15.3	14.9	12.2	14.1	13.5	12.1	10.8	11.2	12.2	
19.7	29.1	33.9	36.3	22.9	28.9	35.6	37.7	23.2	35.3	41.5	42.6	26.1	30.4	30.4	21.3	32.8	40.6	43.4	
26.8	35.8	46.5	48.5	31.7	35.7	47.5	49.3	33.3	47.7	57.5	60.6	30.2	41.7	43.4	27.5	39.2	48.4	51.1	
28.0	41.7	50.5	52.4	30.7	42.3	52.8	52.2	30.0	51.8	59.6	62.5	34.4	42.3	42.9	31.7	52.1	58.2	59.1	
18.9	33.3	33.7	34.7	18.8	31.3	35.1	34.9	16.7	34.4	37.2	38.2	42.5	40.0	41.0	21.7	47.5	46.8	48.2	
19.7	28.5	32.0	31.6	24.8	30.6	30.8	30.8	23.8	40.4	41.7	41.8	32.3	33.9	32.7	23.7	43.1	44.4	44.3	
6.8	35.8	34.2	34.2	8.7	35.0	33.4	33.4	10.0	27.6	28.3	28.5	34.4	30.4	30.8	8.4	34.2	31.4	31.5	
12.1	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	
32.6	12.1	11.8	11.8	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.8	
29.0	44.0	46.7	47.4	35.0	47.9	50.4	53.3	36.4	51.9	56.4	59.4	52.1	56.3	55.8	35.3	50.3	51.8	52.1	
27.0	29.0	27.5	28.5	28.6	29.9	29.9	29.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	33.0	35.1	35.6	35.6	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	
21.0	33.0	33.7	33.8	23.3	28.5	30.6	30.9	19.0	37.2	37.2	37.4	31.3	35.2	34.8	18.0	34.5	35.5	35.7	
15.0	17.6	22.9	23.5	19.3	17.8	25.1	26.2	18.8	19.7	25.0	25.5	17.1	22.1	22.0	15.6	17.2	23.2	23.6	
22.9	23.7	27.8	27.7	29.0	29.0	29.7	29.8	27.2	28.4	28.5	18.5	19.3	9.2	28.0	25.5	26.8	26.7	26.7	
5.9	9.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	9.8	10.8	10.8	5.9	9.1	9.9	9.9	8.6	10.2	10.2	5.6	9.0	10.2	10.2	
3.0	4.7	5.9	5.9	2.6	3.4	5.2	5.2	3.4	5.0	6.5	6.3	5.4	7.0	7.1	3.6	5.2	6.5	6.5	
2.5	3.9	5.5	5.6	3.4	3.9	5.7	5.7	3.4	4.7	5.8	5.8	3.5	4.1	4.1	5.6	5.6	7.4	7.5	
10.0	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	
10.0	12.4	12.3	11.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.6	10.7	10.6	8.9	10.3	10.4	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	
25.0	25.0	25.0	25.3	24.9	25.3	24.9	24.9	23.6	24.6	24.5	23.3	23.7	23.7	23.7	25.3	26.2	26.2	26.2	
18.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.7	20.1	13.8	14.4	14.4	17.5	18.1	18.2	18.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.0	
10.0	10.0	10.5	10.7	8.2	9.1	11.4	11.7	8.5	9.5	11.0	11.1	9.0	9.8	10.0	8.5	10.2	11.1	10.7	
1.4	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.0	9.6	10.5	10.4	10.1	11.6	11.4	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.6	
6.9	10.6	9.7	9.7	5.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	3.4	6.9	5.6	7.0	8.7	9.1	9.1	6.9	11.3	11.1	11.1	
3.7	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	7.1	7.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	
14.3	13.9	13.9	13.9	15.2	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.7	14.1	14.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.7	
15.0	16.4	16.2	16.2	14.6	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.8	19.0	14.5	19.5	19.7	19.7	16.8	18.2	19.2	19.2	
17.6	16.9	16.6	16.6	15.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	18.4	18.9	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.5	19.0	19.6	19.6	
14.5	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.4	16.2	16.4	16.4	15.0	16.2	16.1	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.5	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.9	
5.6	9.2	7.7	7.5	5.9	9.3	8.0	7.9	5.4	8.5	7.1	7.1	8.0	6.9	6.7	5.6	8.0	7.0	6.9	
45.0	67.1	72.4	72.4	65.7	83.5	84.4	84.4	50.0	60.2	68.4	68.2	67.2	77.6	77.6	52.5	61.3	66.6	66.6	
30.0	46.8	52.9	53.3	35.8	50.2	56.8	56.9	32.0	42.9	51.7	51.0	38.0	48.8	48.8	31.3	43.0	53.5	53.5	
18.8	17.5	17.3	17.3	14.7	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.5	14.8	14.7	14.6	15.7	15.0	15.0	16.8	17.8	17.2	17.2	
16.8	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.0	13.0	12.8	14.8	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	
10.8	11.4	10.9	10.9	17.6	14.9	14.5	14.5	36.4	35.6	35.0	34.5	32.7	31.7	31.7	34.7	35.6	35.0	35.0	
51.7	58.8	58.0	58.0	41.0	53.3	54.3	54.3	41.9	57.6	56.8	42.1	66.6	66.6	66.6	51.4	63.8	62.5	62.5	

<sup>1</sup> No. 2½ can.<sup>2</sup> Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.				Washington, D. C.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925	July 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925		July 15—		June 15, 1925	July 15, 1925
		1913	1924							1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Hirloin steak	Pound	24.4	32.0	33.6	33.8	35.7	34.9	36.4		28.1	45.6	45.6	48.1
Round steak	do	21.5	27.0	29.3	29.7	35.3	34.5	35.9		24.6	39.1	39.1	42.3
Rib roast	do	20.0	25.7	26.6	26.6	22.8	23.9	24.7		22.0	35.0	34.0	35.5
Chuck roast	do	16.2	16.8	18.7	18.0	20.7	20.7	21.7		17.9	24.5	23.6	25.1
Plate beef	do	13.0	13.2	14.5	14.2	12.9	13.2	13.8		12.4	12.5	12.5	13.3
Pork chops	do	23.6	31.4	30.0	41.0	26.7	33.6	37.7		21.9	34.5	40.9	44.0
Bacon, sliced	do	31.7	44.4	54.2	57.5	38.5	47.4	47.8		28.1	32.4	47.2	50.1
Ham, sliced	do	31.7	49.8	57.3	59.2	45.0	51.0	54.4		30.0	52.0	59.4	60.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.6	33.6	35.0	34.9	42.1	39.0	40.3		21.4	42.7	41.6	43.6
Hens	do	23.8	32.6	34.7	34.3	31.8	35.4	33.9		22.6	39.5	39.9	40.4
Salmon, canned, red	do		30.3	32.4	32.3	53.5	33.7	33.7		27.7	29.1	29.2	
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.5		8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can		10.3	10.4	10.5	11.9	11.8	11.8			11.6	11.7	11.7
Butter	Pound	35.5	47.0	49.4	54.7	48.3	51.1	51.4		36.6	52.7	55.4	55.0
Oleomargarine	do		30.0			30.2	31.2	32.2			30.3	30.8	30.9
Nut margarine	do		29.5	29.8	29.8	29.0	29.5	29.1			28.7	28.8	28.6
Cheese	do	21.7	34.7	34.5	34.4	36.4	35.9	36.1		23.8	36.4	39.1	38.9
Lard	do	17.8	17.8	24.0	24.4	17.1	22.9	23.7		15.0	16.5	22.6	23.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do		28.2	29.2	29.2	28.3	28.4	28.5			24.9	25.0	25.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	34.5	39.2	41.7	44.2	30.5	36.7	37.1		26.0	40.8	44.0	49.0
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.3		5.7	9.0	8.1	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.5	5.7	5.5	4.8	6.2	6.0		3.8	5.0	6.5	6.5
Corn meal	do	3.1	4.2	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.6		2.5	4.4	5.3	5.5
Rolls, out	do		8.9	9.0	9.0	10.7	10.3	10.3			9.2	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		11.5	12.0	11.9	9.7	11.9	11.9			9.4	10.8	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		25.0	26.7	26.4	25.4	26.2	25.9			23.6	24.1	24.2
Macaroni	Pound		18.1	18.3	18.1	19.5	20.1	20.4			21.5	23.7	23.8
Rice	do	7.7	11.8	12.4	12.4	10.4	10.8	10.8		9.8	10.4	11.8	12.0
Beans, navy	do		10.3	11.3	11.4	8.7	9.7	9.7			8.8	9.6	9.5
Potatoes	do	1.5	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.1	4.4		1.8	3.2	4.3	4.9
Onions	do		5.0	9.3	8.7	8.3	11.6	11.1			7.8	10.1	10.4
Cabbage	do		5.5	6.3	5.1	5.0	6.3	6.4			4.7	6.4	7.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		14.6	14.4	14.4	12.0	11.8	11.4			11.4	10.8	10.8
Corn, canned	do		17.7	19.7	19.8	14.6	18.9	20.2			14.5	17.1	17.5
Peas, canned	do		20.2	20.8	21.4	17.5	18.6	18.6			16.7	17.7	17.8
Tomatoes, canned	do		16.0	18.5	18.2	14.8	15.3	15.5			11.4	12.4	12.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	9.2	7.6	7.5	9.4	7.8	7.7		5.6	7.7	7.0	6.9
Tea	do	50.0	75.9	79.5	78.9	73.6	78.0	77.7		57.5	77.7	87.4	87.6
Coffee	do	28.0	44.5	51.5	50.8	40.9	52.9	52.3		28.8	37.5	46.5	46.9
Prunes	do		14.3	15.1	15.5	19.0	16.0	18.0			19.7	18.2	18.2
Raisins	do		15.4	14.4	14.3	16.9	15.3	15.1			15.0	13.9	14.0
Bananas	Dozen		15.0	13.8	13.6	8.9	8.4	8.8			36.1	34.7	33.8
Oranges	do		43.9	57.9	59.5	41.4	66.2	66.0			51.1	69.7	67.5

\* No. 2½ can.

\* Per pound.

## Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food<sup>3</sup> in July, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in July, 1924, and in June, 1925. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> For list of articles see note 6, p. 18.<sup>4</sup> The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.



Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of July 99.2 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities—that is, every merchant in the following-named 44 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in July, 1925:

## RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JULY, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.1
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	44	12	7	12	7	6

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JULY, 1925, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN JUNE, 1925, JULY, 1924, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase July, 1925, compared with—			City	Percentage increase July, 1925, compared with—		
	1913	July, 1924	June, 1925		1913	July, 1924	June, 1925
Atlanta.....	61.5	15.0	3.5	Minneapolis.....	58.3	9.9	4.1
Baltimore.....	67.6	13.4	2.6	Mobile.....		15.3	4.0
Birmingham.....	66.5	14.3	1.9	Newark.....	53.2	10.3	2.7
Boston.....	62.1	9.6	7.3	New Haven.....	56.5	9.5	4.1
Bridgeport.....		10.3	4.9	New Orleans.....	56.7	12.8	3.3
Buffalo.....	63.9	12.6	4.4	New York.....	59.7	9.2	2.7
Butte.....		8.9	2.8	Norfolk.....		15.6	3.1
Charleston, S. C.....	60.2	9.9	2.4	Omaha.....	59.2	13.1	2.9
Chicago.....	71.0	10.7	3.3	Peoria.....		12.6	4.0
Cincinnati.....	61.9	17.7	3.2	Philadelphia.....	62.7	13.5	2.8
Cleveland.....	62.3	14.9	3.0	Pittsburgh.....	61.2	10.7	2.4
Columbus.....		10.6	3.7	Portland, Me.....		7.3	4.2
Dallas.....	56.0	8.0	1.2	Portland, Oreg.....	42.4	6.4	0.2
Denver.....	45.3	8.8	0.7	Providence.....	61.7	10.6	6.8
Detroit.....	73.0	15.0	4.4	Richmond.....	66.5	11.9	1.8
Fall River.....	55.1	10.6	5.2	Rochester.....		12.9	4.7
Houston.....		14.0	1.4	St. Louis.....	63.1	13.7	3.3
Indianapolis.....	56.2	9.8	4.3	St. Paul.....		8.4	3.7
Jacksonville.....	52.9	10.7	3.8	Salt Lake City.....	40.8	11.4	12.2
Kansas City.....	56.6	13.4	2.1	San Francisco.....	54.6	9.7	0.2
Little Rock.....	50.3	12.9	2.6	Savannah.....		14.9	3.3
Los Angeles.....	47.6	6.4	0.5	Scranton.....	63.6	13.1	2.4
Louisville.....	54.5	15.5	1.0	Seattle.....	49.8	7.6	0.3
Manchester.....	54.6	8.5	5.3	Springfield Ill.....		10.8	3.7
Memphis.....	52.5	14.3	3.0	Washington, D. C.....	68.0	12.3	3.0
Milwaukee.....	64.1	10.7	5.6				

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States <sup>a</sup>

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, July 15, 1924, and June 15 and July 15, 1925, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JULY 15, 1924, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1925

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$15.24	\$15.05	\$15.14
Chestnut.....	8.15	7.68	15.10	14.84	14.93
Bituminous.....	5.48	5.39	8.94	8.61	8.61
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	5.88	4.83	7.13	6.67	6.70
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	17.70	17.24	15.79	15.75	15.75
Chestnut.....	17.93	17.49	15.54	15.25	15.25
Bituminous.....			7.60	7.55	7.50
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	7.70	6.82	6.87
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	15.70	15.75	16.00
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	15.70	15.50	15.75
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			15.38	15.00	15.00
Chestnut.....			15.38	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.75	6.54	13.44	13.48	13.57
Chestnut.....	6.99	6.80	13.33	13.14	13.19
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous.....			10.81	10.83	10.77
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	18.38	17.75	17.00	17.00	17.00
Chestnut.....	18.50	18.00	17.10	17.10	17.10
Bituminous.....	16.75	16.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.80	16.25	16.30	16.30
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.05	16.25	16.11	16.19
Bituminous.....	4.97	4.65	7.85	8.23	8.21
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....	3.50	3.38	7.17	6.50	6.50
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	7.25	14.31	14.52	14.42
Chestnut.....	7.75	7.50	14.31	14.37	14.35
Bituminous.....	4.14	4.14	7.94	7.93	7.99
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....			6.47	6.04	6.03

<sup>1</sup> Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

<sup>a</sup> Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JULY 15, 1924, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1925—  
Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			\$16.25	\$15.13	\$15.25
Bituminous	\$8.25	\$7.21	13.73	11.56	11.61
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.00	15.58	15.92
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.00	15.83	16.17
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	9.07	9.61	9.80
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.25	15.08	15.50
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.25	15.08	15.33
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.18	8.70	8.79
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.33	15.54	15.96
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.33	15.38	15.71
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			11.00	11.17	10.67
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	16.00	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	6.78	6.56	6.58
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			14.70	13.50	14.00
Stove, No. 4			16.00	15.00	15.40
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.25	8.07	7.84
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			14.00		13.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.00	10.30	9.80
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	14.50	15.13	15.13
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.20	6.17	6.17
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.58	16.50	17.00
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	16.83	16.00	16.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	4.34	4.22	8.00	6.85	7.29
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.75	16.50	16.60
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.60	16.35	16.45
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	9.02	9.13	8.89
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.90	17.80	17.90
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.75	17.65	17.75
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	10.40	10.87	10.88
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			9.71	8.90	9.12
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	13.13	13.50	13.50
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.13	13.00	13.00
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	14.55
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	14.55
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	6.06	6.06	10.11	9.21	9.14
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	13.70	14.12	14.22
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.70	13.78	13.88
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			14.50	15.00	15.00
Chestnut			14.50	15.00	15.00
Bituminous			8.25	8.52	8.48

<sup>1</sup> Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).



AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JULY 15, 1924, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	July 15	June 15	July 15
Omaha, Nebr.: Bituminous.....	\$6.63	\$6.13	\$9.80	\$9.50	\$9.59
Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous.....			6.31	6.37	6.38
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	17.16	16.89	115.04	114.61	114.79
Chestnut.....	17.38	17.14	114.86	114.14	114.32
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	17.94	17.38	116.00	114.63	114.63
Chestnut.....	18.00	17.44	116.00	114.63	114.63
Bituminous.....	3.16	3.18	7.06	6.69	6.53
Portland, Me.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			16.26	16.08	16.32
Chestnut.....			16.26	16.08	16.32
Portland, Oreg.: Bituminous.....	9.79	9.66	12.82	12.96	13.00
Providence, R. I.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	48.25	47.50	415.50	415.75	415.75
Chestnut.....	48.25	47.75	415.50	415.50	415.50
Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.13	15.00
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.13	15.00
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	8.94	8.00	7.96
Rochester, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			14.05	14.20	14.30
Chestnut.....			13.95	13.85	13.95
St. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.44	7.74	16.13	16.20	16.18
Chestnut.....	8.68	7.99	16.38	15.95	15.95
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	6.28	6.01	6.02
St. Paul, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	9.20	9.05	17.90	17.80	17.90
Chestnut.....	9.45	9.30	17.75	17.65	17.75
Bituminous.....	6.07	6.04	10.60	11.20	11.16
Salt Lake City, Utah: Colorado anthracite— Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	17.50	18.25	18.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	17.50	18.25	18.25
Bituminous.....	5.64	5.46	8.36	8.41	8.41
San Francisco, Calif.: New Mexico anthracite— Cerillos egg.....	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite— Egg.....	17.00	17.00	24.50	24.50	24.50
Bituminous.....	12.00	12.00	15.94	16.39	16.39
Savannah, Ga.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			17.00	17.00	17.00
Chestnut.....			17.00	17.00	17.00
Bituminous.....			10.58	10.25	10.06
Scranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	4.25	4.31	10.33	10.32	10.35
Chestnut.....	4.50	4.56	10.30	10.23	10.30
Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous.....	7.63	7.70	9.86	9.81	9.81
Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous.....			4.50	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	17.50	17.38	115.43	115.27	115.34
Chestnut.....	17.65	17.53	115.07	114.75	114.83
Bituminous.....			18.56	18.49	18.50

<sup>1</sup> Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

<sup>2</sup> Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

<sup>3</sup> Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

<sup>4</sup> All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

## Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in July, 1925

A FURTHER rise in the general level of wholesale prices is shown for July by information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, rose from 157.4 in June to 159.9 in July, a gain of 1.6 per cent.

Farm products showed the largest increase over prices in the preceding month, due to advances in cattle, hogs, sheep, cotton, eggs, hay, hides, milk, potatoes, tobacco, and wool. Prices of corn, oats, rye, wheat, poultry, flaxseed, and onions, on the other hand, averaged lower than in June. In the food group there were increases for meats, butter, lard, oleo and cottonseed oil, and oranges, which more than offset decreases for coffee, flour, corn meal, sugar, bananas, and lemons, resulting in a small net increase for the group. In the group of miscellaneous commodities continued advances in rubber prices brought the index number for July to a point 4 per cent higher than in June. In the remaining groups prices showed little variation from those of the previous month, the tendency being upward for cloths and clothing, metals, and chemicals and drugs, and downward for fuels, building materials, and house-furnishing goods.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for June and July was collected, increases were shown in 132 instances and decreases in 97 instances. In 175 instances no change in price was reported.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Group	1924, July	1925	
		June	July
Farm products.....	140.9	155.4	161.8
Foods.....	138.7	155.3	157.3
Cloths and clothing.....	187.5	188.2	188.8
Fuel and lighting.....	173.2	172.6	172.1
Metals and metal products.....	130.4	126.1	126.4
Building materials.....	168.8	170.7	170.1
Chemicals and drugs.....	126.5	132.8	133.3
House-furnishing goods.....	170.8	169.9	169.2
Miscellaneous.....	112.4	137.8	143.4
All commodities.....	147.0	157.4	159.9

Comparing prices in July with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level increased  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The largest increase was shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, which averaged  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent higher than in July, 1924. Farm products were  $14\frac{3}{4}$  per cent higher and foods  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Cloths and clothing, fuels, building materials, and house-furnishing goods showed little change from prices of a year ago, while metals were cheaper and chemicals and drugs were higher than in July, 1924.

## Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1913 to June, 1925

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. In some instances the results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base to the year 1913—i. e., by dividing the index number for each year or month on the original base by the index number for 1913 on that base as published. In such cases, therefore, these results are to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers. It should be understood, also, that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers. For the United States and several other countries the index numbers are published to the fourth significant figure in order to show minor price variations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

Group	1913=100	1925
All commodities	100.0	100.0
Food and kindred products	100.0	100.0
Textiles and clothing	100.0	100.0
Metals and metal products	100.0	100.0
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	100.0
Building materials and home-furnishing goods	100.0	100.0
Transportation and communication	100.0	100.0
Energy	100.0	100.0
Government securities	100.0	100.0
Stocks and bonds	100.0	100.0
Commodities	100.0	100.0



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation]

Country	United States	Canada	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Director General of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics (revised index)	Finanstidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Riccardo Bachi
Commodities	404	<sup>1</sup> 238	128	38	135	33	135	45	38	<sup>2</sup> 107
Year and month										
1913.....	100.0	100.0		100			100	100	100.0	100
1914.....	98.1	102.3	<sup>3</sup> 100	103	<sup>4</sup> 100	<sup>5</sup> 100		102		95
1915.....	100.8	109.9		137		138		140		133
1916.....	126.8	131.6				164		188		202
1917.....	177.2	178.5				228		262		299
1918.....	194.3	199.0				293		339		409
1919.....	206.4	209.2				294		356		364
1920.....	226.2	243.5		1940		382	1183	509		631
1921.....	146.9	171.8		2006		250	1263	345		577
1922.....	148.8	152.0	367	2473	1334	179	1219	327		562
1923.....	153.7	153.0	497	2525	977	201	1095	419	95.1	575
1924.....	149.7	155.2	573		997	226	1100	489	122.5	585
1923										
January.....	155.8	151.4	434	2657	991	181	1134	387	65.0	575
February.....	156.7	153.6	474	2666	1095	192	1127	422	84.0	582
March.....	158.6	155.9	482	2828	1012	199	1108	424	96.8	587
April.....	158.7	156.9	480	2757	1012	200	1096	415	89.5	588
May.....	156.2	155.2	474	2613	1003	204	1093	406	71.9	580
June.....	153.5	155.5	484	2545	977	202	1095	409	74.0	569
July.....	150.6	153.5	504	2408	949	207	1080	407	88.8	566
August.....	150.1	153.5	529	2292	942	207	1080	413	85.8	567
September.....	153.7	154.6	514	2265	943	202	1089	424	101.7	569
October.....	153.1	153.1	515	2263	960	205	1077	421	117.9	563
November.....	152.1	153.3	531	2412	952	207	1070	443	139.0	571
December.....	151.0	153.5	545	2597	969	210	1096	459	126.2	577
1924										
January.....	151.2	156.9	580	2711	974	210	1071	494	117.3	571
February.....	151.7	156.8	642	2658	999	223	1078	544	116.2	573
March.....	149.9	154.4	625	2612	1021	227	1094	499	120.7	579
April.....	148.4	151.1	555	2798	1008	228	1095	450	124.1	579
May.....	146.9	150.6	557	2551	1001	225	1090	458	122.5	571
June.....	144.6	152.3	565	2811	968	219	1088	465	115.9	566
July.....	147.0	153.9	566	2737	953	220	1085	481	115.0	567
August.....	149.7	156.8	547	2853	986	233	1111	477	120.4	572
September.....	148.8	153.9	550	2848	982	231	1117	486	126.9	580
October.....	151.9	157.0	555	2988	999	234	1114	497	131.2	602
November.....	152.7	157.7	569	3132	1013	231	1120	504	128.5	621
December.....	157.0	160.9	566	3181	1024	232	1139	507	131.3	640
1925										
January.....	160.0	165.2	559	3275	1045	234	1137	514	138.2	658
February.....	160.6	164.8	551	3309	1048	234	1141	515	136.5	660
March.....	161.0	161.6	546	3272	1034	230	1131	514	134.4	659
April.....	156.2	156.5	538	3244	1020	220	1133	513	131.0	658
May.....	155.2	159.1	537	3177	1006	216	1122	520	131.9	660
June.....	157.4	158.8	552		997	216	1129	543	133.8	683

<sup>1</sup> 236 commodities since April, 1924.<sup>2</sup> 36 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1920 and 1921; 100 commodities in 1922.<sup>3</sup> April.<sup>4</sup> July.<sup>5</sup> July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Japan	China	India
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Institute of Geography and Statistics	Chamber of Commerce	Dr. J. Lorenz	Board of Trade	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai	Labor Office, Bombay
Commodities	48	174	74	160	71	150	92	106	187	50	117	42
Year and month												
1913	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100.0	100
1914	109		101		100.0		141	104	97	95		100
1915	146		119				123	123	107	97		
1916	224		141				132	134	123	117		
1917	276		166				146	151	141	147		
1918	376		207				170	175	153	193		236
1919	304		204				180	178	165	236		222
1920	292		221	359		307.3	218	212	223	259	152.0	216
1921	182		190	222	196.5	197.2	167	201	161	200	150.2	199
1922	160		176	173	167.7	158.8	154	178	129	196	145.5	187
1923	151	232	172	163	179.9	159.1	170	175	127	199	156.4	181
1924	156	267	183	162	175.7	166.2		180	129	206	153.9	182
1923												
January	157	223	170	163	174.7	157.0	163	171	131	184	152.7	181
February	155	222	170	165	175.3	157.5	161	173		192	157.5	177
March	156	228	171	168	181.0	160.3	163	174		196	158.7	182
April	156	229	174	168	185.0	162.0	167	174	126	196	157.7	180
May	149	232	171	166	186.5	159.8	170	177		199	158.4	180
June	149	232	170	164	181.0	159.3	178	177		198	155.2	180
July	145	231	170	162	179.8	156.5	180	176	124	192	153.4	178
August	142	233	171	162	175.3	154.5	175	175		190	153.1	176
September	145	232	174	162	173.4	157.8	172	177		210	156.8	179
October	148	235	171	161	181.1	158.1	171	176	125	212	156.1	181
November	153	243	173	160	181.6	160.8	173	175		209	157.3	186
December	154	247	176	160	182.5	163.4	174	174		210	157.5	188
1924												
January	156	251	178	161	183.2	165.4	174	175	131	211	155.8	188
February	158	251	180	162	183.4	167.0	170	180		208	159.5	188
March	155	264	180	162	180.1	165.4	167	180		206	157.5	181
April	154	263	184	161	181.4	164.7	166	178	126	207	153.7	184
May	153	261	179	160	180.4	163.7	165	179		205	154.3	181
June	151	262	179	158	178.3	162.6	163	180		199	151.8	185
July	151	265	182	157	173.3	162.6	163	180	125	195	151.5	184
August	151	271	182	160	170.6	165.2	162	181		200	148.8	184
September	158	272	184	163	169.9	166.9	162	181		206	149.3	181
October	161	273	186	167	169.0	170.0	163	180	133	213	152.8	181
November	161	276	181	167	168.5	169.8	163	181		214	154.9	176
December	160	279	198	168	169.8	170.1	165	181		213	157.4	176
1925												
January	160	279	191	169	170.8	171.0	163	178	130	213	159.9	173
February	158	281	192	169	170.8	168.8	163	175		210	159.2	173
March	155	279	193	168	169.9	166.3	160	175		204	160.3	171
April	151	273	190	163	165.9	162.5	158	175	130	202	159.3	165
May	151	262	191	162	163.0	159.0	159	175		199	157.8	164
June	153	260		161	161.9	157.7	163			200		

\* July.

\* 52 commodities in 1920; 53 commodities from August, 1920, to December, 1921.

\* 147 items.

## Factors in the Premium Price of Anthracite

**A** SUMMARY of a report made by the Federal Trade Commission on the premium price of anthracite has been received from the commission. Since the going out of existence of the Coal Commission the collection of the data formerly gathered by that commission has been continued by the Federal Trade Commission. The report on which the summary under review is based covers prices charged by wholesalers during the periods July 30 to September 15, 1923 (data collected by the Coal Commission), and September 16, 1923, to January 26, 1924; mine operators' prices during the last quarter of 1923; and certain findings as to combination in the anthracite field.

The only important anthracite field in this country covers an area of less than 500 square miles in northeastern Pennsylvania. Over 70 per cent of the output of this area is produced by eight large companies which, because of their close affiliation with the railroads operating in this territory, are known as "railroad companies" and their product as "company coal." The remaining 25 or 30 per cent of the total annual production comes from the mines of over 100 other companies, known as "independents."

Anthracite is, therefore, a "limited and closely held natural resource" and was formerly practically a monopoly in the hands of a few railroad companies (during the last decade of the nineteenth century these companies came to own in excess of 90 per cent of the total anthracite deposits). Agreements among these companies further tightened this control, and the situation became so objectionable that during the period from 1887 to 1906 attempts were made to limit by legislation their power and activities. Cases brought under these laws resulted in a considerable abatement of the monopolistic tendencies, but, as already shown, a very large proportion of the coal field is still in the control of the railroad companies.

The production of anthracite has shown no consistent tendency to increase, even though the demand grows from year to year. About 70 per cent of the output is for domestic use, and the demand presses so closely upon production that in times of shortage it assumes "panic proportions."

### Mine Operators' Prices and Profits

**T**HE prices charged by the railroad companies are usually announced about the 1st of April every year and continue without change throughout the year, showing, however, considerable variation from year to year. In order to encourage early buying, discounts are allowed for orders received during the first five months after April 1.

The majority of the independent companies make no announcement of prices but sell at the highest prices obtainable, so that in times of shortage their prices are uniformly higher than those of the railroad companies. When demand is moderate their prices tend to equal those of the railroad companies "and premium anthracite disappears from the market; but when trade is dull, especially in the late spring season, independent anthracite often sells for less than the railroad company output."



The general situation is shown by the quotations in the New York tidewater market, where, just prior to the strike in September, 1923, prices for independent coal ranged from \$8.50 to \$14.50 per gross ton, f. o. b. mine, while company-coal prices ranged from \$8 to \$8.35 per ton. From the settlement of the strike (when wages were increased) until April, 1924, the railroad companies were charging from \$8.75 to \$9.25; but the independents' prices declined as the season advanced, until by the end of March, 1924, their coal was selling to wholesalers for from \$7.75 to \$9.25.

Data received from 14 independent coal companies and 4 railroad coal companies showed that the "average sales realization" of the former increased from \$7.80 per ton for the first quarter of 1923 to \$7.95 per ton for the last three months of that year, while for the railroad companies the increase was from \$6.75 to \$7.66 per ton. The actual cost (including the 10 per cent wage increase won by the strikers) increased 42 cents per ton at the independent mines and 38 cents at the railroad mines, so that on a ton the railroad companies averaged 91 cents more and the independents 15 cents more than in the first quarter of the year, giving the former an estimated gross profit of \$1.94 per ton and the independents of \$1.42. "These estimated gross profits were about 173 per cent higher for the railroad companies and 195 per cent higher for the independents than those for the highest profit year during the 9-year period, 1913-1921."

Notwithstanding the fact that anthracite production in 1923 was larger than in any preceding peace year the brief suspension of mining during the September strike was made the excuse for producing and distributing agencies to increase greatly their gross profits. This situation was the result of monopoly control of the anthracite supply which was described by the United States Coal Commission in its final report as follows:

"The fundamental evil in the anthracite industry is that of monopoly—the treatment of limited natural resources as if they were like other private property. Reliance on competition without supervision has resulted in persistence of a permanent level of high prices above which extortionate increases were made whenever a suspension of mining or other disturbances give rise to the phenomenon of premium coal. In the anthracite industry we have secured stability—which is desirable—but it has been at high cost to the consumer and has made anthracite a luxury fuel."

#### Variation in Cost of Mining

**D**UE to the fact that variations in mining conditions—width of seam, pitch, etc.—and the high cost of extraction in poor or worked-out mines and in new workings in mines, the cost data reported to the commission varied widely, even in different collieries operated by the same company. In one company costs ranged from \$3.17 to \$14.50. Seven companies had a spread of \$2 or more per ton, while only one company reported a difference of less than \$1 per ton. By confining operations to the lower-cost workings the average cost may be reduced. "This ability to concentrate on the lower-cost workings undoubtedly explains why periods of low prices do not promptly result in the elimination of high-cost mines. On the other hand, the exploitation of the higher-cost workings makes possible the showing of high cost for a small percentage of the total production and may be used as a justification of high prices."

The possibility of a large production at more moderate costs and prices raises a question as to the validity of the argument for high prices as a stimulant to production in times of shortage. According to cost data published by the United States Coal Commission the cost range for more than 99 per cent of the output covered was from \$3.25 to \$6.25 per gross ton in 1919, from \$3.35 to \$7.50 in 1920, from \$3.75 to \$7.75 in 1921, from \$3.50 to \$8.50 in 1922, and from \$3 to \$7.25 per ton during the first three months of 1923. During three years of this period the cost of the highest-cost mines, which produced only a small fraction of 1 per cent of the total, exceeded \$12 per gross ton. Even though anthracite is a dwindling natural resource, there seems to be no public interest served by exploiting the last ton of high-cost production at the present time. Before it becomes necessary to advance prices to a point justifying such mining methods, substitution of other fuels or technical improvements may gradually take place which might relieve the public of the necessity of paying such prices. Moreover, in times of shortage the sale of even a very small proportion of anthracite at the mine at high premium prices becomes a highly disturbing factor in the trade and affords an opportunity for speculative wholesale and retail price levels, because that part of the necessary supply with the highest cost tends in the long run to become the determinant of the general price level to the consumer.

### Prices and Profits of Wholesalers

THE situation as regards wholesaling is summarized as follows:

Since the independent wholesaler naturally endeavors to buy at the lowest and to sell at the highest market price, any low-priced anthracite falling into his hands in times of a premium market tends to become high-premium anthracite when he sells it, thus increasing the quantity of premium anthracite on the market at any given time. Similarly, when a given car of anthracite passes through the hands of two or more wholesalers, each of whom takes a profit on the transaction, the ultimate price to the consumer is also enhanced.

High premiums at the mines for a small part of the supply stimulate speculative wholesaling. In addition, retailers having no regular connection with large company sources at stabilized or "circular" prices must pay the high premiums demanded by independent producers and wholesalers, and therefore they are compelled to sell at higher prices than would be necessary to yield a fair profit on supplies from low-priced company sources. Dealers who obtain their supplies mainly or wholly from company sources, and who are unable in times of shortage to secure enough anthracite to supply the entire market, find it to their advantage to allow dealers handling high-premium coal to determine the retail price level for the locality. In this way the public is made to pay higher prices for all anthracite, and frequently competition ceases to be an adequate regulator of prices for coal either at the mine or in the hands of wholesalers or retailers.

The United States Coal Commission found that during the panic market in the winter of 1922-23 wholesalers sold at very high prices, thus raising the retailers' cost. Just before and during the strike of September, 1923, speculative sales were a cause of high-premium anthracite, and data secured by the Federal Trade Commission showed that the high gross profits continued during the fall until the public realized there would be no shortage. "The reports showed that during August, 1923, just prior to the strike, some anthracite was sold by wholesalers at \$15 or more per ton, f. o. b. mine, while for the two weeks ending January 26, 1924, no sales at \$11 or more f. o. b. mine were reported by them. These high prices of wholesalers were the result, in part, of the high purchase prices paid to mine operators, but this was more often an excuse than the real cause of such high prices."

Gross profits of \$1 or more per ton were realized on nearly 11 per cent of the premium coal reported for the week ended September 22, 1923, but by the end of January, 1924, the percentage had fallen to one-tenth of 1 per cent. The average gross profit of all companies



reporting also decreased, from 60 cents per ton in the week ending August 4, 1923, to 28 cents per ton in the week ending January 26, 1924.

A gross profit of 25 cents per ton appears to be generally recognized as the average gross profit to be taken by wholesalers regularly handling anthracite, as more sales are made at this gross profit than at any other, even among dealers selling at premium prices. Some wholesalers have never reported a gross profit in excess of that amount. A gross profit of 25 cents would appear to be adequate when it is realized that the anthracite wholesaler purchases and sells in carload lots without physically handling the coal; that the pre-war gross profit for a large part of the trade east of Buffalo was 10 and 15 cents per ton, and that the gross profit allowed during the war was only 20 cents per ton in the eastern trade territory.

In order to determine the extent and effect of speculative sales, the Coal Commission, in the winter of 1922-23, traced 800 cars of coal chosen at random from Massachusetts dealers. Of these, 37.5 per cent passed through the hands of from two to four wholesalers, at total gross profits ranging up to \$4.75 and averaging \$1.24 per ton.

### Conclusions

THE report reaches the following conclusions:

1. A long period of monopolistic combination in the anthracite industry (now largely abated by recent judicial decrees) has resulted in concentration in the ownership of coal lands, in the establishment of an unduly high general price level, and, in times of temporary or apparent shortage, in high-premium prices at the mine which have encouraged and facilitated the taking of excessive profits both by wholesalers and retailers.

2. The greatest obstacle to intelligent action on the part of the Government in handling the frequently recurring emergencies in the coal trade is the lack of adequate current information, particularly regarding prices, cost of production, and profits. Although the production of anthracite in 1923 was larger than in any preceding peace-time year, some producers exacted premiums as high as \$6 per ton in excess of the prices charged by the railroad coal companies, because there was a panic demand, due to lack of information regarding the actual situation. Shortly after the Federal Trade Commission began to publish the facts, high-premium prices at the mine and excessive profit taking and speculation by wholesalers steadily declined. The commission believes, therefore, if the matter is found within the legislative power of Congress that some Federal agency should secure and publish currently data on production, prices, costs, and profits in the coal industry.

3. Among the most promising constructive measures to prevent frequently recurring shortages in the anthracite trade (apart from the education of the consumer in the possible use of economical substitutes) are a further and more effective development of price reductions in the late spring and summer to induce earlier and more regular buying by the private consumer, the systematic development of an earlier and more rational buying program by municipalities and other public agencies, increase in storage equipment of mining and distributing companies and the enlargement of mine capacity to meet periods of extraordinary demand.

4. It is to be assumed that whatever there may be left of illegal combination between the anthracite producing and the anthracite carrying interests will be eliminated in due course since the precedents established by judicial decisions have opened the way. This factor does not present itself as a still unsolved problem. The larger question is continuous demand which would assure necessary supplies to consumers and steady employment to the dependent labor. The contingent problem is that of efficient distribution upon which the continuance of economical production hangs and which also exerts, as this report shows, an influence upon the cost to the consumer which the operator can not control.

At present the mine operator conditions his production upon estimates of demand based largely upon contracts placed by wholesalers and some retailers



and large consumers. If an efficient and economical operation policy is carried out, anthracite when mined must go directly into a railroad car and be moved at once to a buyer, as it can not be stored at the mine without additional cost. In order to induce buying in the slack months the anthracite producers now usually give spring and summer discounts from their circular prices. Statistics of production and shipments indicate that this practice has accomplished much in developing a more uniform demand, but there is still considerable fluctuation for monthly shipments, and as pointed out by the United States Geological Survey, two slight seasonal depressions occur in most of the years—one in late winter or early spring, the other in midsummer.

The first requirement, therefore, is a method of informing the operator definitely of the total demand and of transforming this demand into car movements. To do this the information should commence with the consumer, whose needs should be ascertained in a manner upon which substantial reliance can be placed. Then local group needs in turn should be centralized and stated in bulk and these be made the basis of estimates for mine operations.

There are two concurrent methods by which this might possibly be accomplished. The first is by a public statistical organization of information relating to the present wholesale-retailer chain of marketing. The second is a similar reckoning through a series of consumers' cooperative buying associations, local, district, and central. In either method the fundamentals would be the same; a collection of accurate figures of demand (with accompanying allowance of estimate at a minimum), an indication of time or periods of desired supply, and, as far as possible, firm contracts. In the one case the existing agencies of distribution could be utilized, while in the other cooperative agencies would necessarily have to create their own agents.

To make cooperative orders for anthracite a practicable financial undertaking, it would be necessary to remove by proper legislative action, the barrier which now obstructs their development. Under the law as now stated in *Mennen Co. v. Federal Trade Commission*, and *National Biscuit Co. v. Federal Trade Commission*, a cooperative buying agency can not secure, as a matter of right, the same discount on quantity purchases as may be given to a "regular" wholesaler. In many instances such buyers are subject to exactly the same charge as though they purchased from a wholesaler; moreover, they may be refused supplies entirely. If there is any virtue in cooperative buying, it will not be developed under circumstances which deny to it the realization of its fundamental purpose, viz, the benefit of quantity purchase price and direct dealing.

Any method which establishes demand on a firm basis, and thus is capable of translating demand into prompt car movements, will tend directly to eliminate the manifestation with which this report is primarily concerned, i. e., premium coal.

### Cost of Living of Farm Families in Lebanon Town, Conn.

THE United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has recently issued a preliminary report<sup>1</sup> of a study made by it as to the living conditions of 110 farm families of Lebanon Town, Conn., for the year 1923. The study was one of a series of studies being made in cooperation with several of the State colleges of agriculture. Each home included in the study had an adult male acting as the farm operator and an adult female acting as the home maker. The number of children ranged from none to six or more.

Of the 110 families, 96 were owner families and 14 were tenants. Fifty-eight of the farmers were native born and 52 were natives of foreign countries, especially Russia and Germany.

The farms averaged 116.7 acres each, those of the owning farmers averaging 118.1 acres and those of the tenants 105.8 acres. Mortgages on the owner-operated farms averaged \$1,630 per farm.

<sup>1</sup> United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (In cooperation with Agricultural Extension Service of the Connecticut Agricultural College.) Living conditions and family living in farm homes of Lebanon Town, New London County, Connecticut. Washington, May, 1925. (Preliminary report.) 21 pp. (Mimeographed.)

The composition of the 110 families is shown in the table below:  
COMPOSITION OF FARM FAMILIES IN LEBANON TOWN, CONN., AND IN OHIO, IOWA,  
AND ALABAMA, 1923

Locality	Number of families	Number of persons in—		Average age (years) of—			
		Family	Household	Husbands	Wives	Sons	Daughters
Lebanon Town, Conn.:							
Owner families.....	96	4.4	4.8	47.6	43.6	12.1	11.4
Tenant families.....	14	3.7	4.1	44.4	41.9	11.5	8.1
Total.....	110	4.3	4.7	47.2	43.4	12.1	11.0
Ohio (Delaware County) <sup>1</sup> .....	363	4.1	4.3	46.4	42.7	12.4	11.7
Iowa (selected localities) <sup>1</sup> .....	451	4.4	4.5	42.1	38.6	11.8	10.9
Alabama (selected localities) <sup>1</sup> .....	187	4.6	4.9	45.4	41.1	12.8	11.7

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the studies made in these three States see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1924, pp. 37-39.

The average value of the various items of the family budget, whether furnished by the farm or purchased, is shown in the following table:

AVERAGE VALUE OF GOODS USED ON 110 FARMS OF LEBANON TOWN, CONN., BY TYPE OF GOODS USED

Item	Average value of goods used by—								
	Owner families (96)			Tenant families (14)			All families (110)		
	Goods furnished by farm	Goods purchased	Total	Goods furnished by farm	Goods purchased	Total	Goods furnished by farm	Goods purchased	Total
Food and groceries.....	\$310.20	\$381.40	\$691.60	\$255.60	\$345.90	\$601.50	\$303.30	\$376.90	\$680.20
Clothing.....		236.30	236.30		169.60	169.60		227.90	227.90
Rent.....	135.20		135.20	121.60		121.60	133.40		133.40
Furniture and furnishings.....		29.50	29.50		10.60	10.60		27.10	27.10
Operating expense.....	98.20	119.80	218.00	87.00	91.10	178.10	96.80	116.10	212.90
Health.....		47.20	47.20		94.10	94.10		53.20	53.20
Advancement.....		86.10	86.10		47.60	47.60		81.20	81.20
Personal.....	.30	44.70	45.00		42.40	42.40	.30	44.40	44.70
Insurance.....		35.10	35.10		6.60	6.60		31.40	31.40
Unclassified.....		.70	.70		.10	.10		.60	.60
Total.....	543.90	980.80	1,524.70	464.20	808.00	1,272.20	533.80	958.80	1,492.60

In connection with the above table it is of interest to note that the "farm income" (i. e., farm receipts minus all farm expenses and interest on mortgages and other notes) of the 110 farms averaged \$365 and the "money available for family living" amounted to \$646. The money available for family living was therefore about \$300 short of the value of goods purchased, shown in the above table. "It is possible that some families drew on reserves laid by previously or went in debt for some of the goods used during the year."

#### Length of Housewife's Working-day

AN INTERESTING section of the report relates to the way in which the housewife's working-day was spent. Her working-day (not including Sundays) was found to average 13.2 hours. This time did not include time for rest, reading, or meals. (Time for rest and reading averaged 0.9 hour per day.) On a weekly basis the household tasks required the housewife's labor for the following time:



	Hours
Cleaning.....per week.....	3.6
Baking.....do.....	3.5
Washing.....do.....	3.0
Ironing.....do.....	2.2
Mending.....do.....	1.8
Social, including correspondence.....do.....	2.3
Other.....do.....	2.5
<b>Total.....do.....</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Average per day.....</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Preparation of meals, washing dishes, daily cleaning, child care, attention to fires, lights, poultry, and milk.....per day.....	8.2
Other (including seasonal duties, such as housecleaning, etc.).....do.....	1.4
<b>Total hours per day.....</b>	<b>12.8</b>

The above total is slightly lower than the total average reported (13.2 hours), but this is accounted for by the omission of certain minor tasks. "For all home makers an average of 26 hours' vacation from work per year was reported."

### Cost of Living in Canada, 1913 to 1924

THE following table showing the cost of living in Canada from 1913 to 1924 is taken from Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1924, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN 60 CITIES IN CANADA, 1913 TO 1924

[Dominion average, 1913=100]

Article	Unit	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Beef, sirloin steak.....	Pound.	\$0.222	\$0.244	\$0.238	\$0.252	\$0.301	\$0.364	\$0.374	\$0.389	\$0.332	\$0.292	\$0.283	\$0.280
Beef, chuck roast.....	do.	.148	.168	.164	.170	.207	.260	.257	.251	.197	.162	.152	.148
Veal, roast.....	do.	.157	.173	.175	.187	.227	.272	.270	.274	.226	.188	.182	.179
Mutton, roast.....	do.	.191	.208	.209	.233	.281	.347	.348	.354	.292	.273	.277	.278
Pork, roast, fresh.....	do.	.195	.202	.192	.220	.296	.364	.384	.397	.328	.295	.264	.240
Pork, salt, mess.....	do.	.176	.186	.177	.194	.268	.340	.359	.362	.309	.265	.252	.231
Bacon, breakfast.....	do.	.247	.259	.256	.288	.385	.494	.579	.559	.497	.412	.394	.337
Lard, pure leaf.....	do.	.192	.186	.178	.202	.297	.359	.392	.380	.239	.221	.231	.220
Eggs, fresh.....	Dozen.	.337	.334	.327	.380	.489	.565	.621	.709	.529	.447	.442	.439
Eggs, storage.....	do.	.281	.320	.286	.327	.424	.489	.544	.608	.479	.390	.370	.368
Milk.....	Quart.	.086	.090	.088	.088	.104	.123	.138	.151	.139	.121	.117	.121
Butter, dairy.....	Pound.	.292	.286	.310	.344	.432	.485	.564	.631	.447	.378	.399	.387
Butter, creamery.....	do.	.339	.337	.354	.385	.480	.538	.630	.696	.519	.440	.451	.435
Cheese, old.....	do.	.205	.214	.237	.260	.330	.333	.383	.406	.369	.303	.326	.301
Cheese, new.....	do.	.191	.198	.216	.242	.304	.310	.361	.383	.335	.279	.326	.301
Bread, plain white.....	do.	.041	.043	.047	.050	.070	.078	.079	.093	.081	.069	.067	.069
Flour, family.....	do.	.032	.035	.040	.042	.064	.068	.067	.079	.062	.047	.044	.045
Rolls, oats.....	do.	.044	.045	.051	.049	.061	.079	.077	.084	.063	.056	.055	.056
Rice, good medium.....	do.	.057	.061	.056	.066	.081	.114	.130	.164	.108	.098	.104	.105
Beans, hand picked.....	do.	.062	.062	.075	.098	.149	.168	.122	.117	.091	.087	.087	.084
Apples, evaporated.....	do.	.120	.128	.119	.134	.156	.223	.242	.286	.221	.234	.200	.194
Prunes, medium.....	do.	.119	.126	.125	.131	.154	.180	.219	.270	.198	.193	.185	.160
Sugar, granulated.....	do.	.059	.064	.080	.090	.100	.113	.123	.197	.114	.097	.117	.109
Sugar, yellow.....	do.	.055	.059	.072	.083	.093	.105	.115	.185	.109	.082	.112	.104
Tea, black.....	do.	.356	.376	.376	.396	.460	.572	.628	.644	.556	.560	.656	.700
Tea, green.....	do.	.372	.384	.360	.408	.452	.548	.624	.672	.608	.602	.656	.700
Coffee.....	do.	.376	.432	.360	.396	.404	.436	.524	.608	.560	.535	.539	.550
Potatoes.....	Peck.	.180	.205	.169	.294	.446	.346	.359	.658	.283	.235	.252	.270
Vinegar, white wine.....	Pint.	.064	.064	.064	.064	.064	.072	.072	.080	.080	.078	.075	.080
<b>All foods:</b>													
Weighted total.....		7.337	7.731	7.866	8.793	11.42	13.01	13.88	15.99	12.10	10.394	10.525	10.313
Index numbers.....		100.0	105.4	107.2	119.8	155.6	177.3	189.2	217.9	164.9	141.7	143.5	140.6
<b>Fuel and lighting:</b>													
Weighted total.....		1.91	1.895	1.824	1.923	2.365	2.85	3.06	3.66	3.79	3.506	3.547	3.396
Index numbers.....		100.0	99.2	95.5	100.7	123.8	149.2	160.2	191.6	198.4	183.6	185.7	177.8
<b>Rent per month:</b>													
Weighted total.....		19.00	19.00	16.49	16.14	17.28	18.88	20.80	24.80	27.08	27.74	27.86	27.79
Index numbers.....		100.0	100.0	86.8	84.9	90.9	99.4	109.5	130.5	142.5	146.0	146.6	146.3
<b>Weighted total:</b>													
Index numbers.....		14.024	14.408	13.844	14.784	18.145	20.637	22.169	25.908	22.706	20.877	21.068	20.693
		100.0	102.7	98.7	105.4	129.4	147.2	158.1	184.7	161.9	148.9	150.2	147.6



## Cost of Living in Durango, Mexico

**A** REPORT from the United States consul at Durango, Mexico, dated April 20-June 27, 1925, contains the following table showing the average retail prices of certain articles, in March, 1925:

RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES IN DURANGO, MEXICO, IN MARCH, 1925

[Peso at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies. 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts; 1 metric ton=2,204.6 pounds]

Article	Unit	Retail prices, March, 1925	Article	Unit	Retail prices, March, 1925
		<i>Pesos</i>			<i>Pesos</i>
Bread	Kilogram	0.50-0.60	Milk, fresh	Liter	0.22-0.24
Corn	do.	.10-.11	Milk, evaporated	15-oz. can	.50
Macaroni, Mexican	do.	.60-.80	Milk, condensed	do.	.75
Macaroni, American	do.	.75-1.00	Sugar	Kilogram	.33-.34
Butter, fresh	do.	4.50-6.00	Sugar, black	do.	.25-.28
Butter, American	8-oz. can	1.25	Coffee, green	do.	1.20-1.40
Lard, Mexican	Kilogram	1.10-1.15	Tea	Pound	3.00
Lard, compound	do.	1.00-1.15	Potatoes	Kilogram	.20-.40
Cheese, Mexican	do.	2.00	Pepper, red	do.	.75-.80
Cheese, American	do.	2.00-2.50	Rice	do.	.30-.33
Eggs	Each	.05-.06	Beans	do.	.25-.28
Sugar, cane	do.	.05-.10	Flour, wheat	do.	.18-.35
Oranges	do.	.05-.10	Soft coal	Metric ton	25.00
Apples	do.	.15-.25	Firewood	10 kilograms	.15-.18
Codfish	Kilogram	2.00-2.25	Charcoal	Kilogram	.05-.07
Fish, canned	16-oz. can	.75-1.10	Kerosene	Liter	.28
Beef, fresh	Kilogram	.60-1.00	Gasoline	do.	.23
Mutton, fresh	do.	.75-1.00	Candles, American	Kilogram	1.50
Chickens	Each	1.25-1.50	Candles, common	do.	.59-.60
Bacon	Kilogram	2.30-2.75	Soap, common	Bar	.05-.08
Ham	do.	2.30-2.50			

## Cost of Living and Wages in Algiers

**A** CONSULAR report dated May 21, 1925, quotes the following official figures on the cost of living and wages during the period from 1904 to 1924 in Algeria.

The cost of food of a family of five persons in moderate circumstances in 1904 was 1,000.57 francs; in 1914, 1,085.67 francs; and in 1924, 5,267.44 francs, an increase of 385 per cent over the prices in 1914 and of 426 per cent over those of 1904. The following table shows the retail prices of certain articles of food in these three years.

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN ALGIERS IN 1904, 1914, AND 1924

[Franc at par=19.3 cents, exchange rate varies. 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts]

Article	Unit	1904	1914	1924
		<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
Coffee.....	Kilogram	5.20	5.60	18.20
Food pastes.....	do	.60	.70	3
Rice.....	do	.90	.95	3.80
Dried beans.....	do	.50	.60	2.50
Chick peas.....	do	.40	.85	3.25
Olive oil.....	Liter	1.50	1.80	7
Vinegar.....	do	.65	.80	2.35
Cheese.....	Kilogram	2.80	3.10	19.50
Salt.....	do	.20	.20	.50
Pepper.....	do	7.60	7.20	15.60
Chocolate.....	do	2.60	2.40	7.80
Cocoa.....	do	8.40	7.20	15.20
Jam.....	do	2.50	2.60	9.70
Tea.....	do	10.00	10.00	35.60
Dried cod.....	do	1.00	1.80	5.85
Soap.....	do	.55	.90	3.30
Matches, 10 boxes.....		.20	.20	.95

Wages in the building trades in Algiers in 1924 were four times as high as in 1904, taking into consideration the reduction of the working-day to eight hours, while the wages of industrial employees, clerks, and salaried workers had not increased in proportion to the cost of living. The remuneration of building-trades workers, grocery clerks, and Government employees in 1904 and 1924 were as follows:

## SALARIES OR WAGES OF CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, 1904 AND 1924

Occupation	Salaries or wages (in francs) in—	
	1904	1924
	<i>Per day</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Per day</i> <sup>2</sup>
Masons.....	5	25-28
Carpenters.....	6	24-28
Joiners.....	6	22-24
Painters.....	6	18-22
Locksmiths.....	6	24-28
Journeymen.....	3	10-12
	<i>Per month</i>	<i>Per month</i>
Grocery clerks.....	90-120	300-500
	<i>Per year</i>	<i>Per year</i>
Government employees:		
Chief clerks of a division.....	5,000-7,000	15,000-18,000
Assistants.....	4,000-4,500	12,500-15,000
Correspondence clerks.....	1,800-3,600	6,875-12,500
Janitors and messengers.....	600-1,200	3,800-6,500

<sup>1</sup> Of 10 hours.<sup>2</sup> Of 8 hours.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

### Changes in Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1913 to 1925<sup>1</sup>

**S**INCE the middle of May this year agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been collecting information concerning the union scale of wages and hours of labor in the principal time-work trades in 66 of the principal cities of the United States. The data are as of May 15. A full compilation of the figures is now in progress.

In this article an abridged compilation is made of the 1925 data for the following trades in 40 localities with comparative figures for preceding years back to 1913, in so far as effective scales were found for the several years.

Bricklayers.  
Building laborers.  
Carpenters.  
Cement finishers.  
Compositors: Book and job.  
Compositors, daywork: Newspaper.  
Electrotypers: Finishers.  
Electrotypers: Molders.  
Granite cutters, inside.  
Hod carriers.  
Inside wiremen.

Typesetting-machine operators:  
Book and job.  
Typesetting-machine operators,  
daywork: Newspaper.  
Painters.  
Plasterers.  
Plasterers' laborers.  
Plumbers.  
Sheet-metal workers.  
Stonecutters.  
Structural-iron workers.

The union scale represents the minimum rate and the maximum hours agreed upon between the unions and the employers. Quite often, however, a higher rate was paid to some of the union members, or variable higher rates were paid to many or possibly all of the members.

The union scale generally represents the prevailing minimum rate for the trade in the locality, even though all persons in the trade may not be members of the union.

In cases where scales have been revised since May 15, 1925, and made retroactive to that date or earlier the changes have been included in the tabulation, in so far as information has been received.

Two or more quotations of rates and hours are shown for some occupations in some cities. Such quotations indicate that there were two or more agreements with different employers and possibly made also by different unions.

<sup>1</sup> A brief summary of the changes from 1907 to 1924 is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1924. The average money rate per hour for each trade, all cities combined, as of May, 1924, and May, 1923, is published in the December, 1924, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.



Bricklayers

UNION SCALE OF WAGES

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Atlanta	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Baltimore	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Birmingham	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Boston	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Buffalo	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Charleston, S. C.	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Cincinnati	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Cleveland	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Dallas	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	150.0	150.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0
Denver	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Detroit	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Fall River	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	115.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0
Indianapolis	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	95.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Jacksonville	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Kansas City, Mo.	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Little Rock	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Los Angeles	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Louisville	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Manchester	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Memphis	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Milwaukee	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	72.5	82.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Minneapolis	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Newark, N. J.	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
New Haven	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
New Orleans	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
New York	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Omaha	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Philadelphia	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Pittsburgh	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0

12 43 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.

13 45 hours per week, December to February, inclusive.

14 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

15 40 hours per week, July 1 to Sept. 7.

16 43 hours per week, average, \$1.50 per hour.

17 45 hours per week, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour.

18 Nominal rate. All received more; \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour.

19 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.

20 44 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

21 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

22 44 1/2 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.

23 48 hours per week, October to December, inclusive.

24 48 hours per week, Nov. 16 to Mar. 15.

25 Work 53 hours, paid for 54.

## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

## Bricklayers—Continued

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Portland, Oreg.	75.0	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	45	45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
St. Louis	70.0	73.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	175.0	175.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	44	44	14	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	137.5	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	137.5	137.5	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	137.5	150.0	150.0	10	44	14	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	100.0	112.5	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	137.5	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	62.5	66.7	66.7	70.0	70.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	137.5	137.5	150.0	162.5	17	45	17	45	17	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

## Building laborers

Boston	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Chicago	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cleveland	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Denver	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	27.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Los Angeles	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

### UNION SCALE OF WAGES

[illegible]

17 44 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

Old scale; strike pending.

48 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.  
40 hours per week June to September, inclusive.

to 40 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

144 hours per week. June to August, inclusive.

7 Work 53 hours, paid for 54.

40 to 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.

4448 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
6444 hours per week, December to February, inclusive

to 44 hours per week; December to February, inclusive.



UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

Carpenters—Continued

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week															
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Portland, Oreg.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	86.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	62.5	62.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	80.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	47	47	47
St. Louis	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	125.0	110.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	100.0	90.0	100.0	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	87.5	106.3	112.5	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	42.5	47.5	47.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	82.5	93.8	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	87.5	95.0	105.0	105.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Cement finishers

Atlanta	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	75.0	80.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	90.0	87.5	97.5	107.5	117.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	110.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	75.0	80.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	87.5	97.5	107.5	117.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	77.5	80.0	90.0	125.0	104.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Denver	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	73.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	80.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	150.0	112.5	54	54	54	54	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	85.0	115.0	115.0	95.0	110.0	110.0	125.0	50	50	50	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis	50.0	55.0	57.5	57.5	60.0	62.5	70.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	95.0	105.0	105.0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Jacksonville	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	87.5	107.5	107.5	100.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Little Rock	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Los Angeles	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	150.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	150.0	137.5	54	54	54	54	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	150.0	137.5	54	54	54	54	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

[illegible]

57776°—25†——5

*Compositors: Book and job*

City	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Atlanta	34.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Baltimore	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Birmingham	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8
Boston	41.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8
Buffalo	39.6	39.6	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8
Charleston, S. C.	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Chicago	46.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.3	75.0	75.0	106.0	115.9	115.9	115.9
Cincinnati	40.6	43.8	43.8	43.8	46.9	46.9	50.0	51.0	51.0	104.5	109.1	109.1	109.1
Cleveland	39.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	46.9	62.5	62.5	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8
Dallas	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	57.3	70.8	70.8	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
Denver	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	59.4	65.6	65.6	81.3	95.5	95.5	95.5
Detroit	38.5	39.6	43.8	45.8	50.0	50.0	54.7	72.9	72.9	96.9	105.0	105.0	105.0
Fall River	33.3	33.3	33.3	35.4	37.5	39.6	41.7	62.5	62.5	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7
Indianapolis	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	52.1	54.2	54.2	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
Jacksonville	37.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8

<sup>23</sup> Prevailing rate; no effective union scale

up to 44 hours per week. June to September, inclusive.

22 48 hours per week. October to March, inclusive.

## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

Compositors: Book and job—Continued

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Kansas City, Mo.....	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	45.8	50.0	54.2	72.9	84.4	84.4	88.6	92.0	94.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	37.5	37.5	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	72.9	72.9	70.0	70.0	70.0	85.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	46.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	58.3	75.0	96.5	96.5	95.5	102.3	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....	35.4	35.4	36.4	35.4	37.5	39.6	41.7	63.7	77.3	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	47.1	48.1	55.4	93.8	93.8	82.3	82.3	82.3	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	41.7	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	47.9	54.2	72.9	85.4	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	54.0	87.5	87.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	47.9	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	56.3	72.9	91.7	111.4	102.3	109.1	115.9	115.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	44.8	45.8	58.3	58.3	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	71.9	71.9	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
New York.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	52.1	58.3	75.0	93.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	120.5	120.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	37.5	37.5	43.8	43.8	46.9	53.1	68.8	87.5	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	39.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.8	50.0	60.4	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	39.6	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	47.9	60.4	81.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.....	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.5	59.4	75.0	85.4	95.8	95.8	90.9	90.9	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	45.8	50.0	72.9	72.9	79.5	79.5	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....	33.3	33.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	48.5	50.3	56.3	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	52.7	79.2	92.8	92.8	92.8	98.0	98.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	54.0	83.3	87.5	95.5	90.9	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City.....	50.0	50.0	52.1	54.2	54.2	54.2	62.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	-----	93.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	54.2	58.3	62.5	81.3	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	115.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Seranton.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	47.9	47.9	52.1	71.9	77.1	85.2	90.9	90.9	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	56.3	59.4	75.0	87.5	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	43.8	47.9	50.0	62.5	83.3	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44

Compositors, daywork: Newspaper

Atlanta.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	60.6	63.8	91.0	86.5	86.5	93.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Baltimore.....	50.0	57.1	59.5	59.5	61.9	61.9	65.5	93.3	93.3	95.5	95.5	106.8	106.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Birmingham.....	52.5	53.0	54.5	55.5	56.5	57.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston.....	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	68.0	83.0	95.0	95.0	107.0	107.0	112.0	112.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Buffalo.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	63.0	71.9	87.5	87.5	87.5	95.8	95.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48





## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

## Electrotypers: Finishers

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week														
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Atlanta.....	45.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.3	88.5	96.6	93.2	93.2	96.6	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Baltimore.....	41.7	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	47.9	50.0	81.3	81.3	89.8	89.8	96.6	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Birmingham.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	72.9	89.8	90.6	90.6	99.0	99.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Boston.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	52.5	78.1	90.6	90.6	90.6	99.0	99.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Buffalo.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	56.3	72.9	77.1	77.1	81.3	81.3	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Chicago.....	49.0	52.1	52.1	52.1	56.3	58.3	77.1	104.2	113.7	108.5	129.5	134.1	138.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Cincinnati.....	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	52.1	66.7	87.5	85.4	85.4	89.6	91.7	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Cleveland.....	41.7	44.8	47.9	47.9	47.9	52.1	58.3	83.3	83.3	75.0	83.3	93.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Dallas.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	65.6	72.9	72.9	75.0	75.0	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Denver.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	47.9	47.9	54.2	62.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Detroit.....	37.5	47.9	47.9	52.1	52.1	56.3	56.3	93.8	102.3	102.3	107.5	113.6	113.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Indianapolis.....	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	50.0	50.0	63.6	63.6	63.6	85.2	100.0	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	43.8	43.8	46.9	46.9	50.0	50.0	62.5	90.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	100.0	104.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Los Angeles.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	70.8	86.4	86.4	86.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Louisville.....	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	62.5	62.5	68.2	81.3	81.3	96.8	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Memphis.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	81.3	81.3	81.3	96.8	96.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Milwaukee.....	36.1	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	59.4	81.3	91.7	91.7	87.5	95.8	95.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Newark, N. J.....	37.4	39.6	40.7	40.7	44.9	44.9	46.7	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	114.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
New Haven.....	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	62.5	62.5	68.2	81.3	81.3	96.8	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
New Orleans.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	85.4	79.2	79.2	87.5	91.7	91.7	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
New York.....	62.5	62.5	65.6	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	109.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	140.9	140.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Omaha.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	52.1	52.1	66.7	113.6	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Philadelphia.....	41.7	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	64.2	70.0	103.1	113.6	113.6	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Pittsburgh.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	85.4	79.2	79.2	87.5	91.7	91.7	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Portland, Oreg.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	90.9	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	111.4	114.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Richmond, Va.....	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	55.0	60.4	78.1	93.8	93.8	93.8	104.2	104.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
St. Louis.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	59.4	81.3	89.6	89.6	93.8	102.2	109.1	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
St. Paul.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	59.4	81.3	91.7	91.7	87.5	95.8	95.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
San Francisco.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	79.2	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Scranton.....	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	50.0	75.0	90.9	90.9	90.9	97.7	97.7	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Seattle.....	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	56.3	93.8	104.5	104.5	104.5	113.6	118.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Washington.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	56.3	58.3	58.3	93.8	102.3	90.9	90.9	102.3	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44





## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

## Granite cutters, inside

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Baltimore.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	45.6	45.6	45.6	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	43.8	43.8	50.0	52.1	53.1	63.1	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Charleston, S. C.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	69.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	44	44
Cincinnati.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	44	34 44	34 44
Cleveland.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	81.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	115.6	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	44	34 44	34 44
Dallas.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	81.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	68.8	85.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	51.3	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River.....	43.0	43.0	43.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	79.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	41.0	41.0	45.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	72.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	68.8	79.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	54.4	62.5	81.3	100.0	106.3	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....	43.8	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	81.3	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	63.3	67.5	70.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	44
Washington.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Hod carriers

Baltimore	31.3	31.3	34.4	34.4	40.0	50.3	75.0	87.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	38.45	38.45	44	44	44	44	44
Boston	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	42.5	50.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	40.0	40.0	42.5	42.5	45.0	50.0	57.5	100.0	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	50.0	57.5	85.0	85.0	82.5	90.0	92.5	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Cleveland	31.3	32.5	31.3	31.3	40.0	55.0	57.5	87.5	60.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas, Tex.	25.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	53.1	65.6	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	81.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	50.0	65.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.5	47.5	55.0	72.5	67.5	72.5	82.5	82.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	37.5	37.5	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	62.5	90.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	37.5	50.0	50.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	87.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	42.5	47.0	50.0	87.5	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	60.0	70.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	90.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	93.8	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis	42.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	46.9	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	115.0	115.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	80.0	75.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	56.3	62.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	93.8	81.3	93.8	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	71.3	77.2	77.2	77.2	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	50.0	58.5	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	31.3	50.0	62.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45

10 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.  
 11 44 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
 12 48 hours per week, December to February, inclusive.  
 13 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
 14 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
 15 44 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
 16 44 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.  
 17 44 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.  
 18 Old scale; strike pending.  
 19 40 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.  
 20 40 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.  
 21 40 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.  
 22 40 hours per week, Nov. 15 to Apr. 15.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

Inside wiremen

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week															
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Atlanta	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	38.9	55.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	54	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore	62.5	62.5	50.0	43.8	50.0	70.0	70.0	92.5	112.5	100.0	100.0	120.0	131.3	44	44	48	48	48	40	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham	55.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	65.0	70.0	77.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston	45.0	46.9	50.0	56.3	62.5	70.0	70.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	112.5	48	48	1	1	1	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	87.5	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	50.0	50.0	53.1	56.3	62.5	68.8	71.9	100.0	100.0	95.0	105.0	115.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	57.5	60.0	68.8	70.0	75.0	81.3	90.0	125.0	137.5	110.0	125.0	137.5	143.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	65.0	80.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	62.5	82.5	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver	46.9	50.0	53.1	59.4	66.9	75.0	93.8	125.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	130.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	37.5	37.5	47.5	41.0	50.0	60.0	72.0	85.0	90.0	85.0	95.0	95.0	105.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River	47.5	45.0	47.5	53.0	57.0	67.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	115.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	65.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	48	48	45	45	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Jacksonville	62.5	62.5	68.8	65.0	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	44	44	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester	31.3	34.4	34.4	37.5	42.5	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	68.8	68.8	81.3	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	82.5	93.8	85.0	90.8	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	105.0	110.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.5	57.5	70.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	56.3	65.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	90.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh	57.5	57.5	57.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	143.8	44	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	50.3	50.3	50.3	56.3	56.3	72.2	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	43.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	115.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	60.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	46.9	50.0	53.1	56.3	62.5	68.8	88.8	81.3	100.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44





## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES--Continued

## Type setting-machine operators: Book and job—Continued

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Portland, Oreg.	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	68.8	100.0	100.0	110.0	110.0	104.5	104.5	111.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	52.1	54.2	72.9	79.2	86.4	83.4	97.7	97.7	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	41.7	41.7	45.8	45.8	45.8	54.2	54.2	62.5	62.5	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	54.2	59.6	63.8	87.5	101.0	101.0	101.0	106.0	106.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	52.1	61.5	83.3	87.5	95.5	90.9	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	64.4	64.4	64.4	65.0	65.0	68.8	68.8	81.3	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	115.9	45	45	45	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	50.0	50.0	54.2	81.3	85.4	85.2	90.9	90.9	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	75.0	87.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44

*Typesetting-machine operators, daywork: Newspaper*

[illegible]





UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued  
Painters—Continued

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Charleston, S. C.	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	31.3	50.0	65.0	65.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	72.5	75.0	65.0	80.0	80.0	65.0	65.0	55.0	55.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	62.5	87.5	125.0	110.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	67.5	75.0	112.5	125.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	62.5	68.8	85.0	100.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	117.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River	37.5	37.5	37.5	41.0	41.0	55.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	105.0	105.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Jacksonville	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	45.0	50.0	75.0	87.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	-----	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	56.3	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester	-----	31.3	31.3	37.5	37.5	50.0	62.5	80.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	-----	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis	50.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	60.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.9	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	45.5	53.1	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	65.0	75.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	44	44	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	101.3	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia	42.5	42.5	42.5	45.0	45.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh	55.0	56.3	58.1	58.1	65.0	67.5	87.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	125.0	137.5	143.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Ore.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	50.0	62.5	62.5	90.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	37.5	30.6	30.6	30.6	37.5	50.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	67.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis	57.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	112.5	130.0	130.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	56.3	59.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	106.3	106.3	100.0	104.4	104.4	104.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	40.0	40.0	42.5	45.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	93.8	93.8	100.0	105.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	118.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

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<sup>6</sup> 48 hours per week, Nov. 16 to Mar. 15.  
<sup>7</sup> Work 53 hours; paid for 54.  
<sup>8</sup> Nominal rate: All received more; average \$1.50 per hour.  
 48 hours per week, October to March, inclusive. 67 40 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.  
 48 hours per week, Nov. 14, to May 14, 68 44 hours per week, Nov. 14, to May 14.

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## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

## Plasterers' laborers

City	Rates per hour (cents)												Hours per week													
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Boston.....	40.0	40.0	41.5	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Chicago.....	41.5	41.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	106.3	106.3	78.8	78.8	78.8	88.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	65.0	85.0	85.0	72.5	82.5	90.0	92.5	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Cleveland.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	55.0	57.5	87.5	87.5	90.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	59.4	68.8	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	87.5	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	37.5	43.0	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	42.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	68.8	90.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	61.4	56.3	56.3	56.3	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	44	44	44
Louisville.....	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	32.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	42.9	50.0	55.0	75.0	62.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	32.5	35.0	37.5	37.5	45.0	50.0	55.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	45.0	50.0	55.0	85.0	85.0	75.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	37.5	37.5	35.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	50.0	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	28.3	28.3	35.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
New York.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	43.8	46.9	56.3	62.5	87.5	93.8	93.8	106.3	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	46.9	50.0	62.5	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	40	40	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Ore.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	93.8	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	87.5	106.3	112.5	95.0	83.2	83.2	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40
Scranton.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	58.5	70.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40
Washington.....	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	37.5	50.0	50.0	75.0	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

## Plumbers

City	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Atlanta.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	93.8	100.0	118.8	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	112.5	150.0	150.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.8	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	112.5	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	118.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Charleston, S. C.

Chicago.....

Cincinnati.....





## UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

## Sheet-metal workers

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Baltimore.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.8	62.5	80.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	120.0	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	55.0	55.0	55.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44
Boston.....	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	110.0	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	110.0	110.0	44	44	44
Chicago.....	65.0	68.8	68.8	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	48	48	48
Cleveland.....	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	85.0	125.0	125.0	104.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44
Dallas.....	50.0	56.3	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	115.6	125.0	44	44	44
Denver.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
Detroit.....	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	47.5	50.0	55.0	55.0	57.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	97.5	105.0	105.0	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	57.5	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	67.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	50.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	60.0	65.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	68.5	68.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
Louisville.....	34.4	42.5	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	65.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44
Manchester.....	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	37.5	44.3	100.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44
Memphis.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	105.0	112.5	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	60.0	60.0	67.5	100.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	137.5	44	44	44
New Haven.....	47.7	47.7	47.7	50.0	54.5	59.1	75.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0	106.3	106.3	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	68.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44
New York.....	59.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	131.3	44	44	44
Omaha.....	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	50.0	68.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	75.0	110.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	55.0	55.0	57.5	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	112.5	100.0	117.5	131.3	143.8	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.6	82.5	86.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	106.3	106.3	44	44	44
Providence.....	46.0	48.0	48.0	50.0	52.0	57.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	95.0	100.0	110.0	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	65.0	75.0	85.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	137.5	137.5	44	44	44

St. Paul.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44
Salt Lake City.....	57.5	57.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44

### UNION SCALE OF WAGES

[illegible]

## Stonecutters

Atlanta	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	48	48	48	44	44	44
Baltimore	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44½	44½	44	44	44	44
Birmingham	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	48	48	44	44	44	44
Chicago	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	81.3	125.0	125.0	102.5	102.5	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	56.3	56.3	60.0	62.5	60.0	62.5	65.0	70.0	77.5	115.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44½	44½	44	44	44	44
Cleveland	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	77.5	80.0	110.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	135.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	87.5	100.0	80.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	48	48	44	44	44	44
Memphis	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	106.3	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	84.4	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	131.3	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	84.4	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	131.3	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	62.5	62.5	67.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia	50.0	53.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	65.0	82.5	135.0	135.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	62.5	76.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	48	48	44	44	44	44
Seattle	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	125.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	106.3	---	---	---	---	---	---

44 hours per week, July to September, inclusive.  
44 hours per week, June 15 to Sept. 15.

144 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.  
144 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.



UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1925, BY CITIES—Continued  
*Structural-iron workers*

City	Rates per hour (cents)										Hours per week															
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Atlanta	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	80.0	95.0	95.0	112.5	80.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	105.0	110.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	105.0	105.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	63.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	90.0	95.0	105.0	115.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	137.5	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas	62.5	62.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	103.1	103.1	115.0	115.6	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	80.0	90.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis	65.0	68.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	125.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	62.5	65.0	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	90.0	110.0	110.0	107.5	107.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis	62.5	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	72.5	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	80.0	92.5	106.3	106.3	100.0	106.3	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York	62.5	62.5	62.5	66.3	68.8	80.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha	58.8	60.0	62.5	62.5	63.0	75.0	90.0	115.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	92.5	92.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	137.5	143.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	101.3	101.3	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	92.5	100.0	92.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	80.0	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	70.0	80.0	92.5	125.0	125.0	108.3	125.0	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	81.3	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	100.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	98.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

10 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.  
12 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
14 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
16 48 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.  
18 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
20 48 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.  
22 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
24 48 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.  
26 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
28 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
30 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
32 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
34 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
36 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
38 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
40 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
42 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
44 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
46 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
48 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
50 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
52 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
54 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
56 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
58 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
60 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
62 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
64 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
66 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
68 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
70 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
72 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
74 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
76 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
78 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
80 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
82 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
84 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
86 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
88 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
90 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
92 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
94 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
96 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
98 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.  
100 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

### Inauguration of Eight-Hour Day by Oil Company

THE eight-hour day has been adopted by the Carter Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, according to a statement by W. C. Teagle, president of the latter company. He says that for a number of years his company has been trying to apply the eight-hour day to its various departments. The Carter Oil Co. has succeeded in working out with its field forces an arrangement under which it was found possible to put the eight-hour schedule into effect on July 15. In some exceptional cases the exigencies of the business make it impossible to adopt the eight-hour shift, but the number of these exceptions will be limited.

### Agricultural Wages in Canada, 1922 to 1924

WAGES of agricultural laborers in Canada, 1922 to 1924, are shown in the following table, compiled from the February, 1925, issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics (pp. 43, 44), published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA, 1922 TO 1924, AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

Province	Males, per month, in summer season			Females, per month, in summer season			Males, per year			Females, per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board
Canada:												
1922.....	\$38	\$21	\$59	\$22	\$17	\$39	\$359	\$235	\$594	\$227	\$191	\$418
1923.....	40	21	61	22	17	39	372	239	611	231	191	422
1924.....	40	22	62	23	19	42	380	256	636	244	217	461
Prince Edward Island:												
1922.....	26	14	40	15	12	27	247	168	415	165	130	295
1923.....	28	15	43	16	12	28	302	170	472	173	136	309
1924.....	28	15	43	16	12	28	261	180	441	178	145	323
Nova Scotia:												
1922.....	31	19	50	16	13	29	327	209	536	177	150	327
1923.....	36	20	56	18	14	32	328	227	555	182	158	340
1924.....	36	19	55	17	13	30	356	215	571	189	147	336
New Brun- swick:												
1922.....	34	19	53	17	15	32	328	192	520	168	149	317
1923.....	41	18	59	18	14	32	415	200	615	209	155	364
1924.....	35	18	53	16	15	31	332	206	538	172	160	332
Quebec:												
1922.....	35	18	53	17	12	29	322	188	510	176	130	306
1923.....	40	19	59	19	13	32	356	203	559	194	140	334
1924.....	37	19	56	18	13	31	332	189	521	185	132	317
Ontario:												
1922.....	37	20	57	21	16	37	348	221	569	225	172	397
1923.....	38	21	59	22	17	39	364	233	597	238	189	427
1924.....	36	21	57	21	17	38	345	234	579	225	188	413
Manitoba:												
1922.....	40	23	63	24	19	43	381	259	640	250	221	471
1923.....	40	22	62	23	19	42	372	259	631	243	216	459
1924.....	37	22	59	21	19	40	341	251	592	222	208	430
Saskatchewan:												
1922.....	40	24	64	25	21	46	398	275	673	267	235	502
1923.....	42	23	65	24	20	44	382	270	652	256	228	484
1924.....	43	23	66	24	20	44	394	269	663	253	234	487
Alberta:												
1922.....	41	23	64	24	21	45	367	261	628	248	234	482
1923.....	46	24	70	27	21	48	432	272	704	268	238	506
1924.....	42	24	66	24	21	45	389	276	665	253	241	494
British Colum- bia:												
1922.....	47	28	75	30	24	54	526	323	849	342	294	636
1923.....	50	26	76	30	23	53	481	294	775	360	280	640
1924.....	49	26	75	28	22	50	500	305	805	332	252	584

## Relation of Wages to Prices of Products in Germany, 1913-1924

SINCE the beginning of 1923 the *Wirtschaftskurve*, an economic periodical published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has been making an attempt to collect authentic data on the problem as to whether there is any change in the proportion which wages form of the prices of products. A recent issue of the *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung*,<sup>1</sup> the official organ of the German Metal Workers' Federation, contains an analysis of the data published by the *Wirtschaftskurve*, a brief digest of which is given below.

The *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung* points out that, although the value of the data collected by the *Wirtschaftskurve* can not be denied, conclusions based on them should be drawn with caution, since the production costs calculated by employers are the sole sources of the data and because the methods employed in such calculations are generally guarded as secrets. Owing to these facts, the data which the *Wirtschaftskurve* was able to collect are rather scanty. They cover only five industries—textile, brewing, furniture, coal mining (in the Ruhr district), and iron and steel—and do not relate to the same years.

The following table shows what per cent wages or salaries formed of the sales price of the product of the individual industries in the years 1913 to 1924:

PER CENT WAGES AND SALARIES FORMED OF SALES PRICE OF PRODUCT IN VARIOUS GERMAN INDUSTRIES, 1913 TO 1924

Year	Textile industry (cotton)			Brewing		Furniture	Coal mining (Ruhr)		Iron and steel				
	Spinning	Weaving	Cottons	Wages	Salaries		All wages	Pick miners' wages	Structural	Blast furnaces	Foundry	Ingot iron	Rolling mills
1913							59	35	16.0	6.2	30.8	5.1	9.0
1914	5.5	10.4	14.9	7.3	3.7	26.3	67	39	18.9				
1919	1.5	6.8	8.1	13.8	5.4		74	39	23.0	7.4	23.7	5.6	8.7
1920	1.9	5.4	6.8	23.9	7.8	17.3	51	26	12.9	5.0	17.0	3.7	5.6
1921	3.7	6.4	9.0	11.8	3.8		58	20	19.6				
1922	2.1	3.8	5.5	12.3	5.3	8.0	31	11.8	26.6				
1923	2.0	3.7	5.2	8.7	4.9	10.3							
1924	3.2	6.0	8.7	9.4	5.9	18.3							
1925 (January)						28.8							

The table preceding shows how greatly the percentage of sales price formed by wages varies among the few industries covered. Before the war it was 5.5 in spinning mills, 10.4 in weaving mills, 30.8 in iron foundries, and 59 in the Ruhr coal mines. The *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung* believes that this great variation of the percentage is due to the varying degree in which the capitalistic development of the individual industries has progressed, and that the percentage would vary still more if it had been possible to obtain data for a greater number of industries.

<sup>1</sup> Deutscher Metallarbeiter-Verband. *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung*. Stuttgart, July 18, 1925.



In spite of this variation the figures show a certain agreement in decreasing up to the year 1920 (the year up to which data are available for all industries covered) with the sole exception of those for the brewing industry, and in this industry also the same downward tendency set in in subsequent years. The degree in which the percentage decreases in the individual industries, is, however, very unequal. Neither was the movement of this proportion the same in the individual years. In some industries the proportion formed by wages was greater in 1919 than before the war and did not decrease until 1920. In the years subsequent to 1920 there were also great inequalities in the change of the proportion formed by wages. In some industries it increased, in others it decreased.

This is, however, not surprising, for, contrary to the general belief, an increase in the proportion of the sales price of the product formed by wages is not always caused by rising wages or falling prices, and vice versa, but is due to the most varied and fortuitous circumstances. Among the causes of changes in the proportion of wages the *Wirtschaftskurve* mentions the following: Causes of increase—(1) rising wages, (2) falling sales price, (3) index wages (wages adjusted to the cost of living), (4) decreased sales and production without an accompanying reduction of working staff, (5) increase in unproductive wages and in the number of salaried clerical and administrative employees, (6) decreased output, (7) decreased collections; causes of decrease—(1) increased sales prices, (2) increased cost of raw materials, fuel, freight, etc., (3) depreciation of the currency, (4) increased sales, (5) reduction in working staffs. In view of so many differing influences it would be surprising if the proportion which wages form of the sales price were the same in all industries.

One fact has, however, been brought out by the investigation of the *Wirtschaftskurve*, namely, that in nearly all industries covered by the investigation the proportion of the sales price of the product formed by wages is smaller now than before the war and that the postwar price increases are therefore not due to wage increases.

## Wages in Various Occupations in Tokyo in 1922 and 1923

THE Twenty-first Annual Statistics of the City of Tokyo, 1925, issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Tokyo Municipal Office, gives the following average wages of workers in different occupations for the years 1922 and 1923:

## AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN TOKYO, 1922 AND 1923

[Yen at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies]

Occupation	Average daily wages		Occupation	Average daily wages	
	1922	1923		1922	1923
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Fishermen.....	1.10	1.10	Wooden pattern makers.....	3.86	3.97
Cement workers.....	2.83	3.02	Lacquer painters.....	3.00	2.75
Tile molders.....	2.63	2.44	Floor mat makers.....	3.03	3.03
Brick makers.....	1.73	1.52	Millers, flour.....	2.08	2.12
Potters.....	2.25	2.43	Confectioners.....	1.67	1.81
Glass blowers.....	3.52	2.94	Sugar refiners.....	1.65	1.71
Rope workers.....	2.01	2.09	Sake distillers.....	1.73	1.71
Blacksmiths.....	3.49	3.40	Soy brewers.....	1.50	1.57
Foundrymen.....	4.15	4.29	Canners.....	1.53	1.62
Lathe operators.....	4.36	4.00	Tailors, foreign dress.....	3.22	2.93
Medicine workers.....	2.24	2.05	Clog makers.....	3.00	3.00
Matchmakers, male.....	2.10	2.05	Bootmakers.....	2.00	2.22
Matchmakers, female.....	.95	.95	Carpenters.....	3.30	3.53
Oil pressers.....	1.50	1.98	Plasterers.....	4.33	4.28
Silk reelers.....	.97	.92	Bricklayers.....	4.00	4.17
Silk yarn spinners.....	1.19	1.16	Stonecutters.....	4.47	4.52
Cotton spinners.....	1.06	1.07	Tile roofers.....	4.08	4.33
Cotton weavers.....	1.03	1.06	Painters.....	2.75	3.13
Silk weavers, hand.....	2.75	2.75	Typesetters.....	2.92	2.86
Hosiery workers.....	1.60	1.60	Bookbinders.....	2.50	2.50
Weavers, female.....	1.06	1.06	Stevedores.....	2.93	2.97
Paper makers, Japanese paper.....	1.27	1.18	Coolies, male.....	2.08	2.28
Paper makers, foreign paper.....	1.53	1.53	Coolies, female.....	1.19	1.19
Wood workers.....	3.53	4.06	Maidservants.....	1.08	1.09
Cabinetmakers.....	2.85	3.25			

## Wage Increases in Yucatan, Mexico

A RECENT communication from the United States consul at Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico, dated July 3, 1925, contains data relative to the decree of the State board of conciliation and arbitration under date of June 19, 1925, whereby all wages are to be increased according to the scale given below:

Monthly rate of—	Per cent of increase	Monthly rate of—	Per cent of increase
Under \$20 <sup>1</sup> .....	200	\$141 to \$150.....	50
\$21 to \$30.....	150	\$151 to \$160.....	45
\$31 to \$40.....	125	\$161 to \$170.....	40
\$41 to \$50.....	100	\$171 to \$180.....	35
\$51 to \$60.....	90	\$181 to \$190.....	30
\$61 to \$70.....	85	\$191 to \$200.....	25
\$71 to \$80.....	80	\$201 to \$210.....	25
\$81 to \$90.....	75	\$211 to \$220.....	20
\$91 to \$100.....	70	\$221 to \$230.....	20
\$101 to \$110.....	65	\$231 to \$240.....	15
\$111 to \$120.....	60	\$241 to \$250.....	15
\$121 to \$130.....	55	\$251 to \$300.....	10
\$131 to \$140.....	50	Over \$300.....	5

<sup>1</sup> Mexican dollar at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.

## WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

### Child Labor in Cotton Fields of Texas

UNDER this title the National Child Labor Committee has recently published a study made during 1923 in six counties of Texas, covering not only child labor in the cotton fields but the related problems of school attendance, the work of mothers in the cotton fields, living conditions, and the like.

The study includes 998 families, 796 white and 202 negro. According to the tenure by which they held their land, these were grouped as owners, renters, and croppers, the last being those who instead of paying a money rent for land, cultivate it on shares, the owner furnishing the necessary supplies and receiving a specified portion of the crop in return. By race and tenure the families were thus grouped:

	White	Negro
Owners.....	392	13
Renters.....	362	87
Croppers.....	42	102
Total.....	796	202

In these families were 1,561 children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, and of these, 1,172, or 75.1 per cent, were either seen at work or reported by their parents to be at work. There was no great difference from the standpoints of race or tenure in the proportion of children employed. The great majority (86.5 per cent) were reported as being regular hands in the fields.

Of these 1,172 children, one-third are ten or under. \* \* \* The average age is 11.8. Seven out of 10 of them are working by the time they are 8 years old—the children of croppers and renters starting before those of owners; the children of negroes before those of whites. The number of days worked in the fields by children varies from 52 to 93, and also varies by tenure and slightly by race, averaging 67.2 days. The hours per workday for children average between 9 and 11. A small majority of those families which would discuss the subject explained that the work of their children in the fields was absolutely necessary to them, and about one-fifth of this majority said that they considered the work too hard for their children.

The effect of the work upon school attendance is marked, but varied in different counties. "The amount of school time lost for white children ranged from 17.5 per cent in Hill County to over 47 per cent in Washington County; and for negro children, from over 40 per cent in Nacogdoches to nearly 55 per cent in Brazos."

For white children, 62 per cent, and for colored children, 85 per cent of the loss of school time was due to work, mainly cotton picking. A natural consequence of this loss of time was extensive and serious retardation. "Slightly more than one-fourth of the white children and over one-half of the negro children are retarded three years and more."

In 481 of the families, the mothers, like the children, did actual field work. The extent to which this was done varied both according to race and tenure.



The number of mothers who work varied markedly as to both race and tenure, as will be seen from the following percentages: White owners, 33.1 negro owners 61.5; white renters 47, negro renters 88.9; white croppers 46.1, and negro croppers 90; owners 34.1, renters 54.9, and croppers 80.7; white 40.8, and negro 88.1.

The mothers spent an average of 67.4 days in the field, and averaged 8.6 hours per day while working. Their work was frequently justified on the ground of necessity, the father stating that he could not get along without the help of the wife and children. Few of these mothers had anyone to help in the house; small children had to be taken to the fields with them or left to anyone who could be found to care for them, and much of the housework had to be done at night and on Sundays.

Living conditions among the tenants were often deplorable. The owners usually had good houses, constructed to meet the requirements of a reasonable standard of life, but the tenants' houses are generally poor and far too small for the family needs.

The congestion here is quite as real in regard to rooms and lack of privacy as in the cities, although the houses are widely separated from each other. Nearly one-third of all the houses had only one sleeping room. Such houses covered from one-fifth of the white owners to one-half of the negro croppers. The white croppers slept 3.94 persons to a room. Taken together, all renters and croppers slept 3.50 to a room. Almost all the families lack adequate household conveniences.

A study was made of the progress of the families included in the investigation toward the status of land ownership, which showed that the prospects for the renters and croppers are not brilliant. The question is raised of whether the cropper stage is really a rung on the agricultural ladder or merely a position to which men fall back when they fail in the higher tenure stages. Not a few of the renters, also, had fallen back from land ownership. Of those who, beginning in the lower stages, had achieved ownership, over three-fifths had succeeded through a fortunate inheritance or gift.

Educational and social opportunities were limited, and this accounted in part for the trend of children away from the land. Food was usually insufficient in variety and often poorly cooked, owing to the mother's absence in the fields. The health record was very poor, especially in regard to the mothers, who suffer through neglect in childbirth, and for the babies, who suffer from causes often preventable.

Death falls most heavily upon the children. How many of these deaths are needless can not be told, but doubtless many are. If some way could be found to give every mother the simple, elementary facts concerning child care, many of these lives could be saved.

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### Two-Shift System for Women in English Industry

THE annual report of the chief inspector of English factories and workshops for the year 1924 gives (pp. 49-56) some details concerning the working of the two-shift system for women and young persons. This system, authorized in 1920, extends the period within which women may be employed until 10 p. m. (except Saturday), while limiting the hours during which they may be kept at work. Under the terms of the act special permissions or orders may be obtained for individual factories or parts of factories, authorizing

the employment of women and young persons at any time between 6 a. m. and 10 p. m., in shifts averaging not more than eight hours a day. The object of the system was to permit a greater elasticity of hours in time of industrial stress.

The difficulty of overtaking the inflow of orders which poured in upon manufacturers after the armistice, owing to shortage of normal plant (much of which had been scrapped or dismantled to make way for munition making and production of war-time commodities) and of male labor, led employers to urge the value of a system by which existing machinery and buildings could be used for 16 hours out of the 24; and their plea was reenforced by the consideration of serious impending unemployment among the large number of women trained in industry between 1914 and 1918.

The opponents of the act urged that the system would permit easy evasions of the legal limits on women's working hours; that the working periods would interfere with continued education and normal family life; and that the early hour of beginning and the late hour of ending work would impose hardship upon the workers and even expose them to moral dangers. After various hearings, however, the act was passed, permitting the use of the two shifts experimentally for a five-year period.

The report calls attention to the fact that the four years during which the act has been in force, 1921 to 1924, have not presented a favorable time for the experiment. The industrial depression has been so severe that there has been little opportunity to judge what would be the demand for the system in normal times. The total number of orders issued up to the end of 1924 was 425, or about 106 a year.

The orders are distributed among a large number of industries. No high figure is reached in any single trade. Metals and engineering stand highest, and the total numbers for the whole period under review range from 92 in this group to 2 for laundries (textiles, which come second with a total of 67 orders, stand almost entirely for the smaller textiles, with hosiery predominating). It is the needs of individual factories and not of whole industries which are expressed in this record. The total number of persons employed at any time under the system since January, 1921, amounts to 22,915, of whom 15,609 were women, 3,009 boys over 16, and 4,297 girls over 16. These figures represent a modest relief of unemployment in certain localities.

The system has been used to meet emergencies more often than as a regular working program. In the hosiery trade, however, and in the manufacture of certain so-called "artificial" textiles it is in continuous use and is of much importance in enabling the producers to meet the severe foreign competition to which they are exposed. It is of value, too, in such industries as the manufacture of paper, glass, and sugar, where the women and young persons work in conjunction with men who are employed on eight-hour shifts.

Contrary to the anticipations of its opponents, the system has not served as a means for evading the restrictions on the labor of women, but has proved easily enforceable. Welfare conditions are always attached to the granting of an order, and through them the condition of the whole factory may be bettered. "In some of the works where there is continuous use of the order, the improvement has amounted to a complete change in the workers' surroundings and has been accompanied by increased readiness to comply faithfully with the general requirements of the factory acts."

The employers do not, on the whole, like the system, though they admit its utility. Their objections are the difficulty of providing supervision, and the "inevitable interference" with the factory's regular hours and intermissions caused when the system is applied to only one or two departments. With the workers there appears to be some diversity of opinion. In general it is liked in industries or regions in which shift work has prevailed for men and boys, so that the family life is already organized on that basis. Wages for shift workers are commonly so adjusted as to give them 48 hours' pay for 40 hours' work, which may have something to do with the fact that complaints against the system are rare. The starting hour of the first shift and the finishing hour of the second are the chief drawbacks to the system. As far as possible this has been minimized by drawing the shift workers from the immediate neighborhood, so that a long trip from or to the home shall not add to the inconvenience of the hours, and when it has been necessary to employ workers from a distance careful transport arrangements have been made. Finally, neither the early hour of beginning nor the late hour of ending work seems to have had an injurious effect upon health.

There is no evidence, medical or general, that the system has an injurious effect upon health. The shortened hours of work, allowing longer periods of leisure, probably more than compensate for the early start and late finish of shifts in alternate weeks, and no complaints of physical disturbance due to changing habits of the day's routine have been made. The welfare supervisors, who have kept careful watch over shift workers, report that no undue fatigue or any adverse effect has been observed.



## LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

### AGREEMENTS

#### Brewery Workmen—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

**A**N AGREEMENT between the Stegmaier Brewing Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the members of Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers' Local No. 163, was made March 16, (effective March 5), 1925, from which the following extracts are taken:

**ARTICLE I, SECTION 1.** Only men with a card of the union affiliated with the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America, and in good standing with the union, shall be employed, except as hereinafter provided.

**SEC. 2.** Foremen, shipping clerks, sternewirth men, patrolmen or other men who perform no manual labor, and workmen not classified in this contract, need not be union men.

**ART. II, SEC. 1.** The union agrees to furnish or supply union men capable and experienced in the work intended to be done, and, in default thereof, after 48 hours' notice to secretary's office the employer will have the right to engage other men, and such men shall, when permanently employed and properly certified by their respective employer, be enrolled as members of the union; provided their election does not conflict with the constitution of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America.

**SEC. 2.** No employer need engage, except at his option, a former employee or a workman who has lost his former position by reason of discharge for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, dishonesty, quitting his former position without the required notice, or who has been repeatedly discharged by other proprietors for cause.

**ART. III, SEC. 3.** Temporary help for the filling of positions, caused by sickness or other causes, may be nonunion provided no union man can be had. If a union man is selected for such position, when the necessity for such service has expired he may be laid off without notice.

**ART. IV, SEC. 1.** Whenever the employer feels it necessary, the workmen may be laid off impartially for not less than one day at a time.

**SEC. 2.** The employer shall have the right to lay the men off in rotation, to close down one or more departments, or the entire plant, as long as the system of lay-off be impartial.

**ART. V, SEC. 1.** During busy periods, from April 1 to October 1, and two weeks prior to election days, Thanksgiving Day, two Christmas days, New Year's Day, and two Easter days, temporary help may be employed. Should the union be unable to furnish union men, the employer may engage nonunion men, as long as such employment does not cause any lay-off of the union men unless permit card man is temporarily filling a union man's position. All such temporary help shall, when engaged for six days or more and properly certified to by their respective employer, be furnished with a permit card covering such specified period of employment. When the necessity of such employment ceases, the temporary help may be dismissed.

**ART. VI, SEC. 3.** Two suspensions, carelessness, neglect of duty, disregard of employer, superintendent, foreman, or any recognized man in authority, incompetency, refusing to pay honestly contracted bills, drivers neglecting to pick up empty packages after being twice notified, and an excessive amount of packages found with customers they serve are sufficient cause for discharge.

**ART. VII, SEC. 4.** Beverages shall be furnished the employees free of charge and shall be regulated by employer. They shall also keep good drinking water in convenient places.

**SEC. 7.** No saloon keeper or workman recommended by a saloon keeper shall be employed.

**ART. VIII, SEC. 2.** Laborers doing brewery work not otherwise classified, if position is permanent, must be union men. Laborers shall be permitted to haul ashes, unload coal, etc. Such men who do part work need not be union men.

ART. XI, SEC. 1. Icemen must be members of the union and shall be under the same regulations as the brewery workers; however, they shall work eight consecutive hours per day. Six days per week.

ART. XIV, SEC. 1. New Year's, brewers' picnic, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and Decoration Day shall be considered holidays, with full pay, for all employees except engineers, firemen, watchmen, and stablemen, and work done on these days shall be paid an extra day's pay.

SEC. 3. Upon request two days in advance employees shall be granted leave of absence without pay on election days.

Wages as follows:

	Per week.
First kettle, oiler, cooper, and fermenting room men	\$38
All other kettle, cellar, coopers, and fermenting room men	36
First washhouse man	36
All other washhouse men	36
First platform man	35
All other platform men	34
Brewery laborers	29
Apprentice, first year	30
Apprentice, second year	32
Chief engineer	43
First and second engineers	39
Third engineers	38
Firemen	36
Icemen	36
Ash men	36
Engineers, oilers, and helpers	33
First brewhouse engineers	37
First pipe fitter	36
Pipe fitter's helpers	35
First grains drier	36
Grains drier's helpers	35
Electricians	36
Watchman	34
Drivers, keg route	36
Drivers, three or more horses	37
Drivers, yard	35
Drivers, auto	36
Drivers, helpers	35
Stable boss, if living on premises	35
Stable boss, if not living on premises	37
Stablemen	36
Bottlers	35
Crowners	35
Wash machine	35
Loading, and unloading, pasteurizing, floor men, and all others	35
Minimum wage in sirup department	35
Drivers, depot	36
Drivers, helpers, depot	35
Drivers, commission—auto or horse	<sup>1</sup> 28
Drivers, route helpers	<sup>1</sup> 28
Second and third brewhouse engineers	36

A week consists of 6 days or 48 hours.

### Electric-Railway Employees—Morristown, N. J.

THE following extracts are taken from an agreement made between the Morris County Traction Co. and Division No. 947 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees of America:

<sup>1</sup> Also receive commission on bottles and cases returned.

SECTION 2. The workday for all regular operators will be on the basis of a minimum of 9 hours, with a half-hour leeway to complete schedule when necessary, and any work in excess of schedule runs shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time, except that runs of less than 9 hours will not be entitled to time and one-half time until after the full 9 hours have been worked.

SEC. 3. Operators working regular runs of 7 hours and less than 9 hours will receive 9 hours' pay, providing, however, that on runs of less than 9 hours, crews may be required to do other work up to the minimum guaranty of 9 hours before the time and one-half begins.

SEC. 4. All extra men when on report shall be guaranteed a minimum of 3 hours daily, it being understood, however, that extra men, to receive this guaranteed minimum, shall report twice daily between the hours of 4.50 a. m. and 4 p. m., it being understood that extra men to become eligible for the guaranty of 3 hours shall perform such shifting and platform work as may be called for by the dispatcher.

SEC. 5. The wages of operators shall be as follows:

For the first 3 months of service, 50 cents per hour; for the following 9 months, 53 cents per hour; and thereafter 55 cents per hour. Operators on scheduled main line and Hopatcong runs will receive 5 cents per hour additional.

SEC. 6. Two general picks of runs per year will be allowed men on regular list, which shall be effective April 1 and October 1. When schedules are posted for selection of the runs, all operators will, in order of their seniority, \* \* \* make their selection. All selections of runs must be made within 2 days after schedule is posted.

SEC. 8. Extra operators will be given work in rotation, first in first out, proposition to be governed entirely by dispatcher's list which will be kept daily.

SEC. 9. All runs becoming temporarily vacant will be filled according to seniority.

SEC. 10. When an operator takes position as dispatcher, or chooses and is accepted for work in another department, retaining his rights on the board and returns to the cars of his own volition, he shall go to the foot of the extra list until the next opening of the board.

SEC. 12. The company shall place at the office of each division an open book in which the men can register, in own handwriting (in ink) for the particular day or days they wish to be off duty, and the right to be off duty shall be governed by the list as the names appear thereon, the name at the top of the list to be the first man off duty for such day or days.

Said names shall be placed in the book at least one day previous to the date the men wish to be off duty, with the understanding that the privilege is not to be abused by anyone; no men will be permitted to register in said book more than 30 days in advance.

SEC. 16. The company reserves the right to designate the uniform that shall be worn by operators while on duty, but they shall be free to purchase same at the open market so long as they comply with the standard required by the company. Operators may wear thin black coats of a uniform pattern during extremely warm weather.

## Hotel and Restaurant Employees—San Francisco

WAITERS' UNION, Local No. 30, of San Francisco, has no signed agreements with employers but issues wage scales and working rules that are accepted by the employers. The eating establishments of the city are classified into three groups: Group A houses are those where tips are given; Group B houses are those where tips are not customarily given; Group C consists of dairy lunches and cafeterias. The wages in each group, working six days a week, are as follows:

### Group A

Steady waiters:	Per week
9 hours within 13 hours.....	\$18. 00
6 hours within 9 hours.....	13. 80
Night watch, 7 hours within 8 hours.....	15. 00
Single meal, 3 hours.....	10. 50



Extra men:	Per day
Single meal, 3 hours, week days.....	\$2. 25
Single meal, 3 hours, Sundays.....	2. 75
8 hours within 13 hours, week days.....	4. 00
8 hours within 13 hours, Sundays.....	5. 00

Overtime.....	Per hour
	\$0. 75

Bus boys, 9 hours in 13 hours.....	Per month
	\$65. 00

*Group B*

Steady waiters:	Per week
8 hours within 12 hours.....	\$24. 00
8 hours within 8½ hours.....	21. 00

	Per day
Single meal, week days, 3 hours.....	\$2. 25
Single meal, week days, 2 hours.....	1. 75
Single meal, Sundays, 3 hours.....	2. 50

Extra men:	
8 hours within 12 hours.....	4. 50
8 hours within 8½ hours.....	4. 00
8 hours within 12 hours, Sunday.....	6. 00

Overtime.....	Per hour
	\$1. 00

Bus boys:	Per week
8 hours within 12 hours.....	\$24. 00
8 hours within 8½ hours.....	21. 00

*Group C*

Steady counterman:	
8 hours within 12 hours.....	28. 00
6 hours within 9 hours.....	24. 00

Single meal, 2 hours.....	Per day
	\$2. 50

Overtime.....	Per hour
	\$1. 00

**Machinists—Chicago**

**A**N AGREEMENT was made for one year from May 1, 1925, by District No. 8 of the machinists' unions of Chicago. The agreement calls for a union shop, employees to be furnished by the union, a 44-hour week for day workers and a 40-hour week for night workers, the weekly pay for both shifts to be the same, with double time for overtime, Sundays, and holidays.

Other provisions of interest are the following:

**SECTION II. Wage Scale:** The minimum rates for men employed on day shift shall be:

	Per hour
Machinists.....	\$0. 95
Tool and die makers.....	1. 08
Automatic and hand screw machine hands.....	. 95
Automatic screw machine tool setters.....	1. 08
Specialists.....	. 67
Helpers.....	. 58
Automobile repairmen.....	1. 00

To men receiving over the minimum rate of wages a corresponding increase shall apply.

**SEC. IV.** No overtime shall be worked on nights when shop meetings are to be held.

In case of depression in trade the hours shall be shortened all that is necessary to keep the normal force employed.

SEC. V. Apprentices shall be required to attend a continuation school for a period of not less than eight hours every two weeks. They shall suffer no loss in wages for school attendance.

SEC. VI. Should an occasion arise at any time whereby the company would be unable to handle all its work, necessitating letting the work out to another firm, preference shall be given to a firm having an agreement with the International Association of Machinists.

SEC. VIII. Outside rules: It is understood that any alteration and repairs, dismantling, erecting and installing of all machinery, or any parts thereof, shall be done by members of the International Association of Machinists. They shall receive not less than \$1.37½ per hour, car fare, and reasonable expenses. Machinists shall not be permitted to use helpers on outside work.

### Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers—New York City

THE Painters' District Council No. 9, April 30, 1925, made an agreement with the Association of Master Painters and Decorators and the Cabinet Makers Employers' Association of New York City which, among other things, provides for a five-day week, restricts the use of overtime but permits relaxation of the restrictions in seasons of emergency, and lays down a series of health rules.

Wages for painters are to be \$10.50 for an 8-hour day, all overtime or holiday work to be paid for at double rates. The week is to consist of 40 hours, divided into five days of 8 hours each, with no work on Saturday. Sunday and overtime work are forbidden unless essential, "in which cases a written consent shall be required to be issued under joint authority of the New York District Council and the association."

In order to meet the renting-season emergencies during the months of September, October, and November, or any part thereof, the requirements for such consent may be waived by joint agreement of both parties hereto. Should this requirement be waived during a period in the months of September, October, and November, Sunday and overtime work shall be reported within 48 hours to the secretaries of the respective associations. Sunday overtime, when permitted, may begin on preceding Saturday at 6 p. m.

As to health, it is provided that the Joint Trade Board shall make adequate and proper regulations to protect the men from the hazards of their trade and to promote their health and safety. The following rules are to be observed:

1. *Ventilation and rest periods.*—(a) To minimize injurious effects of paint fumes on the health of men, windows shall be kept open while painting ceilings or walls to assure a sufficient supply of fresh air.

(b) Where fresh air is not available, a five-minute rest period in each hour shall be allowed.

2. *Prohibition and regulation of benzol and wood alcohol.*—(a) Paint containing benzol shall not be used; nor shall benzol as such be added to any paint material on the job. Where penetrating stains or removers containing benzol are used, as many men as practicable shall be employed to minimize the period of exposure to the injurious effects of benzol.

(b) Shellac cut in wood alcohol shall not be used; nor shall wood alcohol as such be used on any job.

3. *Regulation and elimination of paint materials injurious to health.*—Paint materials which are suspected of being injurious to health are to be investigated by the trade board for the purpose of their regulation or elimination.

4. *Labeling of paints.*—The Joint Trade Board is on record as favoring and advocating legislation requiring the labeling of paint materials in original containers to show ingredients as manufactured or offered for sale.

5. *Dry sandpapering.*—(a) To reduce the hazards of lead poisoning, surfaces painted with lead paint shall not be sandpapered or scraped by a dry process.

(b) By carrying lead into mouth smoking is a source of lead poisoning and should therefore be avoided during working hours.

6. *Adequate washing facilities.*—Where running hot or cold water is not available in or about the clothes locker, a sufficient supply of pails of water and soap powder shall be furnished to the men twice a day to provide adequate facilities for clean washing. No common pail or bucket shall be used for washing by more than five men.

7. *Drinking water.*—Fresh drinking water and sanitary cups shall be provided twice a day during working hours.

8. *Eating place.*—Men shall not eat their lunch in paint or clothes locker on new operations.

9. *Drop cloths.*—(a) Drop cloths shall be maintained in a sanitary condition by the employer.

(b) Overalls shall be kept clean by the journeymen.

10. *Care of injured.*—Men, no matter how slightly injured, shall be taken care of by a physician.

### Slate, Tile, and Composition Roofers—Cleveland

LOCAL No. 44 of the United Slate, Tile, and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproofers' Association, and the Cleveland Master Roofers' and Waterproofers' Association signed an agreement, effective from May 1, 1925, to February 29, 1928, which contains a rather unusual provision for future variations in wages. The ordinary stipulations are made for the 44-hour week and 8-hour day, with provision for legal holidays and the Saturday half day. The article concerning wages then follows:

SECTION 1. Wages of roofers for the fiscal year May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926, shall be \$1.30 per hour. Beginning May 1, 1926, and continuing until April 30, 1928, wages of roofers shall be the nearest even money (by the hour) within less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents of the average wage of the 20 trades hereinafter named: *Provided*, That if the average wage falls on the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the roofers' wage shall also fall on the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wages of foremen for the fiscal year May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926, shall be \$1.40 per hour; and thereafter they shall be 10 cents per hour more than the roofers' wage. The 20 trades on which the average wage is based shall be the asbestos workers, brick masons, carpenters, cement finishers, composition roofers, electricians, elevator constructors, floor scrapers, glaziers, hoisting engineers, lathers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, slate roofers; steam fitters, stonecutters, structural-iron workers, and tile setters. The average wage shall be determined by adding together the wage scales of the above trades, as of May 1 of each year, and dividing the sum by the number of trades.

All holiday work, including work on Saturday afternoons, is to be paid for at double rates, and all other overtime at the rate of time and a half. Provision is made for a joint board of arbitration to settle differences, and it is provided that if the two parties fail to come to terms over a new agreement prior to March 1, 1928, work shall be continued under the terms of the present agreement for a period not longer than 60 days.



## AWARDS AND DECISIONS

## Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

## Leave of Absence

A CLERK of the American Railway Express Co. was granted a leave of absence September 1, 1923, which was later extended. The clerk returned to service July 1, 1924, and was given continuous seniority from the date he first entered the service. Rule 43 governing leave of absence reads as follows:

*Leave of absence.*—Except for physical disability or as provided in rule 44 of this article, leave of absence in excess of 90 days in any calendar year shall not be granted unless by agreement between the management and the duly accredited representative of the employees.

The arbitrary refusal of a reasonable amount of leave of absence to employees when they can be spared, or failure to handle promptly cases involving sickness or business matters of serious importance to the employees, is an improper practice and may be handled as unjust treatment under these rules.

An employee who fails to report for duty at the expiration of leave of absence shall be considered out of the service, except that when failure to report on time is the result of unavoidable delay, the leave will be extended to include such delay.

The employees contended that the employee lost his seniority by remaining away in excess of 90 days and that his seniority should date from July 1, 1924, the date of his return to duty.

The carrier states that Mr. G. is not a member of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, and that it has never assented to an organization representing employees who are not members of such organization, and therefore contends that it is not the intent of rule 43, which is quoted above, to require the carrier to procure the consent of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees to grant Mr. G. a leave of absence of more than 90 days. The carrier also states that Mr. G. was granted a leave of absence by its authorized officers, and that the treatment accorded him in permitting the retention of his seniority is precisely the same treatment that is now being accorded to other employees under rule 43 of the agreement.

The board sustained the contention of the employees in Decision No. 3851, July 9, 1925.

## Reduction of Wages

THE two telegraph towermen at Coal Bluff, Ind., were reduced from 67½ cents to 54¼ cents per hour May 1, 1922, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers asked the Railroad Labor Board to restore the old rate, which was done by Decision No. 3760, June 22, 1925.

Coal Bluff was on a branch line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway. This branch was unprofitable to the company and January 1, 1922, it was taken over by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad and operated as far as Brazil. The employees stated that "an understanding was had to continue in effect the rates of pay established by Decision No. 147." (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1921, p. 145.) On May 1, 1922, the rates were reduced without conference with the committee representing the employees, which act the employees said was in violation of the transportation act, 1920, of the rules of the Railroad Labor Board, and of the agreement between the telegraphers and the carrier.

The carrier states that the understanding between it and the telegraphers was that the agreement existing between it and its telegraphers would be extended to cover the newly acquired property and that "the rate of pay for positions similar to those in dispute was 54¼ cents an hour, which rate was applied to the positions of telegraph towermen at Coal Bluff."

The carrier contends that by reason of the reduction in service that was made their action in reducing the rate was entirely fair and the employees at Coal Bluff have been placed on the same basis as other employees holding similar positions coming under the telegraphers' agreement on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad.

*Decision.*—The rate of 67½ cents an hour shall be restored to the positions involved in this dispute effective as of May 1, 1922, and that rate shall be continued in effect unless or until changed in the manner prescribed by the transportation act, 1920, or by decision of the board. The employees affected by the reduction in the rate of pay of these positions shall be reimbursed for the wage loss sustained account of the reduction, retroactive to May 1, 1922.

### Rock Crushers

THE question whether the employees, excepting pieceworkers, at the rock-crushing plant of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway at Cumberland, Ala., have the right to negotiate with the carrier and delegate the committee of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees to negotiate such agreement was considered by the Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 3792, June 29, 1925. The rock-crushing plant was used to supply the maintenance-of-way employees with crushed rock for ballasting the track and for construction purposes. The employees informed the chief engineer that the above-named brotherhood was authorized to represent them and requested that a contract be negotiated covering their wages and working conditions.

The carrier declined to negotiate on the ground that these employees did not come under the provision of Title III of the transportation act, 1920, whereupon the employees referred the question to the Railroad Labor Board which answered as follows:

There are two gang foremen in charge at the plant who report to the division engineer. The pay roll of the employees is prepared in the division accounting office, approved by the division engineer, division superintendent, chief engineer, general manager, etc., in the same manner as the pay roll of bridge and section men. The employees are also shown on the monthly report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission which covers employees and their compensation, being included in reporting divisions Nos. 38, 39, 44, and 51.

*Opinion.*—The question for the Railroad Labor Board to decide is whether or not the operation of the rock-crushing plant can properly be considered railroad service and the employees as coming within the provisions of Title III of the transportation act, 1920. From the evidence presented it is shown that the employees involved in this dispute are in the same status as employees engaged in tie-treating plants or other similar plants maintained by the carriers throughout the country for the manufacture and preparation of materials used in connection with railroad operation, and who are considered as railroad employees. It will be noted in this case that the employees are under the direct supervision of the engineering department and are carried on the pay rolls of such department in the same manner as other employees under the supervision of the division engineer. The carrier does not dispute the statement of the organization that it is authorized to represent a majority of the employees at the rock-crushing plant in question, and it is therefore necessary for the board to decide only the questions hereinbefore shown.

The board in its decision upheld the contention of the employees.



## Seniority

THAT difficulty in interpreting the rules relating to seniority is not confined to the railroads alone is evidenced by the divided opinion of the Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 3714, June 17, 1925. This was a claim by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers that the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines in reducing the force at Parsons, Kans., relay office, by displacing a female telegrapher, with seniority date of February 4, 1918, and retaining a male wire chief with seniority date of March 21, 1918, had violated Art. XIII, paragraphs (b) and (c) of the telegraphers agreement, which reads as follows:

In the general relay offices at Parsons [and other named cities] vacancies will be filled by advancing the regular men according to their office seniority and ability, except vacancy in position of manager wire chief, shall be subject to bid by men in this class of service. If for any reason position not filled from this class, vacancy shall be subject to bid by wire chief.

When the force at any of these offices is reduced the telegraphers therein will be set back in accordance with their district seniority, and the employee displaced will have the right to displace the youngest regularly assigned man in relay district or, if he so elects, may go on the extra list, but must make a decision within 10 days and shall retain his seniority rights. Wire chiefs will be reduced in the order promoted to wire chief's position.

The company contended that the woman displaced had not qualified as a wire chief and that wire chiefs and telegraphers were different and had separate seniority lists.

The employees contended that the rule did not contemplate separate handling for wire chiefs, the line of demarcation being drawn at the position of manager wire chiefs.

The Railroad Labor Board denied the claim, expressing the following opinion:

The Railroad Labor Board is of the opinion that the displacement of Mrs. F. under the circumstances in this case is in accordance with paragraph (c), Article XIII of the agreement between this carrier and its telegraphers.

The labor members of the board, however, dissented from the opinion of the majority. Their reasons appear in the following extract:

In the opinion of the undersigned the decision reached by the majority of the Railroad Labor Board places an interpretation on the rules not contemplated by the employees when the language contained in the rules was agreed to by them.

An employee must be a qualified telegrapher to hold a position as telegrapher in a relay office. Wire chiefs are selected from telegraphers who have qualified for the position. Wire chiefs are not supervisors. Manager wire chiefs are selected from wire chiefs, and are generally recognized as occupying positions comparable with the duties of subordinate officials, and because of this fact it will be noted that a vacancy in the position of manager wire chief is excepted from the positions that are subject to bid. It should likewise be noted that the positions of wire chief are not excepted.

\* \* \* Wire chiefs are telegraphers occupying assignments involving additional duties, just exactly as telegraphers who are assigned as agent-telegrapher, telegrapher-clerk, telegrapher-leverman, agent-telegrapher-leverman, telegrapher-cashier, etc.

Railroad managements generally recognize and fairly apply the seniority provisions of agreements made with the various classes of employees, and usually are not concerned so long as the service is protected by qualified employees and fair treatment is accorded to employees directly concerned.

In the present instance the evidence is conclusive that the reduction in the Parsons office could have been made by laying off the junior employee and



reassigning the force without in any manner adversely affecting the efficiency of the office force, as there were not less than two telegraphers, senior in point of service qualified to meet all the requirements of wire chief.

Article 1, section (a) of the agreement, reads, in part, as follows:

"These rules and working conditions will apply to \* \* \* manager wire chief and car distributors where the position requires knowledge of the duties of a telegrapher or the handling of messages by telephone (synonymous terms), all of whom are hereafter referred to as employees. \* \* \*"

The last sentence of paragraph (c), Article XIII, reads:

"Wire chiefs will be reduced in the order promoted to wire chief's position."

It is obvious that the last sentence of paragraph (c) above quoted does not apply to a reduction in force; a reduction in force is governed by the procedure outlined in the preceding portion of paragraph (c) and paragraph (b). The number of positions to which wire chiefs are assigned fluctuates. The carrier may reduce or increase the number of wire chiefs to meet the requirements of the service without reducing the total number of telegraphers, and as the position of wire chief carries a higher rate, the provision for reducing the number of wire chiefs simply protects the senior men on these assignments, their seniority on the assignment governing such changes. Their total service seniority does not apply in such cases, but does apply when it comes to the point where their right to remain in the service is at stake.

### Clothing Industry—Baltimore

SEVERAL short stoppages by groups of workers in the clothing industry brought forth the following remarks by the impartial chairman of the trade board of Baltimore in Case No. 23, decided July 17, 1925:

Even though it were true that the firm laid a man off without notifying the shop chairman, everyone in the shop knows that the agreement provides an adequate remedy and that a stoppage is as unnecessary as it is improper under the agreement. That a whole shop should have to lose almost a half a day's pay on account of a case of this kind shows a deplorable lack of control and organization by the union.

All these stoppages work as great hardships on the workers as they do on the firm. Every time a section stops many workers lose wages unnecessarily, just as the firm loses production. The trade board is at a loss what to do with all these stoppages, because they are evidence of disorganization and disruption of the union, which only the union itself can handle. But the agreement must be lived up to by both parties, and it is the duty of the union, both national and local, to keep a responsible organization in the shop.

The trade board in this case \* \* \* proposes therefore to make this a case of solemn warning. Such a state of affairs can not go on. Hereafter, without further warning, anyone responsible for a stoppage will be ordered discharged by the trade board and the people who stop work contrary to the agreement will either forfeit their positions or suffer other severe penalties.

### Clothing Industry—New York City

THE question whether a strike or a lockout existed in a shop came before the impartial chairman in the New York clothing industry for consideration, in Case No. 80, decided June 9, 1925.

At the end of last season when but little work remained to be done the firm informed the examiners that they would have to work on half time. According to the statement of the firm the workers refused and walked out. The representative of the union telephoned the following evening and asked that the men be taken back, which was refused, on the ground that they had struck and would not be reemployed.

The union contended that the examiners did not leave until they had finished the day's work, that the union representative telephoned the firm the following morning offering to send as many men as were required, that this "can not be termed a strike, because strikes can be called only by the union and not by the men," that he did not charge the firm with a lockout because the firm had said that there was no more work and he considered it as well to wait for the new season.

The union asked the firm to reinstate these men. The firm was willing to take back some of them but not all, saying that only 6 examiners were needed instead of 12 as in the preceding year.

The impartial chairman said, in part:

\* \* \* Our agreement provides clearly against stoppages of any kind. Still, in the case under consideration, even assuming that the facts presented were undisputed, the chairman could not regard the cessation of work on the part of the examiners as a strike. The impartial chairman must, nevertheless, record his conviction that the cessation of work, even for a few hours, is bound to create a tension and misunderstanding which do not augur well for the industry at large. Moreover, the prestige of the impartial machinery is bound to be weakened if all such matters, however provocative, are not brought to the impartial machinery for adjustment.

If the strike were the only issue at stake, the impartial chairman would have ruled that the entire force of examiners return to work; but since the older issue of the size of the force is inevitably involved, the impartial chairman must give it his consideration also. Mr. J. maintains that he needs only 6 examiners, and not 12; the impartial chairman has looked into this matter very carefully and is of the conviction that Mr. J. can utilize the services of 9 examiners, provided he is permitted to reorganize this particular group. The chairman therefore empowers the firm to reorganize this department on the basis of 9 examiners.

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### Clothing Industry—Rochester

THE arbitrator in the Rochester clothing industry has reported three decisions lately in regard to stoppages. In case No. 1535, decided May 1, 1925, he ordered the imposition of a fine of \$1 on each employee who stopped work. In case No. 1600, decided May 8, 1925, the stoppage occurred over a controversy as to a rate on a changed operation and continued for some time. The arbitrator said:

There was no justification for the stoppage and the workers knew that it violated the agreement and that they have ample means of correcting any grievances they may have through the adjustment machinery.

In this case he fined each participant \$2.50.

In case No. 1615, decided June 12, 1925, a stoppage occurred as a protest over the discharge of a worker. The arbitrator said:

There is no justification whatever for stopping for this or any other cause. All stoppages violate the agreement. The adjustment machinery affords a remedy for all just grievances. If any further evidence of this were needed, it is furnished by the fact that the very worker with whom the stoppage was concerned was reinstated by the arbitrator before the stoppage had been called to his attention.

A fine of \$1 was assessed on each participant in the stoppage. In each case the fine was directed to be collected by the shop chairman and turned into the fund in the arbitration office for sick and needy cases.



## Street Railways—Providence

THE arbitrators in the dispute between the United Electric Railways Co., of Providence, and their employees, members of Division 618 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, have rendered a very lengthy report of their findings.

The controversy concerned wages, hours, and working conditions and dated from an attempt in October, 1924, to negotiate an agreement to become effective October 31, 1924, the date of the expiration of the then existing agreement. The differences not settled in these conferences were submitted to arbitration February 5, 1925, the award to be binding on both parties.

The board held 46 sessions between March 14 and May 11, 1925, and rendered its award on July 1, 1925.

Twenty-five questions were before the board, of which the first and most important was "Shall the rate of wages paid to members of the association or any of them be increased or reduced? If so, in what cases and to what extent?"

The basic wage for trainmen had been fixed at 61 cents per hour by the agreement of November 1, 1923. The company asked that this rate be reduced 5 cents to 56 cents, while the association demanded an increase of 14 cents, to 75 cents.

By the terms of the reference agreement the board "shall have no right to consider anything except evidence, information, and arguments properly submitted before it." The methods suggested by the parties to this controversy for arriving at a proper wage may be grouped as follows:

- (a) Consideration of requirements for maintenance of American standard of living.
- (b) Adjustment in accordance with changes in the cost of living.
- (c) Adjustment in accordance with rates paid by other street railways.
- (d) Adjustment in accordance with rates paid in other industries.
- (e) Consideration of the financial condition of the company.

In regard to the living wage the board said in part:

When one is reminded that the living wage is a wage established on the basis of need without regard to the service performed, without regard to what has hitherto been the value of such service in the industrial community, and without regard to the organization of the industry to which it is assessed, it is evident, certainly, that the principle must be applied with caution to avoid the temporary industrial dislocation which would result from the immediate wholesale readjustment of the wage structure.

Nevertheless this board believes that the minimum wage in an industrial community should be a wage which provides a standard of living consistent with the requirements of decency, health, and reasonable comfort.

It must be clear that what is sought here is not what men desire, but is what industry should be called upon to guarantee as a minimum without regard to the service performed and its value in relation to other services in the community. It must be clear also that such minimum standard of living can have no relationship to specific employment.

This board finds itself unable to relate the employees under consideration to workers in general on any other basis than the relative valuation which has been placed upon their services. This board, in other words, is not in a position to establish a specific standard of living for street-railway employees. There is nothing inherent in the service which they perform which entitles them, or limits them to a specific standard of living (once the minimum standard has been assured).

After a careful consideration of all the evidence available the board reaches the conclusion that the present wage is as high as a wage which, at this time and place, it could reasonably be called upon to fix as a minimum, i. e., a wage to be determined without reference to the service performed or what has hitherto been its value in the community.



The board wishes definitely to emphasize, however, that the obligation of an employer does not necessarily cease when a minimum wage, so characterized, is paid. After such a minimum wage is assured, however, the determination basis becomes, "what is the service worth?"

Since the company had placed considerable emphasis upon the cost of living as a basis for adjusting wages, the chairman took the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the United States and for Boston, of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, and of the National Industrial Conference Board, and, relating the wages to these figures, found that the average daily wage of regular trainmen had increased, since 1916, 80 per cent on the basis of the maximum rate or 89.1 per cent on the basis of the average rate. During the same period hours had decreased from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 per day. Over the period 1913 to 1924, it was calculated that the street-car employees had received a rate of 2.4 cents in excess of the increase in cost of living.

If this average of 2.4 cents per hour is spread over the 11-year period, it is clear that during this period of 11 years employees of the company have received \$500 or more in excess of a wage adjusted to the changes in the cost of living. It is important to note also that while the average hourly differential has been 2.4 cents and the accumulated 11-year excess has been \$500 or more, the differential on December, 1924, was 12.7 cents per hour in excess of a wage based upon a cost of living adjustment, an excess of approximately \$315 per year.

It is important to note also that during the years 1915 to 1918 wage rates lagged behind the changes in the cost of living. While the wage rate during 1918 averaged 3.63 cents behind the cost of living, the wage rate in July, 1918, was 8.1 cents behind. This was the situation which the War Labor Board found when it stated, with reference to the industry in general, that it found wages of street-railway employees low.

In regard to wages on other street railways, the employees urged that wages be adjusted to the level of those of one company, while the employer favored those on another road. The board rejected both proposals, pointing out "the impropriety of accepting any one road as a base" for the determination of wages in the present case. "Furthermore, both companies are operating on a rate of fare which, in the opinion of this board, could not, at the present time, be successfully inaugurated on this road."

Averaging the rates of three companies, it was found that the trainmen thereon earned 61.7 cents per hour. The board felt that although there was "supporting evidence for the propriety of a wage rate of 63 or 64 cents" in the present case, nevertheless, taking into consideration the financial condition of the company, such an increase was not warranted at the present time.

The board has exercised its best judgment in weighing the many factors which were placed before it for consideration. Both parties, obviously, will be dissatisfied. The company will find nothing in the award which offers it relief from its present profitless operation. The employees will find no substantial increase in the income on which they are dependent for the necessities and comforts of life.

The wage which the board has awarded maintains the standard of living of these employees during a period when the only evidence available indicates a slight downward tendency in the cost of living. The awarded wage is 13 cents or 27 per cent in excess of a cost of living adjustment of the 1913 wage. It is 12 cents or 24 per cent in excess of a cost of living adjustment of the unanimous award of the Gainer Board of Arbitration in 1915. It is 9.6 cents or 18.6 per cent in excess of a cost of living adjustment of the War Labor Board award of 1918. It is approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents or 11 per cent in excess of a cost of living adjustment of the 1919 wage agreement. Moreover, the wage awarded more than

maintains the position which these employees have held during the last 10 years with respect to the employees on all New England roads on which evidence is available, except Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, and is in substantial conformity with the index of street-railway wage increases in the country as a whole.

The board therefore finds that the wages of trainmen shall be 56 cents per hour for the first three months of service, 59 cents per hour for the next nine months of service, and 61 cents per hour thereafter.

A rather vigorous dissenting opinion was filed by the arbitrator representing the union, in which the following language is used:

The majority discuss the relationship between the wage rates of the company and the changing cost of living. In my opinion, changes in the cost of living are not entirely satisfactory as bases upon which to determine wages. Cost-of-living indexes are based upon an assumed fixed standard, and the application of such an index is an assumption that this fixed standard is still in existence. The evidence in this case proves that this assumption is contrary to the facts. The wage evidence that has been introduced in the case proves that everywhere wages have advanced far in excess of the advance in price of living. Living standards have everywhere been increased, and, in my opinion, the street-car men of Providence are entitled to receive the same increase in living standards that has been enjoyed by other workers here and elsewhere. If the figures of the National Conference Board are accepted concerning increase in the average "real" earnings in the country, and if these figures are applied to the street-car men here, their wage should be to-day 66.17 cents per hour.

The majority states that in its opinion, "comparison of wage trends, however, are important." Strangely enough, the majority completely ignores the voluminous testimony that was placed before it concerning the effect of making such a comparison of wage trends. Exhibit 25 shows that if the same trend is accorded the wage in Providence as is evidenced by industry in general throughout the country, the wage here would necessarily be placed at 65½ cents per hour. This comparison the majority says is important. The majority also ignores the fact that during recent years the wage rates in Providence have been so low that there has been a material lag behind these other trends of wage rates, and that if these lags are considered the wage rate here would necessarily be 71.9 cents per hour.

The majority of the board, in my opinion, has been unduly affected by the alleged financial condition of the company. It is true that the majority states that up to the amount of the minimum wage the finances of the company are unimportant. I have no quarrel with the contention that beyond a decent wage level the finances of the company may be considered with justice to all, but the wage fixed by the majority as a minimum is certainly, in my opinion, below the estimate that can be made of the decent requirements of a modern American family living in this community.

The majority does concede a 63-cent or 64-cent wage to be a proper wage. If that be a proper wage for these men to receive, then it should be paid the men. They should not be urged or expected to take less than a fair and proper wage, because of the financial condition of the company. It is not the obligation of the men to make such a sacrifice. The burden of performing an adequate service for inadequate compensation should not be upon these men. They are in the weakest position of all to bear that sacrifice. The majority admits by this very finding above quoted, that as a result of the financial condition of the company these men must be required to accept a wage 2 or 3 cents less per hour than a proper wage.

Considering further the financial condition argument, it is also significant to note that when the company desires to purchase steel, lumber, machinery, or other supplies to keep its system in operation, it has to pay the market price for such supplies. The "poverty" argument is of no avail there. It must pay the price or do without. If, therefore, it must pay the price for such supplies, if it pays a fair and reasonable salary to its officials, why not pay a fair and reasonable wage rate to these men? Why take it all out on the employees? Why should these men be made to carry the burden of the unfortunate financial condition of the company, while everybody else gets everything that is "coming to him?"

I regret very much that my colleagues appear to have been influenced, to some extent, at least, in their decision on this matter, by what appears to me to be a purely academic and unpractical view of the so-called living wage. I

can not agree that such a wage is necessarily the lowest possible amount that a human being may subsist on and still keep body and soul together. My idea of a living wage, or a proper living wage, so far as this arbitration is concerned, is that such wage is an amount which will reasonably keep an ordinary working man and his family of five with food, clothing, and shelter, and other moderate, reasonable necessities of life in the city of Providence in the year 1925, and is applied to workingmen occupying a position substantially similar to that of an ordinary street-railway employee in the second city of New England. \* \* \* Applying my idea of such a wage, and I believe it can be sustained in this controversy, I frankly aver that the wages received generally by these employees are not a proper living wage for a Providence street-railway employee living on a New England standard among New England conditions, efficiently performing a necessary public service, and with some ambitions, not for the mere right to live but for the right to progress and advance in comfort, in education, and in civilization to which such men have a legitimate right to aspire.

In my opinion a basic wage of 68 cents per hour could be given serious consideration in this case, but a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour should certainly be awarded.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### Employment in Selected Industries in July, 1925

**E**MPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 1.1 per cent in July as compared with June; the aggregate earnings of employees decreased 2.4 per cent; and per capita earnings decreased 1.3 per cent. The usual July closing for inventory taking and repairs, and the vacation season, were largely responsible for these decreases, which, however, were much less marked than in the corresponding period of 1924.

These unweighted figures, presented by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 9,155 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,691,419 employees whose combined earnings during one week in July were \$69,484,176. The same establishments in June reported 2,720,786 employees and total pay rolls of \$71,204, 225.

### Comparison of Employment in June and July, 1925

**T**HE volume of employment in July was reduced in six of the nine geographic divisions of the United States and the aggregate earnings of employees were reduced in each of the nine divisions. The West North Central States, the West South Central States, and the Mountain States show a gain of less than 1 per cent each in employment, while the losses in employment in the remaining six divisions ranged from less than one-half of 1 per cent in the East North Central States to 2.6 per cent in the New England States. The decreases in pay-roll totals were greatest in the East South Central and the South Atlantic States—5 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively—and the smallest decrease was 1 per cent, in the New England division.

Considering the 52 industries by groups, the leather group alone of the 12 groups shows both increased employment and increased pay-roll totals, the percentages being 3.2 and 4, respectively. The food, paper, and tobacco groups each made small gains in employment, and the chemical group gained 2.3 per cent in number of employees. The volume of employment was reduced in 7 groups and pay-roll totals were reduced in 11 groups.

Twenty-one of the 52 separate industries gained employees in July as compared with June, but only 13 gained in pay-roll totals. The seasonal fertilizer and women's clothing industries show the largest gains both in employment and pay-roll totals, the latter increases being 12.4 per cent and 19.7 per cent, respectively. The flour, boot and shoe, structural-iron work, and chewing tobacco industries gained over 3 per cent each in employment, while the pottery industry dropped nearly 27 per cent of its employees and the stove industry dropped nearly 15 per cent of its employees. Decreased volume of employment of considerable extent was shown also in the cotton goods, piano, carpet, hardware, confectionery, and agricultural implement industries. The industries noted above all show corresponding decreases in aggregate earnings of employees, and similar decreases in earnings occurred in the stamped ware, carriage, iron and steel, millinery, glass, furniture, hosiery, and sawmill industries.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE AND JULY, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1925	July, 1925		June, 1925	July, 1925	
<b>Food and kindred products</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>188,460</b>	<b>188,522</b>	<b>+ (1)</b>	<b>\$4,790,032</b>	<b>\$4,762,346</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Slaughtering and meat packing	81	73,392	74,147	+1.0	1,842,049	1,843,798	+0.1
Confectionery	259	26,799	25,679	-4.2	489,631	458,355	-6.4
Ice cream	123	9,776	9,539	-2.4	327,752	329,111	+0.4
Flour	342	14,369	15,137	+5.3	373,231	398,455	+6.8
Baking	403	52,088	51,877	-0.4	1,391,118	1,372,216	-1.4
Sugar refining, cane	16	12,036	12,143	+0.9	366,251	360,411	-1.6
<b>Textiles and their products</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>551,422</b>	<b>534,166</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>10,605,709</b>	<b>10,377,836</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Cotton goods	334	190,489	174,566	-8.4	2,991,776	2,743,040	-8.3
Hosiery and knit goods	253	79,716	78,451	-1.6	1,434,303	1,373,740	-4.2
Silk goods	193	57,994	58,733	+1.3	1,199,658	1,232,423	+2.7
Woolen and worsted goods	190	64,344	63,461	-1.4	1,393,877	1,393,153	-0.1
Carpets and rugs	32	22,985	21,689	-5.6	594,118	554,165	-6.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	89	28,255	28,359	+0.4	654,160	652,472	-0.3
Clothing, men's	282	58,695	59,260	+1.0	1,424,828	1,467,909	+3.0
Shirts and collars	87	22,812	22,679	-0.6	342,799	340,940	-0.5
Clothing, women's	180	14,998	15,980	+6.5	332,450	398,054	+19.7
Millinery and lace goods	80	11,134	10,988	-1.3	237,740	221,940	-6.6
<b>Iron and steel and their products</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>600,170</b>	<b>591,224</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>17,329,454</b>	<b>16,533,261</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Iron and steel	206	270,260	266,108	-1.5	7,948,157	7,425,540	-6.6
Structural-iron work	139	19,503	20,138	+3.3	556,853	557,212	+0.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	782	198,922	196,621	-1.2	5,755,102	5,573,129	-3.2
Hardware	57	32,740	31,346	-4.3	799,278	768,657	-3.8
Machine tools	162	23,750	24,157	+1.7	717,324	729,842	+1.7
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	123	39,826	39,928	+0.3	1,128,710	1,136,707	+0.7
Stoves	83	15,169	12,926	-14.8	424,030	342,174	-19.3
<b>Lumber and its products</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>202,387</b>	<b>200,676</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>4,497,803</b>	<b>4,340,587</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
Lumber, sawmills	406	118,472	116,617	-1.6	2,523,650	2,418,211	-4.2
Lumber, millwork	247	31,605	32,216	+1.9	777,892	776,021	-0.2
Furniture	364	52,310	51,843	-0.9	1,196,261	1,146,355	-4.2
<b>Leather and its products</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>109,892</b>	<b>113,364</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>2,449,282</b>	<b>2,548,476</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
Leather	126	25,286	24,946	-1.3	624,064	600,037	-3.9
Boots and shoes	219	84,606	88,418	+4.5	1,825,218	1,948,439	+6.8
<b>Paper and printing</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>151,185</b>	<b>151,309</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>4,717,166</b>	<b>4,660,654</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Paper and pulp	204	52,607	53,145	+1.0	1,358,373	1,345,802	-0.9
Paper boxes	159	15,558	15,594	+0.2	329,460	331,205	+0.5
Printing, book and job	246	38,683	38,645	-0.1	1,288,967	1,277,262	-0.9
Printing, newspapers	205	44,337	43,925	-0.9	1,740,366	1,706,385	-2.0
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>74,608</b>	<b>76,352</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>2,228,500</b>	<b>2,225,246</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Chemicals	98	22,304	22,317	+0.1	564,611	563,818	-0.1
Fertilizers	96	4,973	5,401	+8.6	98,293	110,486	+12.4
Petroleum refining	53	47,331	48,634	+2.8	1,565,596	1,550,942	-0.9
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>113,071</b>	<b>109,512</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>2,948,564</b>	<b>2,789,220</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Cement	86	26,123	26,284	+0.6	759,554	756,760	-0.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	410	36,562	36,554	- (1)	938,688	920,699	-1.9
Pottery	56	12,415	9,071	-26.9	308,783	218,522	-29.2
Glass	121	37,971	37,603	-1.0	941,539	893,239	-5.1
<b>Metal products, other than iron and steel</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12,269</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>279,901</b>	<b>250,671</b>	<b>-10.4</b>
Stamped and enameled ware	39	12,269	11,998	-2.2	279,901	250,671	-10.4
<b>Tobacco products</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>40,922</b>	<b>41,109</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>720,466</b>	<b>710,758</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	35	8,361	8,628	+3.2	136,005	135,437	-0.4
Cigars and cigarettes	148	32,561	32,481	-0.2	584,461	575,321	-1.6

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE AND JULY, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1925	July, 1925		June, 1925	July, 1925	
<b>Vehicles for land transportation</b> .....	<b>950</b>	<b>466,777</b>	<b>464,393</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>\$14,802,337</b>	<b>\$14,532,195</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Automobiles.....	199	294,867	293,341	-0.5	9,820,441	9,745,916	-0.8
Carriages and wagons.....	71	2,682	2,677	-0.2	61,924	57,865	-6.6
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	189	18,111	17,724	-2.1	535,214	523,024	-2.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	491	151,117	150,651	-0.3	4,384,758	4,205,390	-4.1
<b>Miscellaneous industries</b> .....	<b>381</b>	<b>209,623</b>	<b>206,794</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>5,835,011</b>	<b>5,752,926</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Agricultural implements.....	102	24,571	23,643	-3.8	676,546	644,020	-4.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	126	74,971	74,920	-0.1	2,046,452	2,011,508	-1.7
Pianos and organs.....	36	6,833	6,323	-7.5	195,126	168,033	-13.9
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	15,512	15,282	-1.5	374,053	358,697	-4.1
Automobile tires.....	67	60,885	61,566	+1.1	1,810,220	1,853,310	+2.4
Shipbuilding, steel.....	41	26,851	27,060	+0.8	732,614	717,268	-2.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,155</b>	<b>2,720,786</b>	<b>2,691,419</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>71,204,225</b>	<b>69,484,176</b>	<b>-2.4</b>

## Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,251	386,099	375,966	-2.6	\$9,045,010	\$8,954,480	-1.0
Middle Atlantic.....	2,259	791,873	782,687	-1.2	21,441,085	20,967,764	-2.2
East North Central.....	2,405	870,820	866,947	-0.4	25,855,757	25,130,492	-2.8
West North Central.....	870	145,014	145,937	+0.6	3,596,264	3,544,311	-1.4
South Atlantic.....	960	231,917	228,143	-1.6	4,332,068	4,180,311	-3.5
East South Central.....	403	92,670	90,324	-2.5	1,780,187	1,691,956	-5.0
West South Central.....	341	69,181	69,735	+0.8	1,476,615	1,456,887	-1.3
Mountain.....	154	27,309	27,518	+0.8	744,990	736,644	-1.1
Pacific.....	512	105,903	104,162	-1.6	2,932,309	2,821,331	-3.8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,155</b>	<b>2,720,786</b>	<b>2,691,419</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>71,204,225</b>	<b>69,484,176</b>	<b>-2.4</b>

## Employment on Class I Railroads

May 15, 1925.....		1,750,841		<sup>1</sup> \$230,556,672	
June 15, 1925.....		1,765,260	+0.8	<sup>2</sup> 232,787,616	+1.0

<sup>1</sup> Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

## Comparison of Employment in July, 1925, and July, 1924

EMPLOYMENT in July, 1925, increased 7.4 per cent as compared with July, 1924; pay-roll totals increased 14.5 per cent; and per capita earnings increased 6.6 per cent. These percentages are based on reports from 8,004 identical establishments in the two years.

Gains in pay-roll totals of considerable size, for the most part, are shown in each of the nine geographic divisions and in seven of the nine divisions as to employment. The two divisions in which employment fell off were the West South Central States (1.5 per cent) and the Mountain States (0.9 per cent). The East North Central States report gains of nearly 13 per cent in employment and of over 24 per cent in pay-roll totals, and the other Eastern and the Atlantic Seaboard States all show a notable improvement in the volume of employment and in employees' earnings in the 12-month period.



The food group alone of the 12 groups of industries shows a falling off in employment and in pay-roll totals, the increases in both items in the remaining groups being exceptionally large. The textile group shows a gain of 10.7 per cent in employment, the iron and steel group a gain of 7.2 per cent, and the vehicles group a gain of 13 per cent, while the percentage gains in pay-roll totals were practically double those noted in employment.

Forty of the fifty-two industries show increased employment in July, 1925, as compared with July, 1924, and 41 industries show gains in employees' earnings. Several of these increases were of remarkable size, the leading one in employment being over 35 per cent and the largest in pay-roll totals being nearly 50 per cent.

Agricultural implements; automobiles and tires; hosiery, silk goods, women's clothing, and shirts; rubber boots and shoes; and fertilizers added the greatest numbers to their employees, while the list of largest increases is augmented, when considering pay-roll totals, by carpets, machine tools, iron and steel, dyeing and finishing textiles, cotton goods, stamped ware, and foundry and machine-shop products.

The pottery industry shows a drop of 18.7 per cent in employment in this comparison and a drop of 14.2 per cent in employees' earnings. Slaughtering and meat packing, sugar, and confectionery industries also reported less favorable employment conditions in July, 1925, than in July, 1924.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY, 1924, AND JULY, 1925

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		July, 1924	July, 1925		July, 1924	July, 1925	
<b>Food and kindred products...</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>177,337</b>	<b>168,829</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>\$4,501,838</b>	<b>\$4,271,896</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
Slaughtering and meat packing	81	79,938	74,147	-7.2	2,021,546	1,843,798	-8.8
Confectionery	202	22,172	21,241	-4.2	418,377	388,819	-7.1
Ice cream	80	6,418	6,611	+3.0	211,754	228,205	+7.8
Flour	246	12,838	12,694	-1.1	340,318	336,511	-1.1
Baking	265	44,208	43,113	-2.5	1,163,299	1,151,152	-1.0
Sugar refining, cane	15	11,763	11,023	-6.3	346,544	323,411	-6.7
<b>Textiles and their products...</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>454,591</b>	<b>503,128</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>8,272,040</b>	<b>9,794,159</b>	<b>+18.4</b>
Cotton goods	314	153,112	165,109	+7.8	2,238,037	2,597,387	+16.1
Hosiery and knit goods	227	59,777	74,521	+24.7	917,166	1,311,294	+43.0
Silk goods	178	46,059	55,890	+21.3	886,884	1,179,897	+33.0
Woolen and worsted goods	143	55,876	57,694	+3.3	1,179,159	1,252,266	+6.2
Carpets and rugs	31	19,336	21,364	+10.5	427,246	545,890	+27.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	81	24,229	27,053	+11.7	518,923	624,457	+20.3
Clothing, men's	250	55,289	56,420	+2.0	1,363,709	1,406,383	+3.1
Shirts and collars	83	19,893	22,410	+12.7	283,968	335,770	+18.2
Clothing, women's	135	10,572	12,119	+14.6	241,610	327,018	+35.3
Millinery and lace goods	75	10,448	10,548	+1.0	215,338	213,797	-0.7
<b>Iron and steel and their prod- ucts...</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>521,343</b>	<b>559,122</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>13,369,865</b>	<b>15,642,814</b>	<b>+17.0</b>
Iron and steel	193	233,142	258,535	+10.9	5,798,493	7,218,823	+24.5
Structural ironwork	135	18,651	19,486	+4.5	501,597	541,688	+8.0
Foundry and machine-shop products	650	167,024	175,060	+4.8	4,397,862	4,966,363	+12.9
Hardware	54	30,462	31,038	+1.9	687,369	760,744	+10.7
Machine tools	154	21,009	23,410	+11.4	566,189	709,523	+25.3
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	119	38,071	38,875	+2.1	1,082,224	1,108,678	+2.4
Stoves	77	12,984	12,718	-2.0	336,131	336,995	+0.3
<b>Lumber and its products...</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>175,197</b>	<b>177,833</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>3,628,883</b>	<b>3,803,408</b>	<b>+4.8</b>
Lumber, sawmills	351	98,757	98,245	-0.5	1,941,294	1,979,887	+2.0
Lumber, millwork	232	29,697	30,836	+3.8	700,956	745,182	+6.3
Furniture	340	46,743	48,752	+4.3	986,633	1,078,339	+9.3

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY, 1924, AND JULY, 1925—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		July, 1924	July, 1925		July, 1924	July, 1925	
<b>Leather and its products</b> .....	<b>303</b>	<b>103,087</b>	<b>108,449</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>\$2,239,495</b>	<b>\$2,446,592</b>	<b>+9.2</b>
Leather.....	111	22,267	23,661	+6.3	533,027	572,262	+7.4
Boots and shoes.....	192	80,820	84,788	+4.9	1,706,468	1,874,330	+9.8
<b>Paper and printing</b> .....	<b>759</b>	<b>139,216</b>	<b>143,149</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>4,156,031</b>	<b>4,373,970</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
Paper and pulp.....	198	50,484	52,208	+3.4	1,249,559	1,327,076	+6.2
Paper boxes.....	145	14,889	14,930	+0.3	300,720	320,092	+6.4
Printing, book and job.....	230	35,302	36,508	+3.4	1,140,327	1,212,980	+6.4
Printing, newspapers.....	186	38,541	39,503	+2.5	1,465,425	1,513,822	+3.3
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	<b>240</b>	<b>72,099</b>	<b>75,258</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>2,097,490</b>	<b>2,193,139</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
Chemicals.....	94	19,978	21,313	+6.7	493,408	539,209	+9.3
Fertilizers.....	93	4,488	5,311	+18.3	89,783	108,988	+21.4
Petroleum refining.....	53	47,633	48,634	+2.1	1,514,299	1,550,942	+2.4
<b>Stone, clay, and glass prod- ucts</b> .....	<b>559</b>	<b>96,761</b>	<b>97,820</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>2,476,920</b>	<b>2,533,015</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
Cement.....	76	24,463	24,197	-1.1	706,293	712,166	+0.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	323	32,027	32,577	+1.7	819,845	835,671	+1.9
Pottery.....	46	10,112	8,225	-18.7	230,664	197,940	-14.2
Glass.....	114	30,159	32,821	+8.8	720,118	787,238	+9.3
<b>Metal products, other than iron and steel</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>10,678</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>+12.4</b>	<b>218,957</b>	<b>250,671</b>	<b>+14.5</b>
Stamped and enameled ware.....	39	10,678	11,998	+12.4	218,957	250,671	+14.5
<b>Tobacco products</b> .....	<b>175</b>	<b>39,635</b>	<b>40,188</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>635,702</b>	<b>696,872</b>	<b>+9.6</b>
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	35	9,104	8,628	-5.2	136,050	135,437	-0.5
Cigars and cigarettes.....	140	30,581	31,560	+3.2	549,652	561,435	+2.1
<b>Vehicles for land transpor- tation</b> .....	<b>866</b>	<b>402,997</b>	<b>455,524</b>	<b>+13.0</b>	<b>11,243,141</b>	<b>14,284,471</b>	<b>+27.1</b>
Automobiles.....	181	229,865	290,580	+26.4	6,524,039	9,663,700	+48.1
Carriages and wagons.....	35	1,849	1,969	+6.5	40,376	42,471	+5.2
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	181	17,784	17,364	-2.4	505,026	512,930	+1.6
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	469	153,490	145,611	-5.1	4,173,700	4,065,370	-2.6
<b>Miscellaneous industries</b> .....	<b>352</b>	<b>166,896</b>	<b>193,254</b>	<b>+15.8</b>	<b>4,456,961</b>	<b>5,344,234</b>	<b>+19.9</b>
Agricultural implements.....	94	17,013	23,019	+35.3	429,599	630,402	+46.7
Electrical machinery, appara- tus, and supplies.....	119	68,533	70,158	+2.4	1,724,705	1,881,942	+9.1
Pianos and organs.....	31	5,652	6,015	+6.4	162,708	160,448	-1.4
Rubber boots and shoes.....	7	7,664	9,452	+23.3	186,648	205,407	+10.1
Automobile tires.....	63	43,323	58,101	+34.1	1,250,325	1,763,913	+41.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	38	24,711	26,509	+7.3	702,976	702,122	-0.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,004</b>	<b>2,359,887</b>	<b>2,534,552</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>57,347,323</b>	<b>65,641,241</b>	<b>+14.5</b>

## Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,052	326,954	338,012	+3.4	\$7,317,994	\$8,023,821	+9.6
Middle Atlantic.....	2,037	706,731	750,388	+6.2	18,078,843	20,094,971	+11.2
East North Central.....	2,183	743,100	837,596	+12.7	19,609,524	24,339,890	+24.1
West North Central.....	709	130,069	135,436	+4.1	3,102,960	3,296,657	+6.2
South Atlantic.....	827	198,335	214,563	+8.2	3,513,880	3,957,325	+12.6
East South Central.....	347	78,801	83,774	+6.3	1,420,728	1,577,585	+11.0
West South Central.....	280	65,160	64,207	-1.5	1,350,671	1,365,896	+1.1
Mountain.....	123	22,909	22,699	-0.9	607,329	613,568	+1.0
Pacific.....	446	87,828	87,877	+0.1	2,345,394	2,371,528	+1.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,004</b>	<b>2,359,887</b>	<b>2,534,552</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>57,347,323</b>	<b>65,641,241</b>	<b>+14.5</b>

## Employment on Class I Railroads

June 15, 1924.....		1,754,328		<sup>1</sup> \$222,406,374	
June 15, 1925.....		1,765,260	+0.6	<sup>1</sup> 232,787,616	+4.7

<sup>1</sup> Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

## Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in July as compared with June in 13 industries; they were unchanged in 2 industries, and decreased in the remaining 37 industries. The one large increase—12.4 per cent—was in the seasonal women's clothing industry, and the greatest decreases—8.4 per cent and 7 per cent—were in the stamped and enameled ware and the piano and organ industries, respectively. The cotton goods and the shirt and collar industries show no change in per capita earnings.

Comparing per capita earnings in July, 1925, and July, 1924, increases are shown in 42 industries and decreases in 9 industries. Per capita earnings were unchanged in the flour industry. The increases in this 12-month period were over 12 per cent in the women's clothing, machine tool, automobile, carpet, hosiery, and iron and steel industries. The greatest decreases were 10.8 per cent in the rubber boot and shoe industry, 7.4 per cent in the piano and organ industry, and 6.9 per cent in the steel shipbuilding industry.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, JULY, 1925, WITH JUNE, 1925, AND JULY, 1924

Industry	Per cent of change, July, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, July, 1925, compared with—	
	June, 1925	July, 1924		June, 1925	July, 1924
Clothing, women's.....	+12.4	+18.1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	-1.6	+6.6
Fertilizers.....	+3.5	+2.6	Brick, tile, and terracotta.....	-1.9	+0.2
Ice cream.....	+2.9	+4.6	Paper and pulp.....	-1.9	+2.7
Boots and shoes.....	+2.2	+4.7	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	-2.0	+7.7
Clothing, men's.....	+2.0	+1.1	Lumber, millwork.....	-2.1	+2.4
Silk goods.....	+1.4	+9.6	Confectionery.....	-2.3	-3.0
Flour.....	+1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	Sugar refining, cane.....	-2.5	-0.4
Woolen and worsted goods.....	+1.3	+2.9	Leather.....	-2.6	+1.0
Automobile tires.....	+1.2	+5.2	Lumber, sawmills.....	-2.6	+2.5
Hardware.....	+0.5	+8.6	Hosiery and knit goods.....	-2.7	+14.7
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+0.5	+0.3	Rubber boots and shoes.....	-2.7	-10.8
Paper boxes.....	+0.3	+6.1	Shipbuilding, steel.....	-2.8	-6.9
Machine tools.....	+ <sup>(2)</sup>	+12.5	Pottery.....	-3.1	+5.5
Cotton goods.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	+7.6	Structural ironwork.....	-3.1	+3.4
Shirts and collars.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	+5.0	Furniture.....	-3.3	+4.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	-0.1	+4.0	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	-3.5	+5.1
Automobiles.....	-0.2	+17.2	Petroleum refining.....	-3.6	+0.3
Chemicals.....	-0.2	+2.4	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-3.8	+2.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-0.6	+7.7	Glass.....	-4.2	+0.5
Printing, book and job.....	-0.8	+2.9	Iron and steel.....	-5.1	+12.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-0.9	-1.7	Stoves.....	-5.3	+2.4
Baking.....	-1.0	+1.5	Millinery and lace goods.....	-5.4	-1.6
Cement.....	-1.0	+1.9	Carriages and wagons.....	-6.4	-1.2
Printing, newspapers.....	-1.0	+0.8	Pianos and organs.....	-7.0	-7.4
Agricultural implements.....	-1.1	+8.5	Stamped and enameled ware.....	-8.4	+1.9
Carpets and rugs.....	-1.2	+15.6			
Cigars and cigarettes.....	-1.3	-1.0			

<sup>1</sup> No change.<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Comparing per capita earnings in the nine geographic divisions for July and June, 1925, an increase of 1.7 per cent is shown in the New England States, while in each of the remaining eight divisions decreases are shown, ranging from over 1 per cent to 2.5 per cent. But when July, 1925, is compared with July, 1924, increases are shown in each of the nine divisions, ranging from over 1 per cent in the Pacific States to over 10 per cent in the East North Central States.



## COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, JULY, 1925, WITH JUNE, 1925, AND JULY, 1924, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Per cent of change, July, 1925, compared with—	
	June, 1925	July, 1924
New England.....	+1.7	+6.1
Middle Atlantic.....	-1.1	+4.7
South Atlantic.....	-1.9	+4.1
Mountain.....	-1.9	+2.0
West North Central.....	-2.1	+2.0
West South Central.....	-2.1	+2.6
Pacific.....	-2.2	+1.1
East North Central.....	-2.4	+10.1
East South Central.....	-2.5	+4.4
Total.....	-1.3	+6.6

## Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,081 establishments show that in July the establishments in operation were working an average of 92 per cent of full time and employing an average of 82 per cent of a full normal force of employees.

Two per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 63 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 35 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 43 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees and 55 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

## FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1925

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
<b>Food and kindred products.....</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	48	2	44	54	88	17	81	77
Confectionery.....	201	5	38	57	84	7	88	46
Ice cream.....	90	—	89	11	99	72	28	95
Flour.....	294	2	36	62	83	43	55	78
Baking.....	332	1	79	20	95	65	34	90
Sugar refining, cane.....	9	—	44	56	87	44	56	86
<b>Textiles and their products.....</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>84</b>
Cotton goods.....	305	3	61	36	90	53	44	87
Hosiery and knit goods.....	175	1	44	55	93	44	55	86
Silk goods.....	148	1	68	30	95	43	56	85
Woolen and worsted goods.....	168	6	57	38	89	39	55	84
Carpets and rugs.....	23	—	61	39	79	35	65	75
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	82	1	35	63	86	20	79	75
Clothing, men.....	199	3	70	27	93	42	55	84
Shirts and collars.....	52	—	79	21	96	58	42	88
Clothing, women's.....	104	3	63	35	90	39	58	80
Millinery and lace goods.....	49	4	39	57	88	10	86	56
<b>Iron and steel and their products.....</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>
Iron and steel.....	168	4	50	46	87	29	68	80
Structural ironwork.....	104	—	82	18	96	36	64	80
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	617	—	60	40	91	25	75	73
Hardware.....	43	2	33	65	89	12	86	81
Machine tools.....	132	—	80	20	96	14	86	58
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	87	—	59	41	93	37	63	85
Stoves.....	68	18	25	57	81	12	71	68

## FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
<b>Lumber and its products</b> .....	829	2	67	31	93	50	48	88
Lumber, sawmills.....	348	3	66	31	94	50	38	90
Lumber, millwork.....	202	---	81	19	97	61	39	92
Furniture.....	279	2	58	40	91	31	67	82
<b>Leather and its products</b> .....	272	2	61	37	89	39	59	80
Leather.....	95	1	79	20	95	35	64	82
Boots and shoes.....	177	3	51	46	86	41	56	78
<b>Paper and printing</b> .....	564	1	71	29	94	57	43	91
Paper and pulp.....	136	1	62	38	92	54	46	92
Paper boxes.....	118	1	50	49	89	37	62	83
Printing, book and job.....	188	1	72	28	96	50	49	89
Printing, newspaper.....	122	---	99	1	100	90	10	99
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	188	1	73	27	94	30	69	72
Chemicals.....	78	---	71	29	94	35	65	85
Fertilizers.....	70	1	70	29	93	9	90	46
Petroleum refining.....	40	---	83	18	97	60	40	92
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> .....	552	4	68	29	91	51	45	85
Cement.....	66	---	91	9	99	77	23	97
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	325	2	67	30	91	52	46	86
Pottery.....	48	23	46	31	83	35	42	80
Glass.....	113	1	65	35	89	41	58	77
<b>Metal products other than iron and steel</b> .....	31	---	74	26	96	35	65	81
Stamped and enameled ware.....	31	---	74	26	96	35	65	81
<b>Tobacco products</b> .....	126	3	63	33	92	41	56	84
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	28	---	46	54	90	36	64	78
Cigars and cigarettes.....	98	4	68	28	93	43	53	86
<b>Vehicles for land transportation</b> .....	734	---	66	34	95	57	43	86
Automobiles.....	144	---	60	40	92	32	68	77
Carriages and wagons.....	59	---	68	32	91	41	59	75
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	158	---	85	15	98	72	28	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	373	---	60	40	95	63	37	88
<b>Miscellaneous industries</b> .....	287	2	66	32	93	32	66	77
Agricultural implements.....	74	---	65	35	91	30	70	69
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	100	2	65	33	94	28	70	80
Pianos and organs.....	28	4	68	29	93	39	57	89
Rubber boots and shoes.....	7	---	43	57	88	14	86	70
Automobile tires.....	51	2	63	35	92	45	53	85
Shipbuilding, steel.....	27	4	85	11	98	26	70	60
<b>Total</b> .....	7,081	2	63	35	92	43	55	83

## Wage Changes

SIXTY-SIX establishments in 20 industries reported wage-rate increases for the month ending July 15. These increases averaged 8.6 per cent and affected 4,497 employees, or 18 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned. One-third of the employees affected by these increases were in 6 establishments of the cement industry, these being 6 per cent of the employees reported for the entire industry.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 26 establishments in 7 industries. These decreases averaged 8.9 per cent and affected 5,114 employees, or 64 per cent of the working forces of the establishments concerned. More than one-half of the establishments and 70 per cent of the employees affected by these decreases were in the lumber group of industries, and 9 of this group of establishments—all sawmills—were in the Pacific States.

## WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1925

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
			Increases				
Flour.....	342	2	7 - 9.5	8.3	8	23	(1)
Baking.....	403	1	10	10.0	10	71	(1)
Cotton goods.....	334	2	5 -10	9.2	478	22	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods.....	253	1	9	9.0	3	15	(1)
Clothing, women's.....	180	3	1 -21.3	8.5	21	9	(1)
Silk goods.....	193	7	5.4-15	8.8	880	21	1
Structural ironwork.....	139	5	1.5- 9	3.7	63	6	(1)
Steam fittings, and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	123	2	7	7.0	187	53	(1)
Machine tools.....	162	6	5 -18	7.4	63	7	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	782	6	5 -18	6.5	290	4	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	247	2	4 - 5	4.5	40	18	(1)
Furniture.....	364	1	5	5.0	5	14	(1)
Paper boxes.....	159	1	5	5.0	30	10	(1)
Printing, book and job.....	246	9	2 -27	9.5	235	8	1
Cement.....	86	6	5 -20	9.1	1,479	82	6
Brick, tile and terra cotta.....	410	4	5 -10	9.5	416	97	1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	39	1	7	7.0	10	6	(1)
Automobiles.....	199	2	5 -10	7.1	119	8	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	126	3	5 - 9	6.6	106	14	(1)
Shipbuilding, steel.....	41	2	9	9.0	54	11	(1)
			Decreases				
Clothing, men's.....	282	1	10 -16	13.0	60	82	(1)
Iron and steel.....	906	4	3.3-15	6.0	1,082	40	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	406	11	5 -10	9.9	2,489	84	2
Lumber, millwork.....	247	1	10	10.0	47	100	(1)
Furniture.....	364	1	10	10.0	685	100	1
Boots and shoes.....	219	5	5 -15	8.2	523	45	1
Brick, tile and terra cotta.....	410	3	8 -12	10.6	128	93	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

## Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals for July, 1925, for each of the 52 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in the following table in comparison with index numbers for June, 1925, and for July, 1924.



The general index of employment for July, 1925, is 89.3 and the general index of pay-roll totals is 89.6. In computing the general index and the group indexes, the index numbers of the separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JULY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1925, AND JULY, 1924  
[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	July		June		July	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
<b>General index</b> .....	84.9	80.8	90.1	91.7	89.3	89.6
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	94.4	98.0	89.3	90.3	89.4	92.8
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	92.1	94.3	82.5	85.2	83.4	85.2
Confectionery.....	77.9	82.4	75.0	80.7	71.8	75.5
Ice cream.....	113.8	117.4	121.4	128.0	118.5	128.5
Flour.....	91.9	94.0	84.8	86.3	89.3	92.1
Baking.....	102.3	105.4	100.3	104.2	99.9	102.7
Sugar refining, cane.....	108.5	108.3	102.1	104.2	103.1	102.5
<b>Textiles and their products</b> .....	78.8	72.0	87.8	84.8	86.0	84.9
Cotton goods.....	73.0	64.1	84.7	80.4	77.6	73.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	77.0	68.6	97.6	103.1	96.0	98.7
Silk goods.....	87.7	81.5	102.7	105.2	104.0	108.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	81.2	74.8	87.0	83.1	85.8	83.1
Carpets and rugs.....	80.1	65.1	94.3	89.8	89.0	83.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86.8	79.8	95.6	94.4	96.0	94.2
Clothing, men's.....	90.3	86.1	86.5	82.9	87.4	85.3
Shirts and collars.....	76.4	72.1	86.9	86.6	86.4	86.2
Clothing, women's.....	71.3	61.2	74.9	69.6	79.8	83.3
Millinery and lace goods.....	81.2	78.2	82.4	84.7	81.3	79.1
<b>Iron and steel and their products</b> .....	86.4	72.5	86.6	88.7	85.3	84.5
Iron and steel.....	84.4	71.7	93.5	94.5	92.1	88.2
Structural ironwork.....	91.5	89.4	92.8	100.6	95.8	100.7
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	76.7	70.6	81.3	82.2	80.3	79.6
Hardware.....	85.0	80.7	91.3	94.4	87.4	90.8
Machine tools.....	78.8	75.7	85.1	91.7	86.5	93.2
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	93.5	92.7	93.8	93.2	94.1	93.8
Stoves.....	71.5	66.4	83.3	83.8	71.0	67.6
<b>Lumber and its products</b> .....	92.7	91.9	93.7	100.2	92.8	96.6
Lumber, sawmills.....	93.2	93.3	92.9	101.0	91.5	96.8
Lumber, millwork.....	97.8	99.4	99.9	107.3	101.8	107.1
Furniture.....	87.9	82.2	92.7	93.0	91.9	89.1
<b>Leather and its products</b> .....	83.2	77.6	85.9	82.3	86.5	85.2
Leather.....	81.1	78.3	87.6	87.3	86.5	83.9
Boots and shoes.....	83.9	77.3	85.3	80.3	89.1	85.7
<b>Paper and printing</b> .....	97.5	96.7	99.4	102.6	99.4	101.4
Paper and pulp.....	91.2	88.3	93.3	96.4	94.2	95.5
Paper boxes.....	93.1	91.8	95.5	99.4	95.7	99.9
Printing, book and job.....	100.0	98.0	99.6	102.8	99.5	101.9
Printing, newspaper.....	102.8	104.7	106.8	109.2	105.8	107.0
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	83.7	85.5	87.1	91.0	88.9	91.6
Chemicals.....	84.9	87.0	90.3	94.8	90.4	94.7
Fertilizers.....	57.4	63.2	62.3	67.2	67.6	75.5
Petroleum refining.....	93.7	90.1	93.7	93.5	96.3	92.6
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> .....	93.7	94.1	100.7	106.0	96.5	99.1
Cement.....	102.1	104.2	100.7	105.5	101.3	105.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	102.3	107.4	106.8	113.1	106.8	111.0
Pottery.....	91.4	83.4	107.8	110.7	78.8	78.4
Glass.....	83.2	82.2	92.0	98.3	91.1	93.3
<b>Metal products, other than iron and steel</b> .....	81.3	71.3	91.9	89.8	89.8	80.5
Stamped and enameled ware.....	81.3	71.3	91.9	89.8	89.8	80.5
<b>Tobacco products</b> .....	93.1	92.9	90.6	92.3	90.7	90.9
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	97.2	92.6	88.9	98.0	91.7	97.6
Cigars and cigarettes.....	92.6	92.9	90.8	91.6	90.6	90.1

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JULY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1925, AND JULY, 1924—Continued

Industry	1924		1925			
	July		June		July	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
<b>Vehicles for land transportation</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>
Automobiles	82.4	73.4	106.5	111.1	105.9	110.2
Carriages and wagons	76.4	76.4	83.9	86.2	83.7	80.5
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	87.8	83.8	89.6	91.6	87.7	89.5
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	84.4	79.4	80.2	81.0	80.0	77.7
<b>Miscellaneous industries</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>91.3</b>
Agricultural implements	64.7	63.7	88.7	96.3	85.4	91.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	87.2	88.4	86.6	91.1	86.5	89.6
Pianos and organs	80.9	84.7	91.9	99.9	85.0	86.0
Rubber boots and shoes	62.6	65.7	81.1	88.9	79.9	85.2
Automobile tires	90.0	88.4	117.7	118.6	119.0	121.5
Shipbuilding, steel	80.0	83.4	85.5	85.4	86.2	83.6

The following tables show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to July, 1925, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915, to July, 1925.

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO JULY, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January		91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0
February		92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6
March		93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.9	83.2	101.8	96.4	92.3
April		93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	84.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1
May		94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9
June	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1
July	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3
August	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	
September	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	
October	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	
November	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	
December	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	
<b>Average</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.9</b>

GENERAL INDEX OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER, 1915, TO JULY, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January		52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0
February		57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1
March		60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6
April		59.7	69.4	88.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2
May		62.1	75.8	94.5	96.7	135.7	81.8	76.9	104.8	92.4	94.4
June		62.5	76.1	94.3	100.2	138.0	81.0	82.0	104.7	87.0	91.7
July		58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	89.6
August		60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	
September		62.9	74.4	106.6	111.6	128.2	77.8	82.7	100.0	86.0	
October		65.5	82.2	110.3	105.5	123.0	76.8	86.0	102.3	88.5	
November	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	
December	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	
<b>Average</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>93.1</b>

# Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, June, 1924, and May and June, 1925

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in June, 1925, in comparison with employment and earnings in May, 1925, and June, 1924.

The figures are for Class I roads; that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 a year and over.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN JUNE, 1925, WITH THOSE OF MAY, 1925, AND JUNE, 1924

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups; the grand totals will be found on pages 102 and 104.]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
June, 1924.....	167,594	25,106	281,755	66,689	217,977	416,041
May, 1925.....	166,289	25,066	281,175	63,911	215,220	409,787
June, 1925.....	166,624	25,056	281,810	68,340	220,576	422,373
<i>Total earnings</i>						
June, 1924.....	\$20,998,306	\$3,006,539	\$37,409,570	\$4,968,597	\$15,730,099	\$37,231,227
May, 1925.....	21,243,070	3,036,309	37,983,436	4,872,026	15,615,974	37,099,264
June, 1925.....	21,349,132	3,057,142	38,143,053	5,463,393	16,641,714	39,420,020
<i>Maintenance of equipment and stores</i>						
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trades helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
June, 1924.....	114,293	60,908	112,836	44,668	57,677	517,459
May, 1925.....	113,813	61,064	113,616	43,051	58,686	518,886
June, 1925.....	114,546	60,878	112,637	42,712	58,789	518,003
<i>Total earnings</i>						
June, 1924.....	\$15,303,340	\$8,740,645	\$11,394,555	\$4,148,276	\$4,490,199	\$62,746,120
May, 1925.....	16,258,090	9,340,321	12,076,903	4,107,741	4,684,120	66,070,474
June, 1925.....	16,389,134	9,367,350	12,111,938	3,992,391	4,750,198	66,228,792



## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN JUNE, 1925, WITH THOSE IN MAY, 1925, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Month and year	Transportation other than train, engine, and yard					Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
	Station agent	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	
Number of employees at middle of month						
June, 1924.....	31,322	26,532	37,444	23,105	207,890	24,157
May, 1925.....	31,000	25,991	37,858	22,745	206,195	23,809
June, 1925.....	31,050	25,935	38,579	22,854	208,262	23,757
Total earnings						
June, 1924.....	\$4,659,122	\$3,798,046	\$3,356,365	\$1,733,012	\$24,520,659	\$4,328,065
May, 1925.....	4,729,828	3,868,110	3,465,331	1,711,775	24,963,840	4,389,778
June, 1925.....	4,714,502	3,763,083	3,553,183	1,716,856	24,989,914	4,339,828
Transportation, train and engine						
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yard helpers	Road engineers and motor-men	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
Number of employees at middle of month						
June, 1924.....	35,379	72,109	48,373	42,848	44,742	307,026
May, 1925.....	35,594	71,590	50,888	42,045	43,763	310,989
June, 1925.....	35,674	72,023	50,604	42,228	43,862	311,055
Total earnings						
June, 1924.....	\$7,872,646	\$11,587,219	\$7,651,006	\$10,267,639	\$7,622,537	\$56,170,733
May, 1925.....	8,187,098	12,068,192	8,399,923	10,941,639	8,158,251	60,049,880
June, 1925.....	8,172,794	12,052,070	8,281,777	10,901,342	8,121,146	59,666,009

## Recent Employment Statistics

## Public Employment Offices

## Illinois

THE June and July, 1925, issues of the Labor Bulletin show activities of the Illinois public employment offices for May and June, 1924 and 1925, as in the table given below:

## LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND AT ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES MAY AND JUNE, 1924, AND MAY AND JUNE, 1925

Item	May, 1924			May, 1925			June, 1924			June, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Registrations....	14,124	7,028	21,152	13,765	7,333	21,098	13,141	7,156	20,297	14,489	8,038	22,527
Help wanted....	8,278	5,495	13,773	9,217	5,332	14,549	6,824	5,001	11,825	9,595	5,664	15,259
Persons placed..	7,265	4,606	11,961	8,122	4,650	12,772	5,963	4,273	10,236	8,429	4,904	13,333

The number of persons registered for each 100 places open was 145 in May, 1925, as against 153.5 in May, 1924, and 147.6 in June, 1925, as against 171.6 in June, 1924.

## Iowa

The following figures from the Iowa Employment Survey for June, 1925, published by the Bureau of Labor of Iowa, show the operations of the public employment offices of that State for June, 1925:

## ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN IOWA, JUNE, 1925

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number referred to positions	Number placed in employment
Men.....	5,002	1,514	1,528	1,506
Women.....	1,698	928	870	844
Total.....	6,700	2,442	2,400	2,350

## Massachusetts

The Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts reports as follows on the placements of the public employment offices of that State for May and June, 1924 and 1925, and for the year 1924:

## OPERATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, MAY AND JUNE, 1924 AND 1925, AND YEAR 1924

Year and month	Applications for positions	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons placed in employment
1925:				
May.....	39,300	3,901	4,756	3,335
June.....	43,333	3,995	4,967	3,263
1924:				
May.....	31,641	3,768	4,555	3,246
June.....	34,280	3,167	3,879	2,707
Year, 1924.....	410,521	37,715	47,198	32,188

## Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Labor Market for July 15, 1925, issued by the bureau of labor statistics of that State, contains the following data on placements made by the public employment offices in June, 1925, as compared with May, 1925, and June, 1924:

## ACTIVITIES OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN MAY AND JUNE, 1925, AND JUNE, 1924

Industry	Number placed in employment		
	June, 1924	May, 1925	June, 1925
Agriculture.....	3,122	495	3,279
Building and construction.....	41	173	114
Clerical (office).....	8	12	12
Manufacturing.....	81	50	147
Personal service.....	1,092	980	1,033
Miscellaneous.....	1,336	1,368	1,814
Total.....	5,680	3,078	6,390

## Pennsylvania

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania reports as follows on operations of the State employment offices for May, 1924, and May, 1925:

## OPERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, MAY, 1924, AND MAY, 1925

Year and month	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons receiving positions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
May, 1924.....	9,218	4,020	13,238	6,011	1,783	7,794	5,677	4,273	6,950
May, 1925.....	8,170	3,293	11,463	5,515	1,680	7,195	5,107	1,357	6,464

## Wisconsin

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin reports as follows on the placement of the Federal-State-municipal employment service of that State for June, 1924, June, 1925, and for the year ending June 29, 1925:

## ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF WISCONSIN, JUNE, 1924, JUNE, 1925, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 29, 1925

Item	June, 1924			June, 1925			Year ending June 29, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Registrations.....	7,509	4,015	11,524	9,428	4,175	13,603	100,129	44,042	144,171
Help wanted.....	6,282	2,994	9,276	8,299	3,254	11,553	87,452	35,943	123,395
Referred to positions.....	6,376	3,105	9,481	7,977	3,251	11,228	83,697	36,075	119,772
Placed in employment.....	5,153	2,303	7,456	6,742	2,407	9,149	68,123	26,285	94,408

## State Departments of Labor

## California

THE California Labor Market Bulletin for July, 1925, issued by the State bureau of labor statistics, shows increases and decreases in the number of employees and in weekly pay rolls in 737 California establishments in June, 1925, as compared with the previous month, as follows:



PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 737 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS FROM MAY TO JUNE, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in June, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925	Amount in June, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	11	1,677	-5.4	\$48,001	+0.3
Lime, cement, plaster.....	8	2,001	-1.8	65,162	+2.8
Brick, tile, pottery.....	29	3,517	+1.2	88,355	+2.4
Glass.....	9	643	-6.8	21,161	-5.7
Total.....	57	7,838	-1.7	222,679	+1.2
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	5	1,072	-6.5	30,694	-6.9
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	14	3,859	+3.0	122,855	-1.7
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	10	1,010	+4.2	28,224	-6.0
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	11	1,306	-8	41,043	-3.8
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	6	1,844	+4.1	57,239	-3.3
Structural and ornamental steel.....	20	5,293	+7.5	168,547	+8.0
Ship and boat building, and naval repairs.....	21	4,580	-9	149,966	+5
Tin cans.....	3	1,746	+1.9	41,675	+2.5
Other iron foundry and machine shop products.....	66	7,019	-2.5	215,756	-2.4
Other sheet-metal products.....	22	1,578	-4.9	46,313	-8.1
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	16	8,809	+3.9	254,975	-5
Total.....	194	38,116	+1.1	1,157,287	-5
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging camps.....	25	13,120	+2.4	391,062	+6.6
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	50	10,962	+1.9	317,629	+3.3
Other wood manufactures.....	44	4,246	-3.5	123,169	-2.5
Total.....	119	28,328	+1.3	831,880	+3.9
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	9	841	+4	22,886	-3.0
Finished leather products.....	6	507	-3.6	9,947	+3
Rubber products.....	8	2,617	+8.8	71,875	+6.8
Total.....	23	3,965	+5.2	104,708	+3.9
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	3	463	+1.0	13,809	-7
Mineral oil refining.....	9	12,224	+6.6	459,008	+6.0
Paints, dyes, colors.....	8	689	+6.3	16,910	+3.4
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	10	1,627	-2	45,515	+4.4
Total.....	30	15,003	+5.7	535,242	+5.6
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	9	2,132	+1.7	52,699	+1.8
Printing.....	38	1,970	-4.1	74,652	-2.8
Publishing.....	13	1,477	-4.8	59,905	-6.6
Other paper products.....	8	864	-7	20,914	-8
Total.....	68	6,443	-2.0	208,170	-2.6

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 737 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS FROM MAY TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in June, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925	Amount in June, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925
<b>Textiles:</b>					
Knit goods.....	6	724	-5.4	\$15,721	-10.0
Other textile products.....	8	1,643	-1.1	34,181	-2.6
Total.....	14	2,367	-2.5	49,902	-5.1
<b>Clothing, millinery, and laundrying:</b>					
Men's clothing.....	24	2,483	-3.0	54,987	-2.4
Women's clothing.....	10	734	-3.7	14,776	+2.8
Millinery.....	7	447	-39.2	8,222	-31.6
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing.....	23	3,353	-1.1	79,616	+1.1
Total.....	64	7,017	-5.4	157,601	-2.9
<b>Foods, beverages, and tobacco:</b>					
Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables.....	18	7,619	+20.4	134,417	+9.2
Canning and packing of fish.....	7	548	-12.7	5,290	-39.4
Confectionery and ice cream.....	31	1,890	+2.0	46,351	-1.5
Groceries, not elsewhere specified.....	6	591	+1.4	14,401	+7.4
Bread and bakery products.....	22	2,947	-(1)	91,842	-7.7
Sugar.....	6	3,649	+1.5	100,360	+3.5
Slaughtering and meat products.....	15	2,850	+1.0	83,818	+1.1
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	4	943	-7.9	17,222	-4.3
Beverages.....	3	362	-7.4	9,402	-6.3
Dairy products.....	9	2,259	+1.3	82,940	+2.2
Flour and grist mills.....	9	982	+3.8	25,627	+2.3
Ice manufacture.....	7	1,097	+3.1	34,493	+3.4
Other food products.....	12	712	-2.2	16,967	+1.5
Total.....	149	26,449	+5.2	663,130	+1.9
<b>Water, light, and power.....</b>	5	10,316	+2.5	315,525	+2.1
<b>Miscellaneous.....</b>	14	2,343	-2.7	68,053	-2.2
<b>Total, all industries.....</b>	737	148,185	+1.7	4,314,177	+1.5

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

### Illinois

The June and July, 1925, numbers of The Labor Bulletin, issued by the Illinois Department of Labor, show the changes in volume of employment in that State in May, 1925, as compared with April, 1925, and May, 1924, and in June, 1925, as compared with May, 1925, and June, 1924, as given in the table following. According to the June number of this publication May, 1925, was the worst May in four years with respect to the amount of employment.

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS IN MAY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1925, AND MAY, 1924, AND IN JUNE, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1925 AND JUNE, 1924

Industry	May, 1925		Per cent of change		June, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	April, 1925, to May, 1925	May, 1924, to May, 1925	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	May, 1925, to June, 1925	June, 1924, to June, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	26	1,733	+1.2	-5.5	27	1,810	+2.1	+3.3
Lime, cement, and plaster	9	535	+3.7	+33.1	9	535	0	+33.8
Brick, tile, and pottery	31	5,269	+6	-3.1	30	5,096	-2	+1.2
Glass	17	4,733	+2.0	+1.0	17	4,952	+4.6	+5.7
Total	83	12,270	+1.4	-4	83	12,393	+2.0	+4.8
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:								
Iron and steel	111	37,745	-3.9	-3.8	119	37,056	-2.4	+6.3
Sheet-metal work and hardware	31	9,571	+2.0	+10.7	33	9,406	-1.6	+14.6
Tools and cutlery	16	1,571	-6.0	-7.8	17	1,520	-4.2	-5.4
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	24	4,838	-4	-7.9	23	4,750	-1.5	-4.9
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	20	2,660	-1.4	+3.8	20	2,667	+3	+6.7
Cars and locomotives	14	12,944	+1	-17.8	14	11,701	-9.6	-20.8
Automobiles and accessories	28	10,235	+9.0	+18.0	28	9,048	-5.3	+23.5
Machinery	52	16,644	+1.2	-3.2	52	16,673	+2	+1.6
Electrical apparatus	31	32,811	-1.0	-33.8	31	32,377	-1.3	-33.2
Agricultural implements	28	7,638	-2.5	+6.3	28	7,685	+6	+33.8
Instruments and appliances	9	2,074	+4.1	-22.8	9	2,072	-1	-25.2
Watches, watch cases, clocks, jewelry	14	7,641	+4	+4.5	15	7,692	-2	+4.3
Total	386	146,372	-6	-11.5	388	142,647	-2.3	-7.1
Wood products:								
Sawmill and planing-mill products	33	2,900	+2	+11.7	34	2,850	-1.7	+9.1
Furniture and cabinet work	47	6,781	-3.7	+9	47	6,306	-3.0	+1.5
Pianos, organs, other musical instruments	16	2,796	-4.5	+2.9	16	2,752	-1.6	+7.8
Miscellaneous wood products	22	2,639	+2	-5.1	23	2,936	+6.4	+4.8
Household furnishings	7	677	+7.1	+12.5	7	648	-4.3	+8.2
Total	125	15,793	-2.1	+1.1	127	15,492	-9	+3.5
Furs and leather goods:								
Leather	10	2,137	+3	+5.6	10	2,134	-1	+14.1
Furs and fur goods	8	58	0	-1.0	8	66	+13.8	+14.4
Boots and shoes	30	11,003	+3	+13.0	30	11,198	+1.8	+11.3
Miscellaneous leather goods	9	1,415	-6.2	-17.5	9	1,392	-1.6	-19.9
Total	57	14,613	-4	+8.4	57	14,790	+1.2	+8.1
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:								
Drugs and chemicals	21	2,020	+1.2	+3	21	2,010	-5	+9.7
Paints, dyes, and colors	25	2,637	-8	+12.1	25	2,525	-4.2	+11.2
Mineral and vegetable oil	8	2,562	+4.1	+9.7	9	3,973	+2.4	+17.4
Miscellaneous chemical products	8	3,617	-6.9	-8.1	8	3,432	-5.1	-1.7
Total	62	10,836	-1.5	+1.8	63	11,940	-1.8	+7.6
Printing and paper goods:								
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	39	3,874	-2.3	+3.1	38	3,738	-1.7	+4.9
Miscellaneous paper goods	16	1,072	-1	+5.8	16	1,026	-4.3	+5.2
Job printing	76	8,096	+1	+2.1	77	8,355	+2.6	+5.0
Newspapers and periodicals	13	3,698	-9	-1.4	13	3,587	-3.1	-3.3
Edition bookbinding	8	1,489	+1		9	1,606	+2.8	
Total	152	18,229	-6	+1.1	153	18,312	+2	+2.6
Textiles:								
Cotton goods	7	588	+1.2	+12.2	7	601	+2.2	+18.5
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	9	2,854	+2.1	-20.8	9	2,870	+6	-12.9
Thread and twine	7	653	-8.3	-8.1	7	547	-16.2	-11.0
Total	23	4,095	+2	-6.8	23	4,018	-1.9	-8



CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS IN MAY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1925, AND MAY, 1924, AND IN JUNE, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1925 AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Industry	May, 1925		Per cent of change		June, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms re- porting	Number of em- ployees	April, 1925, to May, 1925	May, 1924, to May, 1925	Number of firms re- porting	Number of em- ployees	May, 1925, to June, 1925	June, 1924, to June, 1925
<b>Clothing, millinery, and laundering</b>								
Men's clothing	8	8,138	-16.9	-17.1	8	10,164	+24.9	-17.6
Men's shirts and furnishings	4	969	-4.8	+2.5	4	999	+3.1	+17.5
Overalls and work clothing	12	922	-1.1	+6.0	12	853	-7.5	-2.5
Men's hats and caps	2	76	0	+24.7	2	75	+2.7	+34.8
Women's clothing	19	1,230	-11.4	-1.9	21	1,049	-22.3	+5
Women's underwear and furnishings	10	632	+2.9	+22.0	10	634	+3	+50.4
Women's hats	8	697	-20.1	-18.2	6	731	+14.8	-2.7
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	36	2,456	-6	+5.6	37	2,839	+2.2	+6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>+11.9</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
<b>Food, beverages, and tobacco:</b>								
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	22	787	-1.3	-12.5	20	739	-2.0	-7.7
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserv- ing	15	584	+6.4	+16.4	15	738	+26.4	+41.5
Groceries not elsewhere classified	29	4,478	-9	-6.8	26	4,221	-4.7	-3.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	18	20,050	+1.7	-9.3	19	20,988	+2.3	-8.3
Dairy products	11	3,594	+1.0	+1.2	11	3,594	0	-1.7
Bread and other bakery products	15	2,196	+1.6	-10.2	18	2,908	+1.2	-8.7
Confectionery	19	2,179	+8.2	-6.6	20	2,182	-3.8	-8.3
Beverages	19	1,309	+5.1	0	20	1,512	+3.4	+8.3
Cigars and other tobacco products	14	1,303	+14.2	+2.3	12	1,139	-5.2	-7.7
Manufactured ice	21	258	+12.7	-6.9	22	363	+36.0	+23.3
Ice cream	15	787	+5.8		15	855	+6.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>37,525</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>39,239</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>274,853</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>276,175</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>Trade—Wholesale and retail:</b>								
Department stores	29	3,014	-6.5	-10.8	29	3,237	+7.4	-4.2
Wholesale dry goods	6	519	+1.6	+1.5	6	1,002	-3.5	-4.1
Wholesale groceries	6	751	-3.8	+1.3	6	780	+3.9	+6.6
Mail-order houses	5	14,713	-9.6	-9.9	5	15,231	+3.5	-3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18,997</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Public utilities:</b>								
Water, light, and power	6	14,459	+3.0	-4.8	6	14,274	-1.3	-7.5
Telephone	9	27,207	+8	+3.7	9	27,252	+2	+6.2
Street railways	29	26,915	+3	-2.1	28	26,907	+1.1	-1.0
Railway car repair shops	26	11,331	-7.3	-7.3	26	11,924	+5.2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79,912</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80,357</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Coal mining</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10,818</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>+17.4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11,157</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+38.3</b>
<b>Building and contracting:</b>								
Building construction	116	6,288	+9.0	-15.7	110	6,330	+4.0	-16.2
Road construction	12	597	+57.5	-30.2	10	510	-5.7	-38.3
Miscellaneous contracting	27	1,195	+8.9	+7.2	27	1,661	+39.0	+39.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>392,660</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>396,440</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>

## Iowa

The Iowa Employment Survey for June, 1925, issued by the bureau of labor of that State, shows the following changes in volume of employment in Iowa from May to June, 1925:

## CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, MAY TO JUNE, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll June, 1925		Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll June, 1925	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925			Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925
Food and kindred products:				Lumber products—Con.			
Meat packing.....	7	5,249	+3.4	Carriages, wagons, etc....	6	168	-4.6
Cereals.....	2	1,003	+2.8	Total.....	37	3,669	+1.0
Flour and mill products.....	4	107	+3.9	Leather products:			
Bakery products.....	8	878	+1.3	Shoes.....	2	226	+9.2
Confectionery.....	9	415	-6.3	Saddlery and harness.....	5	153	-18.2
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.....	9	787	-1.6	Fur goods and tanning.....	2	81	-1.2
Sugar, sirup, starch.....	4	766	-4.6	Total.....	9	460	-3.4
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	6	246	+8.4	Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Total.....	49	9,451	+1.7	Paper and paper products.....	5	315	-5.7
Textiles:				Printing and publishing.....	16	2,218	-1.1
Clothing, men's.....	12	1,139	+5.0	Total.....	21	2,533	-1.7
Millinery.....	1			Patent medicines.....	9	578	+3.1
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods.....	3	535	+4.5	Stone and clay products:			
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc.....	6	713	-6	Cement, plaster, gypsum.....	9	2,299	+1.3
Buttons, pearl.....	9	826	+7.3	Brick and tile (clay).....	17	1,204	-6.0
Total.....	31	3,213	+4.1	Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone.....	3	98	+22.5
Iron and steel work:				Total.....	29	3,601	-5
Foundry and machine shops (general classification).....	30	2,604	+2.0	Tobacco, cigars.....	6	382	-3.1
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies.....	5	437	+1.9	Railway car shops.....	3	1,461	-2
Automobiles, engines, etc.....	5	1,711	+5.1	Various industries:			
Furnaces.....	6	383	+2.7	Brooms and brushes.....	5	166	-2.4
Pumps.....	3	296		Laundries.....	5	231	
Agricultural implements.....	9	969	-6.0	Mercantile.....	8	2,649	-1.7
Washing machines.....	9	2,002	+9.5	Public service.....	2	282	-6.9
Total.....	67	8,402	+3.2	Seeds.....	3	186	-20.2
Lumber products:				Wholesale houses.....	21	1,158	+2.7
Mill work, interiors, etc.....	16	2,477	+2.7	Other industries.....	7	1,072	+11.8
Furniture, desks, etc.....	8	711	+1.9	Total.....	51	5,744	+5
Refrigerators.....	3	152		Grand total.....	312	39,494	+1.3
Coffins, undertakers' goods.....	4	161	-4.2				

## Maryland

The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland reports as follows on changes in volume of employment in that State from June to July, 1925:

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL MARYLAND ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE AND JULY, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	July, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June
Bakery.....	4	241	+4.3	\$6,471	+2.7
Beverages and soft drinks.....	5	312	+9.4	9,206	+6.2
Boots and shoes.....	8	960	+7	16,765	+5.6
Boxes, paper and fancy.....	9	508	+7	6,939	+6
Boxes, wooden.....	7	498	+1.0	8,695	-7
Brass and bronze.....	4	2,767	+1.5	66,099	+1.2
Brick, tile, etc.....	7	1,001	+2.0	24,888	-1.0
Brushes.....	6	939	-2.9	15,824	-9.7
Canning and preserving.....	3	342	+27.6	5,579	+9.1
Car building and repairing.....	4	4,353	-2.5	144,963	-5.9
Chemicals.....	7	1,241	+13.2	32,555	+9.8
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	6	2,558	+6.8	62,883	+21.8
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	8	2,055	-1.0	31,504	-2.1
Confectionery.....	7	582	-23.2	8,806	-16.4
Cotton goods.....	8	1,989	-2.9	29,031	-10.4
Fertilizer.....	5	626	+2.9	14,428	+12.5
Food preparations.....	4	163	+13.9	3,835	+9.0
Foundry.....	12	1,331	-2.3	32,681	-5.7
Furnishing goods, men's.....	7	2,797	-2.5	34,658	-1.2
Furniture.....	11	856	-2.8	10,607	-3.0
Glass manufacturing.....	5	1,250	-8.1	23,574	-17.2
Hats, straw.....	3	605	-42.3	11,054	-40.3
Ice cream.....	3	257	-13.5	6,950	-12.4
Leather goods.....	6	665	-5.3	12,522	-8
Lithographing.....	4	470	+6	13,417	-6
Lumber and planing.....	9	750	+7.9	19,497	+9.2
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	117	+1.7	2,644	-1.2
Patent medicines.....	4	763	+9	11,153	-1
Pianos.....	3	873	-2.1	21,375	-6.4
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,322	+1.4	35,115	-3.2
Printing.....	10	1,115	-3.6	34,743	-7.1
Rubber tire manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	1	2,422	+2.4	156,023	+9.8
Shipbuilding.....	3	691	-5.8	20,234	-4.6
Shirts.....	5	751	-6	9,992	-7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	976	+2	24,991	-1.7
Stamping and enameled ware.....	5	1,140	-2.4	21,286	-2.0
Tinware.....	4	3,071	-1.2	65,237	+3.0
Tobacco.....	8	1,071	+2.0	15,199	-1.5
Miscellaneous.....	17	3,086	-1.1	64,149	-3.8

<sup>1</sup> Pay-roll period one-half month.



## Massachusetts

A recent press release of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows changes in volume of employment for 959 manufacturing establishments in that State from May to June, 1925:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 959 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees on pay roll			
		May, 1925	June, 1925		
			On full time	On part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	23	3,330	1,458	2,306	3,764
Bookbinding.....	15	1,018	1,002		1,002
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	52	1,914	721	1,066	1,787
Boots and shoes.....	74	20,963	7,155	11,061	18,216
Boxes, paper.....	25	2,061	1,011	1,012	2,023
Boxes, wooden packing.....	13	1,167	960	196	1,156
Bread and other bakery products.....	36	3,264	3,133	93	3,226
Carpets and rugs.....	5	3,795	1,806	1,820	3,636
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads.....	4	2,998	2,203	741	2,944
Clothing, men's.....	31	3,849	2,025	1,827	3,852
Clothing, women's.....	28	1,312	882	394	1,276
Confectionery.....	13	2,957	1,345	1,638	2,983
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.....	17	915	938	0	947
Cotton goods.....	56	42,186	19,785	20,797	40,582
Cutlery and tools.....	23	4,490	4,070	433	4,503
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	7	6,512	2,832	3,237	6,069
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	13	11,366	11,130	37	11,167
Foundry products.....	25	2,614	1,679	1,021	2,700
Furniture.....	33	3,227	1,978	1,069	3,067
Hosiery and knit goods.....	11	5,669	3,096	2,099	5,195
Jewelry.....	36	2,425	1,325	1,057	2,382
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	26	4,307	3,008	1,085	4,093
Machine-shop products.....	38	7,289	5,454	1,759	7,213
Machine tools.....	23	1,691	1,029	665	1,694
Musical instruments.....	12	1,208	601	599	1,200
Paper and wood pulp.....	21	6,014	4,158	1,730	5,888
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	39	3,366	3,025	343	3,368
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	22	2,314	2,338		2,338
Rubber footwear.....	3	8,131	6,949	1,157	8,106
Rubber goods.....	8	2,579	2,518	44	2,562
Rubber tires and tubes.....	3	1,315	1,329		1,329
Silk goods.....	12	4,291	1,748	2,532	4,280
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	5	1,420	256	1,213	1,469
Stationery goods.....	8	1,425	1,264	155	1,419
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	10	1,770	740	1,064	1,804
Stoves and stove linings.....	5	1,381	240	1,154	1,394
Textile machinery and parts.....	15	4,932	2,594	2,279	4,873
Tobacco.....	6	775	782	21	803
Woolen and worsted goods.....	58	20,089	7,446	12,087	19,533
All other industries.....	105	25,281	12,765	12,303	25,068
Total.....	959	227,610	128,778	92,133	220,911

## New York

The New York Department of Labor furnished the figures given below, showing the per cent of change in employment and pay rolls in specified industries in that State from June, 1924, and May, 1925, to June, 1925:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES  
FROM JUNE, 1924, AND MAY, 1925, TO JUNE, 1925

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	May, 1925, to June, 1925		June, 1924, to June, 1925	
	Employ- ment	Pay roll	Employ- ment	Pay roll
Cement.....	+3.0	+4.7	+10.4	+6.7
Brick.....	+12.7	+27.9	-12.6	-19.4
Pottery.....	+1.0	+8.0	-12.9	-10.4
Glass.....	-4.8	-7.7	+11.1	+8.2
Pig iron and rolling-mill products.....	-5.2	-5.0	+29.9	+41.1
Structural and architectural iron work.....	-1.8	-3.0	+6.2	+9.3
Hardware.....	-2.4	-4.6	+5.7	+10.8
Stamped ware.....	-.4	-1.4	+18.0	+21.3
Cutlery and tools.....	-1.9	+1.2	+8.5	+16.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	-.1	-3.5	-8.2	-18.3
Stoves.....	+8.9	-3.8	-15.7	-14.8
Agricultural implements.....	-2.6	-4.0	+17.8	+19.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.....	-4.3	-6.1	-10.3	-11.3
Foundry and machine shops.....	-.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	+2.6	+2.9
Automobiles and parts.....	-5.1	-8.4	+30.6	+53.9
Cars, locomotives, and equipment factories.....	-2.3	-3.6	-31.0	-36.2
Railway repair shops.....	-1.2	-1.4	-2.7	+4.8
Lumber, millwork.....	+4.9	+5.4	-10.2	-12.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	+1.8	+2.3	-16.8	-13.8
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	-1.3	-2.6	-1.7	-.5
Furniture.....	-2.6	-4.2	-1.3	+7
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	-.8	-1.4	+5.3	+10.0
Leather.....	+8.7	+7.0	+9.0	+4.3
Boots and shoes.....	-.5	-.8	+8.4	+20.3
Drugs and chemicals.....	-1.2	-.7	-1.7	+4
Petroleum refining.....	+2.7	+3.2	-10.7	-9.7
Paper boxes and tubes.....	-1.6	-2.1	-6.0	-4.3
Printing, newspapers.....	+9	-.6	+11.4	+18.1
Printing, book and job.....	-1.0	-.9	-1.3	+8
Silk and silk goods.....	-1.5	-3.9	+6.1	+15.4
Carpets and rugs.....	-3.0	-5.9	+10.9	+19.4
Woolens and worsteds.....	-11.6	-5.2	-31.9	-27.4
Cotton goods.....	-3.6	-8.6	+19.8	+7.6
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	-1.9	-1.6	+11.2	+17.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-2.0	-5.7	-.6	+4.9
Men's clothing.....	+17.4	+26.4	+3.4	+6.4
Shirts and collars.....	-2.8	-8.3	+6.3	+7.4
Women's clothing.....	-11.6	-11.0	+2.7	+7.0
Women's headwear.....	-10.9	-8.5	-.4	+2.4
Flour.....	+1	+1.8	-3.2	-1.2
Sugar refining.....	-4.8	-6.0	-18.5	-20.2
Slaughtering and meat products.....	+1.0	+4.5	-5.6	-1.8
Bread and other bakery products.....	+4.8	+1.8	-8.6	-7.8
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+2.6	+3	+4.6	+1.8
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	-2.8	+1.4	-12.0	-11.2
Total.....	-.7	-1.2	+3	+3.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Labor Market for July 15, 1925, published by the bureau of labor statistics of that State, contains the following report on increases and decreases in employment and pay rolls in 710 industrial establishments:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN OKLAHOMA FROM MAY TO JUNE, 1925

Industry	Num- ber of plants report- ing	June, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Num- ber of em- ployees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with May, 1925
Cottonseed-oil mills.....	13	142	-45.6	\$3,008	-37.3
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	478	+6	12,908	+1
Confections.....	7	44	-10.2	922	-7.6
Creameries and dairies.....	11	137	+15.1	2,896	+12.2
Flour mills.....	44	342	+7.2	7,862	+5.6
Ice and ice cream.....	33	534	+23.6	13,970	+23.3
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,500	+6.6	33,928	+5.7
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	3,065	+3	84,515	+5
Smelters.....	17	2,027	+2.0	55,658	+4.5
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,371	-1.6	46,810	-1.5
Foundries and machine shops.....	38	898	+2.0	26,650	+3.6
Tank construction and erection.....	16	484	+17.2	10,297	+21.5
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline extraction.....	123	3,538	-9	111,611	+1.0
Refineries.....	66	4,899	-1.2	149,697	-2.8
Printing: Job work.....	24	250	-4.2	7,667	-3.0
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops.....	11	1,783	-2.4	50,812	-1.7
Street railways.....	6	663	+3.0	15,772	-4.7
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,105	+3	29,199	+1
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	471	+1.3	8,324	-1.9
Cement and plaster.....	6	1,075	+2.0	27,616	+4.0
Stone.....	6	320	-8.3	4,896	+1.4
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,034	-11.9	25,056	-1.0
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	291	+7.4	4,038	-2.4
Laundries, pressing, etc.....	52	1,407	+2.4	24,686	+2.7
Woodworking:					
Sawmills.....	14	371	-1.6	6,037	+7.3
Millwork, etc.....	20	335	+7.4	9,208	+2.1
Total, all industries.....	710	28,570	+1	774,043	+6

## Wisconsin

The report following from the Wisconsin Labor Market for June and July, 1925, issued by the industrial commission of that State, shows variations in employment and pay rolls in Wisconsin in various industries from April to May, 1925, from May to June, 1925, from May, 1924, to May, 1925, and from June, 1924, to June, 1925.



PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN WISCONSIN AT SPECIFIED PERIODS

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)							
	April to May, 1925		May, 1924, to May, 1925		May to June, 1925		June, 1924, to June, 1925	
	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll
<b>Manual</b>								
Agriculture.....			-22.7				-29.7	
Logging.....	-10.6		-9.4	-30.7	-10.8		-22.4	
Mining.....	-13.6	+1.8	+31.5	+32.7	+17.3	-1.3	+48.6	+43.5
Lead and zinc.....	-19.1	-3.4	+59.8	+69.7	+24.7	+2.0	+91.4	+74.4
Iron.....	+5	+13.2	-3.6	-6.2	+2.1	-7.4	-4.9	+4.7
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	+7	+8.7	-2	+15.1	+2.0	-3.9	+4	-2.5
Manufacturing.....	+8	+3.2	+4.6	+8.9	+1.0	-1.6	+10.0	+17.2
Stone and allied industries.....	+36.3	+33.7	+7.3	+11.0	-1.7	-7.6	+6.4	-4
Brick, tile, and cement blocks.....	+112.1	+101.0	+2.4	+1	+6.7	+5.3	-9	-14.5
Stone finishing.....	+41.4	+17.9	+10.6	+16.1	-6.9	-12.8	+12.4	+8.2
Metal.....	+1.3	+3.5	+8.4	+18.8	-1.6	-5.0	+17.8	+34.6
Pig iron and rolling-mill prod- ucts.....	-5	-2.9	-5	+1.6	-19.7	-21.1	+36.4	+33.8
Structural-iron work.....	-4.7	-5	-11.8	-9.0	+3.7	+13.1	-4.5	+2.2
Foundries and machine shops.....	-1.4	+7.7	+9.0	+13.6	+1.2	-2	+26.6	+54.4
Railroad repair shops.....	+2.1	-1.6	-2.9	-10.2	-3.5	-2	-6.1	-4.3
Stoves.....	-2.1	-7.8	+8.0	+11.7	-3.6	+1.0	+5.0	+17.6
Aluminum and enamel ware.....	-8.2	-7.7	-8.6	-8.4	+5.8	-10.6	-4.4	+5.2
Machinery.....	+7.8	+6.2	+6.8	+9.9	+1.6	+4	+12.7	+22.9
Automobiles.....	+2.7	-1.6	+28.6	+83.9	+2	-14.7	+44.4	+98.1
Other metal products.....	+2.1	-14.6	+15.2	+35.7	-2.4	-5.9	+25.7	+36.5
Wood.....	-3.1	-3	-9	-5.9	-9	-2.0	+5	+1.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	-3.1	-1.8	-1.0	-16.6	+3.9	-2.0	-5.8	-2.6
Box factories.....	-6	+4.1	-13.2	-11.7	+2.3	+2.7	-5	-2.0
Panel and veneer mills.....	-8.6	+4	-2.7	-4	+5	-4.6	+2.6	+12.4
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	-5	+6	+1.5	+3.5	+1.3	+7	+4.3	+2.2
Furniture.....	-6.6	-4	-1.8	+1.8	-1.6	-5.1	+1.3	+4
Other wood products.....	+3	+1.8	+2.4	-3	+2.0	-3.6	+10.5	+8.5
Rubber.....	+4.1	+3.9	+33.6	+36.5	-8	-6.6	+30.0	+26.9
Leather.....	-3	+1.3	+7.9	+4.9	-2.2	+1.4	+7.2	+4.9
Tanning.....	+2.7	-2	+9.5	-1.5	-8.9	+2.3	+8.1	+7.5
Boots and shoes.....	-7	+6.5	+20.0	+23.7	+3.2	+1.8	+13.8	+3.3
Other leather products.....	-4.8	-4.1	-10.3	-7.5	+1.2	-1.6	-4.0	+1.7
Paper.....	-2.7	-5.1	-1.0	-2.9	-2.3	+7	-2.6	+1.5
Paper and pulp mills.....	-2.7	-6.6	+4	-2.4	-2.8	-5	-2.8	-1.4
Paper boxes.....	-4.4	+7.1	-5.7	-3.0	-3.3	+5.6	-7.4	+14.8
Other paper products.....	-1.4	-4.9	-3.3	-5.1	+4	+3.5	+2.6	+7.7
Textiles.....	+1.8	+8.9	+1.1	+14.4	+4.3	+2.3	+5.6	+17.2
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	-3.1	-4	-9.1	+9.2	+1.9	-1.5	+2.6	+22.3
Clothing.....	+25.4	-44.4	+28.1	+32.2	+7.5	+11.1	+12.0	+14.5
Other textile products.....	-18.2	-13.3	-4.9	-1.1	-5.5	-5.6	+2.9	+7.0
Foods.....	+5.9	+11.9	-8.0	-10.7	+18.3	+17.6	+8.8	+6.1
Meat packing.....	+25.1	+36.1	-17.7	-20.8	+31.8	+34.2	+5.5	+8.0
Baking and confectionery.....	+1.1	+7.2	-6.9	-5.8	+2.8	+9.9	-2.7	+3.7
Milk products.....	+2.8	+3.0	-11.4	-14.7	+3.3	+6.1	-13.4	-9.9
Canning and preserving.....	+2.8	+16.7	+12.2	+23.1	+129.9	+56.2	+157.9	+72.7
Flour mills.....	-5.5	+4.9	-12.4	-43.9	+7.9	+40.5	+16.6	-3.3
Tobacco manufacturing.....	-1.8	-1	-11.6	-18.5	+9	+8	-9.4	-21.1
Other food products.....	+10.4	+11.0	+8	-1.3	+1.0	+8.8	+2.4	+11.6
Light and power.....	+9.4	+5.6	+24.2	+15.7	+6.0	+4.9	+35.8	+34.5
Printing and publishing.....	-2.0	+3.1	+5.2	+12.1	+3.5	-6.9	+7.2	+3.8
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	-1	-6	+1.7	0	+3.2	+9	+7.6	+2.3
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	+2.5	+5.1	+1.6	+12.3	+9	-5	+4.8	+8.3
Construction:								
Building.....	+17.2	+9.9	+23.6	+14.4	+6.9	+6.8	+6.1	-2.2
Highway.....	+37.0		+22.8	+22.7	+32.3		+32.9	+21.7
Railroad.....	+21.9	+28.2	-7.8	-9.9	+19.2	+12.1	-2.8	+3.4
Marine, dredging, sewer digging.....	-8.9	-19.4	-61.1	-70.9	-5.6	+41.5	-68.7	-67.2
Communication:								
Steam railways.....	+10.6	+0.3	-1.1	-1.1	0	+6	-4.7	0
Electric railways.....	+4.0	+3.4	-26.6	-26.6	0	+3	-28.8	-24.2
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	+1.9	+5.4	-6.3	-14.9	+1.0	+1.3	-10.5	-9.9
Wholesale trade.....	+2.1	+13.4	-8.8	+1.9	-3.4	-16.9	-6.4	-14.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	+2.1		-3.9		+2.1		-4.0	
<b>Nonmanual</b>								
Manufacturing mines and quarries.....	-1.2	+2.8	+2.4	+5.7	+3.1	+4.5	+4.2	+9.5
Construction.....	-1.9	-5	-8.9	-5.8	-1.3	-3.2	-8.4	-8.8
Communication.....	+3.3	+1.1	+2.1	+2	+4	+3.0	+8	+3.1
Wholesale trade.....	+7	+1.8	+1.3	+5.4	-3	-2.8	+1.3	+1.6
Retail trade—sales force only.....	-7	+2.1	+9	+15.3	-1.3	-5	+9	+8.2
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+2.3	-8.3	-4.5	+20.2	+2.5	+2.6	+14.4	+28.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	+2.2		-4.2		-2		-4.2	

### Study of Claimants to Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain

THE Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) gives in its issue for June, 1925 (pp. 190, 191), some details of an investigation into the conditions and industrial history of 10,903 persons who claimed unemployment benefits during the week ended November 29, 1924. This number, 10,903, represented one in each hundred applicants for benefit of that week, and was made up of 8,683 men, 167 boys, 1,957 women, and 96 girls, the ratio of one per hundred being preserved in each case. The claimants were personally interviewed, and the records of the employment exchanges and officials charged with the administration of the unemployment insurance were used to check up the facts thus gained.

The claimants examined were divided into four groups with reference to their degree of employability, as follows:

- (a) Persons who in normal times would usually be in steady employment.
- (b) Persons who, though not usually in steady employment, would in normal times obtain a fair amount of employment.
- (c) Persons who would not in normal times obtain a fair amount of employment, but who were not considered to be "verging on the unemployable."
- (d) Persons who were considered to be "verging on the unemployable."

With reference to category (d) attention is called to the fact that in order to receive insurance benefit at all an applicant must be capable of work. The fact that those in this group were not unemployable in the strict sense of the word was shown by their employment records. The percentage distribution of the claimants, according to sex, among these four groups, was as follows:

	Males	Females
Class (a)-----	62.7	77.2
Class (b)-----	23.4	13.0
Class (c)-----	10.3	8.4
Class (d)-----	3.6	1.4

It will be noticed that the number thought to be verging upon the unemployable forms a very small percentage of the total, that more than three-fifths of the men and three-fourths of the women are persons who in normal times are in steady employment, and that those who in normal times would either be steadily employed or have a fair amount of employment form 86 per cent of the men and 90 per cent of the women. The investigation thus lends little support to the assertion that the "work-shy" are exploiting the insurance fund.

The age distribution differed in the sexes, more than three-quarters of the female and less than half the male claimants being under 35 years of age. "The largest absolute numbers, both of men and women, of any one age were in the age group 20 to 24; the largest numbers relatively to the working population generally were in the age group 20 to 24, and in the age group 55 and over for men, and in the age group 18 to 24 for women."

The age level of the males was higher than that of the females, and they were more generally married, nearly three-fifths of the females, as against three-eighths of the males, being single. Responsibility for the support of others was more common, therefore, among the males, of whom 55.3 per cent, as against 10.6 per cent of the females, had

dependents. The average number of dependents, considering only those who had them, was 2.6 in the case of males and 1.5 in the case of females.

The proportions drawing dependents' benefit, however, were smaller—47.6 per cent in the case of males and 2.1 per cent in the case of females. Of the men drawing dependents' benefit and having dependent children, 34.7 per cent drew benefit for only one child, 27.9 per cent for two children, 17.1 per cent for three children, and 20.3 per cent for four or more children.

A new feature of this investigation was an examination of the applicant's claims to see whether they were for standard or extended benefit. First, it had to be decided whether or not the applicant's claim was "authorized." It was found that from 5 to 6 per cent of the claims were not authorized, the principal cause for non-authorization being that the waiting period after unemployment begins had not expired.

\* \* \* ("Standard" benefit is benefit payable in proportion to the number of contributions standing to the claimant's credit; and "extended" benefit is benefit payable to claimants who have not sufficient contributions to their credit to entitle them to receive standard benefit, or who have exhausted their rights to standard benefit for the benefit year, or who have not satisfied the condition that at least 20 contributions must have been paid in respect of the claimant since the beginning of the insurance year next before the beginning of this benefit year.)

In the case of males it was found that 95.1 per cent of the claims were authorized for benefit and 4.9 per cent not so authorized. Of the authorized claims slightly under one-half were authorized for "standard" benefit and slightly over one-half for "extended" benefit. For females, 6.1 per cent of the claims were not authorized, and of the authorized claims approximately two-thirds were authorized for "standard" and one-third for "extended" benefit. The higher proportion of "extended" benefit among men is attributed, partly (1) to the greater severity of unemployment in men's trades than in women's trades, partly (2) to the greater opportunity of offering alternative employment in the case of women, and partly (3) to the large proportion of ex-service men who had not had the opportunity of qualifying for "standard" benefit.

The proportion of "standard" to "extended" benefit falls, both for men and for women, in correspondence with the descending grades of employability.

Another important feature of the investigation was an analysis of the total number of contributions paid by the claimants interviewed since July 3, 1922, which was the beginning of the 1922-23 insurance year, with a view to learning how long they had been unemployed. It was found that of those who had been insured before that date, 4.7 per cent had had no insured employment whatever since then. Taking males of all ages and degrees of employability together, it appeared that there had been an improvement over the conditions disclosed by an earlier investigation.

\* \* \* It was found that 23.3 per cent had done some insured employment in from 0 to 29 weeks of the 125 weeks of the period; this, of course, includes those (mentioned above) who had had no insured employment at all; 22.7 per cent had done some insured employment in from 30 to 59 weeks; 23.5 per cent in from 60 to 89 weeks; and 30.5 per cent in from 90 to 125 weeks. These proportions are considerably better than those found in the 1923 inquiry.



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

### Engineering-Hygienic Aspects of Dust Elimination in Mines

**A**N ARTICLE in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* for May, 1925 (pp. 199-214), by Daniel Harrington, on the effect of mine dusts on health and safety is based on a study of the subject made through the United States Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. Intensive study was carried on in more than 100 coal and metal mines and mining communities in 25 States, while a more limited amount of underground observation was made in about as many more mines and their camps. From this study and many other investigations it appears that any mine dust—either in coal or metal mines—which is insoluble or soluble with difficulty in the fluids and tissues of the respiratory organs will in time affect the health of underground workers if it is present in the air in minute form and in large quantities and is breathed during a large part of the working time. Some soluble dusts are also harmful. In general it appears that the quantity of dust breathed more or less continuously, together with its lack of solubility, determines the hygienic harmfulness much more than the specific physical or chemical qualities of the dust itself, although a large quantity of finely divided flint dust or similar hard, sharp, insoluble material is more harmful than a similar quantity of fine limestone, coal, or shale dust. The dust of free silica, which is probably the most harmful, is not always equally so, as some ores, such as silicious schist, with a free silica content of 60 to 80 per cent, have dust which is much less sharp and probably more soluble than ores such as flint or chert, which have about the same percentage of silica but in which the dust is very hard and sharp.

In metal mines the sources of air dustiness, in the order of their importance, are: Dry drilling of holes for blasting, particularly those from about 70° to vertical; blasting; shoveling or "mucking" very fine dry material at the working face, where the ventilation is usually poor; loading cars from chutes; dumping loaded cars into chutes; and timbering. In metal-mine mills, dry crushing and other occupations are dangerously dusty.

The most dangerous occupation in coal mines from the point of view of the dust hazard is cutting dry coal by mining machines, more dust usually being produced by electric machines than by compressed-air machines. Enormous quantities of very fine dust are thrown into the air by both the undercutting machines and the shearing, center-cutting, or overcutting machines, this being particularly harmful when the cutting is done largely in dry clay or shale. In addition to the hazards of possible explosions and of poisonous fumes from blasting coal while the shift is in the mine, this practice has the very bad feature of throwing into the air large quantities of very fine dust to be breathed by workers. Shoveling or loading dry coal into cars is also a very dusty occupation, particularly when pillars are being extracted. Certain methods of drilling also are very dusty, resulting in very bad conditions, particularly if the air circulation is sluggish.

Although the quantity of dust breathed by the miner is of great importance, it is difficult to determine the safe limit in the air dustiness of working places. In South Africa a limit of 5 milligrams, or 300,000,000 particles per cubic meter of air was set, but according to recent reports from that country the average air dustiness of working places is only 1.3 milligrams per cubic meter of air. The writer states that there is not one dry coal or metal mine in the United States where the average air dustiness is as low as the South African standard or even as low as 10 milligrams, the standard set by Higgins and Lanza in their study of miners' consumption in the Joplin, Mo., district in 1915. The average amount of dust in dry metal mines in this country is over 20 milligrams, while many are over 50 milligrams per cubic meter of air. Dry drilling of the upper holes sometimes results in as high as 7,000 milligrams of highly silicious dust, or one thousand four hundred times the maximum allowed in South Africa. The average dust content of the air resulting from dry drilling the upper holes (those above 60°) is from 150 to 200 milligrams per cubic foot of air, those below 60° about 50 milligrams, while wet drilling produces from 5 to 20 milligrams.

The weight of dust in the air is usually not so high in coal mines owing to the lower specific gravity of coal, but in some cases the number of particles reaches an enormous figure. In one case in which coal was shoveled in a confined, poorly ventilated, very dry place there were approximately 8,000,000,000 particles per cubic meter of air, while in numerous other places in the same mine there were from one to five billion particles in each cubic meter of air. Similar conditions were found in another coal mine where an undercutting machine was being used without the use of water on the cutting chain, the air breathed by the workers having nearly 5,000,000,000 particles per cubic meter of air. Physical examination of these workers disclosed much miners' consumption among them.

The harmfulness of insoluble dust present in large quantities and in finely divided form in the air breathed by mine workers may be increased by other factors tending to depress the workers' vitality, such as high temperature or humidity, and air depleted of oxygen or high in gases, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, etc. The writer believes that the dusts most harmful to the lungs are from 0.25 micron<sup>1</sup> (possibly as small as 0.1 micron) up to 10 microns in size. Dust particles which result in bronchitis are probably larger in size—up to 50 or even 100 microns. These larger particles, if they get to the lungs, do not seem to remain there but cause considerable irritation and clogging of the respiratory passages.

Although the dust of free silica is probably the most harmful of the insoluble dusts, X-ray and other physical examinations of miners who have worked in the dust from coal and shale as well as in the dust from ores such as iron oxide, limestone, and other essentially nonsilicious material, show definite amounts of lung involvement. Examination of coal miners reveals the fallacy of the idea held by many that breathing of coal dust is harmless, as not only are throat or bronchial troubles found frequently but also the usual symptoms of miners' consumption, including extreme shortness of breath and hemorrhage. The harmful effects of the dust are intensified by

<sup>1</sup> Micron—one-millionth of a meter.



local conditions such as a high carbon dioxide or low oxygen content of the air, which cause more rapid respiration and therefore breathing in a maximum amount of dust, and by high temperature and humidity, especially when the dusty air is stagnant. The very fine dust (from 10 microns down) when once suspended in the air by any mining operation remains in suspension for long periods of time, and unless there are continuous currents of fresh air at all work places the miner is forced to breathe this dust-laden air.

The following statement by the writer gives an idea of the prevalence of respiratory diseases due to dust among miners in the United States:

In one metal-mining locality with silicious ore formation an insurance company reports mortality as over 500 per cent of the expected mortality, the excess deaths being due chiefly to lung disease; in another metal-mining locality with limestone formation death expectancy was exceeded by 50 per cent, and again lung disease was held responsible for the excess. In another metal-mining district physical examination showed that at least 20 per cent of all mine workers had silicosis, and of the men who were examined physically and had worked only in that district less than 5 per cent were free from the effect of dust in the respiratory organs. In a metal mine in hematite ore with a very low silica content about 60 per cent of those examined physically had dust involvement, although only a small number were so severely affected as to be incapacitated. In another hematite ore region physical examination of miners was not permitted by the company, but a miner whose health broke down and who threatened suit, alleging miners' consumption, was given compensation in preference to fighting the suit. In a metal-mining district with ore in calcite (limestone) gangue considerable miners' consumption was found, although the mining company alleged that it was brought in from other camps by those who were afflicted.

Mortality statistics of the coal-mining counties of one State over a five-year period showed deaths of coal miners from respiratory disease as 36 per cent of the total deaths if accidental deaths were excluded; farmers had 25 per cent and "all other males" about 30 per cent of deaths due to respiratory diseases. In another State the coal-mining mortality record (excluding accidental deaths) showed that 36 per cent of coal miners died of respiratory disease against 20 per cent for farmers and 26 per cent for "all other males." In a large coal-mining locality about 25 per cent of the old-time miners were given physical examination; 25 per cent of those examined had definite lung trouble, and nearly 37 per cent additional had slight lung involvement. In another coal mine with totally different conditions and in a different part of the United States about 25 per cent of the underground employees were given physical examination and about 40 per cent of these showed definite lung involvement. In a number of instances, especially in the western coal-mining States, machine runners have been so seriously affected by breathing coal dust that they had to leave the mines, and in several cases death ensued within a few years (in one case in less than one year after leaving the mine), the cause being lung and throat trouble; this trouble, due to dust in the lungs of machine runners in coal mines, has been known since about 1913 in Wyoming and Utah, and the remedy then applied and now largely used is the spraying of water on the cutting chain when the machines are working.

Exact figures as to the mortality and morbidity rates from respiratory diseases among miners are not available, but the writer states that there can be no doubt that dust diseases are directly responsible for the death of several hundred coal and metal miners annually in the United States and indirectly responsible for the death or disability of several thousand others. The lack of information on the subject is said to be due to incorrect diagnosis on the part of physicians in some instances but mainly to the fact that usually in the regions most afflicted there is a concerted effort to minimize the dangerous conditions. Opposition to measures for improving conditions is found among the workers themselves, who object to physical examina-



tions and oppose the use of wet drills and ventilating systems, and among reactionary mine bosses and operators. State laws regulating working conditions in mines are either nonexistent, the writer states, or, if there are such laws, they are not well enforced and there is a general lack of knowledge of and interest in the situation. Specific remedial measures recommended for metal mines are: Adequate mechanical ventilation; use of water in drilling and sprinkling of all places where dust collects; blasting to be done, when possible, after a shift, and where this can not be done, enforcement of strict regulations as to wetting the region of blasting before and after firing the shots and removal of all explosive fumes by adequate air current; and strict physical examination of mine workers before employment and at intervals of not more than six months during employment.

### Occupational Disease Hazards in the Tanning Industry

A LIST of the occupational disease hazards in the tanning industry, published in the July issue of the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*,<sup>1</sup> has for its purpose not only an estimate of the extent of the hazards in the industry but also serves to demonstrate the probable presence of a similar number of hazards in other industries. The writer points out that the tanning industry is not highly standardized, and the methods differ with nearly every manufacturer, while there is also great variation in the processes used in tanning different kinds of leather. Because of this lack of standardization no attempt was made to list the occupational disease hazards process by process, although a division of processes into stages of manufacture has been made. While some of these hazards are only potential, many of the substances used have caused definite occupational disease.

The hazards met with in handling the hides include anthrax and poisoning from sulphureted hydrogen, cyanide, arsenic, mercury, and dermatitis or salt burns. The majority of cases of anthrax occur in the early processes of the industry, such as unloading, storing, and sorting; but cases from handling hides are less frequent than formerly, owing to the regulations as to killing, curing, and importation. The decomposition of organic matter on green hides may form sulphureted hydrogen, and poisoning therefrom may occur among men unloading such hides from box cars or working where they are stored. Imported goat skins are generally arsenic-cured, and arsenic poisoning may result from handling them, while mercury dermatitis may follow the handling of hides soaked in bichloride of mercury. The almost universal method of curing hides now, however, is salt curing, and though the effects are not so severe as from the poisons mentioned above, workers handling salt-cured hides frequently develop either a dermatitis or salt burns.

The processes used in preparing the hides consist of soaking and dehairing. Caustic soda and sulphurous acid are used in soaking, but as they are in rather dilute form the hazard exists in the preparation of the soak waters rather than in the handling of the hides.

<sup>1</sup> The *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, July, 1925, p. 299: "Forty-two occupational disease hazards in one industry—The tanning industry, as an example of the multiple hazards in industry," by Dorothy K. Minster.

After soaking, the hides are dehaired either by sweating the hairs loose, so that they can be scraped off, or by soaking the hide in lime. In the latter process burns are frequent and there is a definite dermatitis called "rossignol" among the workers who have to keep their hands constantly in the caustic lime, which is characterized by "loss of substance and bright red, shining finger tips." Sulphide of soda, used either as a substitute or in addition to the lime, may cause a dermatitis or burns, and arsenic sulphide, which is frequently added to the lime to hasten the dehairing process, may cause a dermatitis as well as present the usual arsenic hazard.

The sweating method of dehairing, which is not used so much as formerly, depends largely upon bacterial action, and any slight injury to a worker exposes him to the risk of virulent infection. In this connection it is noted that there is an unusually large proportion of infections in the tanning industry. Parasitic fungi are also a hazard in the sweating process, particularly in the handling of sheep skins. Ammonium sulphide develops as a result of the high temperature in the sweat-chamber process. In the process of deliming there is again danger of lime burns, and the use of lactic acid in this process results in a mild dermatitis in some of the workers. Red arsenic, which is often used in deliming soft leathers, as well as the arsenious acid formed from it, present a very serious hazard.

Another process used in deliming is called "drenching." The bacteria in the drenching mixture, which is an infusion of bran in hot water, lead to the formation of lactic acid, sulphureted hydrogen, methane, and carbon dioxide. A case is cited of a man engaged in cleaning a vat who was found dead as a result of the excess of carbon dioxide.

Various substances are used in tanning, the vegetable tannins including parts of plants such as sumac, oak bark, chestnut, quebracho, myrobalan, etc. Myrobalan causes deep sores on the hands of tanyard workers. Sumac used in tanning, in finishing sole leather, etc., causes a definite dermatitis and the sulphites with which quebracho is dissolved also cause a skin eruption. In the chrome tannage processes chromic acid, hydrochloric acid, and sulphuric acid all present hazards, and chrome sores result from the chromic acid liberated in this process or from direct contact with the chromates.

In the finishing processes the principal chemical substances used are sulphuric acid and caustic soda. Fish and mineral oils used to render the hides more pliable after bleaching, because of impurities chiefly of a bacterial origin, are a cause of furunculosis (boils). In the process known as "currying," workers are subjected to dust from the leather, which irritates the mucous membranes and also may cause a definite skin reaction, as certain workers become sensitized to proteins in the leather. Other dust hazards are those from hair and from tanbark.

If leather is dyed, japanned, or enameled, an entirely new set of hazards is introduced, including exposure to poisoning from a "lead bleach" and to aniline and mercury colors for which amyl acetate, butyl acetate, benzol, naphtha, turpentine, butyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol are used as solvents. Potassium ferrocyanide is also used in the dyeing process to form Prussian blue in the skins, introducing the hazard attendant on all cyanides.



Occupational Diseases in Connecticut<sup>1</sup>

**I**N 1923 the Legislature of Connecticut transferred to the State department of health the duty of collecting and compiling reports of industrial diseases. Although the reports are far from complete there were 87 cases of industrial disease reported to the department during the year ending June 30, 1924. Included in these 87 cases were 31 cases of pneumoconiosis, 20 cases of lead poisoning, 5 cases of mercurial poisoning, and 3 cases of benzol poisoning.

The department of health in its thirty-ninth annual report recommends that the State take a more active part in constructive industrial health work, and to this end urges "the appointment of a special joint commission representing the department of labor and factory inspection, the department of health, and perhaps also the manufacturing and labor and insurance interests of the State to consider the whole matter and report a program for the consideration of the legislature in 1927."

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## Accidents and Production in Iowa Coal Mines in 1922 and 1923

**T**HE report of the State mine inspectors of Iowa for the biennial period ending December 31, 1923, shows that in 1922 the 23 coal-producing counties of the State produced 4,679,688 tons of coal and employed 13,790 men in and around the mines, and in 1923 6,120,332 tons of coal were produced and the average number of employees was 13,129. The annual production, which reached its highest point—more than 9,000,000 tons—in 1917, has been unfavorably affected by postwar conditions in the coal-mining industry. During 1922, pending an agreement between the miners and operators of the State, the mines were closed for about five months. In 1923, although there was no general shutdown, the shipping mines of the State worked only 186½ days, as compared with 239⅔ days in 1917.

There were 18 fatal accidents in 1922 and 19 in 1923, and 301 and 542 nonfatal accidents in 1922 and 1923, respectively. During the two years 23 fatalities were caused by falls of roof, 5 by mine cars and locomotives, 5 by objects falling down shaft, and 2 each by electricity and explosives.

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Sick Leave Among New York Office Workers<sup>2</sup>

**A** SURVEY of the current practice in New York City in the treatment of office employees absent because of illness was made recently by the Merchants' Association of New York. Seventy-two representative concerns replied to the questionnaire—17 large insurance companies, 20 banks, and 35 large wholesale, manufacturing, engineering, advertising, and publishing offices.

<sup>1</sup> American Journal of Public Health, August, 1925, p. 733.

<sup>2</sup> The Merchants' Association of New York. Greater New York, N. Y., June 22, 1925, pp. 2-4.



In only 14 cases were there fixed rules as to the payment of salary for absence due to sickness, while 22 firms reported that each case is treated on its merits, 5 that the treatment depends on the length of service, 2 on the position held, and 11 on a combination of these and other factors.

Fourteen establishments reported that all employees are treated alike in cases of illness without regard to length of service, position, etc., while four others stated that all but the very new employees receive the same treatment, two of these firms stating that employees having a long period of service to their credit are given special consideration. In general these establishments reported payment in full for a "reasonable length of time" or except in cases of protracted illness. One firm requires a doctor's certificate after two days' absence, and three firms are planning to establish some restrictions as to the length of time for which full pay will be allowed, in one case to eliminate malingering, in another because the office force has become so large that some check on the amount of sick leave has become necessary, and in the third case because the employees insist on being paid for all overtime.

Usually employees are given full pay during sickness, but 13 firms reported that after full pay has been allowed for some time part wages are paid. Among these a bank reported that clerks who have given satisfactory service for a number of years are allowed full pay for from six months to a year and thereafter half pay for a reasonable time. Only a few firms make any deduction from the regular vacation period because of time lost on account of illness.

Only one of the 14 firms which have established rules governing absence due to illness has made a rule of nonpayment of salary. This was a shoe factory in which many of the office workers are on a piecework basis. Even this company makes frequent exceptions to this rule in cases of the protracted illness of old employees, allowing not only full pay, but in some cases paying the physician. The plans of the other 13 firms in this group vary but in general the amount of sick leave granted depends upon the period of service. One insurance company gives no salary for absence because of illness during the first year of employment except in special cases, but after one year's service one month's sick leave is allowed, increasing up to six months' full pay and six months' half pay after 15 years' service. Another insurance company pays during the first year, only when the sickness is of an acute nature, but thereafter allows the full salary and, in cases where the illness lasts for more than two weeks, an additional "sickness allowance" not to exceed 50 per cent of the salary or a maximum of \$25 per week; certain allowances are also made for surgical operations. A cumulative plan is in force in another company by which employees are credited with accrued sick leave. Benefits previously allowed, therefore, are deducted from the total amount earned by reason of length of service. If an employee's absence exceeds the time for which full salary benefits are allowed, further payments are made at a "pension rate." This amounts to 20 per cent of the salary if the employee has worked for the company five years and increases 1 per cent annually up to 15 years of service has been given and thereafter 2 per cent annually until after 25 years' service, the maximum pension of 50 per cent of the salary rate is paid.

Occupational Diseases in Ohio, 1920 to 1925<sup>1</sup>

A STUDY of the occupational diseases of workers in Ohio, by cause and by sex, has been made for the five-year period from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1925. There were 2,829 cases of occupational disease among men and 412 among women, the cases among the women forming about 12.7 per cent of the total.

The following table shows the number of cases of poisoning, by sex and by cause:

NUMBER OF CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN OHIO FROM JULY 1, 1920, TO JUNE 30, 1925

Cause	Number of cases			Cause	Number of cases		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Acetanilide	1		1	Eczema	1		1
Actinomyces	1		1	Epithelioma of skin	1		1
Ammonia gas	1		1	Furunculosis oil	3		3
Anilin	33		33	Gasoline	1		1
Anthrax		1	1	Laryngitis	1		1
Arsenic	7		7	Lead poisoning	444	12	456
Benzine	2		2	Manganese	1		1
Benzol	9	22	31	Metal poison	2		2
Brass	6		6	Mercury	1	3	4
Bronchitis	4	1	5	Necrosis		1	1
Carbon monoxide	7		7	Paranitraniline	11		11
Chemicals (poison)	1	1	2	Para-toluidine	3		3
Cyanide	4		4	Phenol	1		1
Dermatitis:				Phthisis	1		1
Arsenical	2		2	Pneumoconiosis	1		1
Carbon paper		1	1	Ulcerated throat	1		1
Cutting compound	1		1	Undefined	1		1
Match	7		7	Wood alcohol	4		4
Steel	6		6	Xylidine	1		1
Rubber	2,234	370	2,604	Occupational neuroses	3		3
Turpentine	6		6	Zinc	10		10
Paints	1		1				
Dinitrobenzene	4		4	Total	2,829	412	3,241

An analysis of the source of infection or poisoning among the women shows the case of anthrax infection was caused by handling paint brushes in a blue-print works; all the cases of benzol poisoning occurred in a wholesale millinery and manufacturing company; one case of dermatitis occurred in handling carbon paper and the others in rubber works; 3 cases of lead poisoning occurred in potteries (one occupation being specified as a dipper), 9 in enameling (1 in brushing and 8 in spraying with a spray machine or atomizing device); and the cases of mercury poisoning occurred in a thermometer works.

Health Survey of Industrial Plants in Philadelphia<sup>2</sup>

A SURVEY has recently been made by the Philadelphia Association of Industrial Medicine of the medical service provided by the industrial plants of that city for their employees. The survey was made for the purpose of determining how many plants have medical service, and the nature and extent of such service.

<sup>1</sup> Ohio. State Department of Health. Ohio Health News. Columbus, Aug. 1, 1925, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> American Journal of Public Health, August, 1925, pp. 740, 741.

There are approximately 6,500 industrial and commercial firms in Philadelphia, a large number of which are comparatively small, employing from 2 to 25 persons, and were therefore excluded from the study as being unlikely to have any organized medical service. There are 1,882 plants of larger size, the number of employees in the different establishments ranging from 25 to 1,000 or more. Information was secured from 873 of these plants. The medical service was classified as "complete" where there was a minimum of a dispensary, a physician, and a nurse; as "incomplete" where only one or two of these features were present; as "emergency" where there was a first-aid attendant or an arrangement to have a physician on call; and "no medical service of any kind" where there was not even a first-aid attendant. Four hundred and seventy-five of these plants reported some kind of medical service; complete in 46 cases, incomplete in 64, and emergency in 365. Of the 35 plants employing 1,000 or more, 25 had complete medical service, 8 incomplete, and 2 emergency service. Of the small plants, those employing from 25 to 300, 4 had complete service, 30 incomplete, and 300 emergency service. Nurses are employed in 50 of the larger plants, 30 of these nurses doing home visiting, and 42 of these plants have benefit associations.

A physical examination of employees in smaller plants,<sup>3</sup> which is being conducted by the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee, had when last reported been given to 507 employees. While the number examined is too small to warrant extensive generalization, the examinations so far show that factory workers have more defects of a serious character than office and field workers, while the latter have more defects of a minor character such as those of the skin, eyes, throat, and tonsils. In box factories 5.4 per cent of the workers examined were diagnosed as tuberculous, as compared with 2.8 per cent in newspaper plants and 2.4 per cent in printing establishments.

### Industrial Accidents in Argentina, 1924

**A**N OFFICIAL publication<sup>4</sup> of the Argentine Department of Labor shows that 41,893 industrial accidents occurred in 1924, as compared with 35,271 the previous year.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1925, pp. 155, 156.

<sup>4</sup> Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual. Buenos Aires, April, 1925, p. 1563.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for industrial accidents from 1916 to 1923 were given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for April, 1925, p. 144.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

### Referendum on Missouri Workmen's Compensation Law

By LINDLEY D. CLARK, OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE State of Missouri seems bent on writing a unique chapter in the history of compensation legislation in the United States. It was one of the early States to manifest interest in such legislation, a commission having been appointed by the governor in 1910 to study the subject and make recommendations. Little was done by this body, and the senate of the State in 1911 passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a second commission. The report of this commission was somewhat equivocal, but announced the purpose of establishing the principle of workmen's compensation in the State. No legislation ensued; but a third commission was provided for to report to the legislature of 1915, which also enacted no law. A law was finally enacted in 1919 but was rejected on referendum. Again in 1921 the legislature acted, but the opposition forces procured another petition, resulting in an adverse vote at the regular election in 1922. Attempts at legislation at the time of the legislative session of 1923 were unsuccessful, but the legislature of the current year enacted a law under circumstances that indicated better possibilities. However, a persistent remnant of the hostile forces undertook again to secure a petition for referendum, with a success that results in deferring the operation of the law at least until the election of November, 1926.

The lines have been closely drawn and the fight bitterly waged, one of the points at issue being an insistence by organized labor on an exclusive State insurance system. It appears that it was on this rock that the endeavors of the legislature of 1923 were wrecked. The statute of 1925 contains no provision for a State fund, exclusive or otherwise, but it was reported that compromise measures were accepted as securing at least a major portion of the desired benefits, leaving to future endeavor such betterments as might be desired. However, some of the previously cooperating antagonistic agencies, chiefly composed of and instigated by the damage-suit lawyers, continued their activities and financed a campaign for signatures, with the success indicated. Official and unofficial information agrees in the statement that the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, in whose name the success of the petition was publicly announced, lent merely a formal support to the movement, the damage-suit and ambulance-chasing lawyers supplying the funds to carry on the work of securing names. A publicity firm was hired to take charge of circulating the petition, the circulators receiving from 10 to 50 cents per name, 10 cents being apparently the standard price. The merits of the act seem to have been not particularly involved, at least as to any specific provision. Some of those circulating the petition are reported as saying that they did so to earn the money, while many of the signers acted to accommodate those who were

engaged in circulating the petition for pay. The laboring people had practically no connection with it, but the lawyers were in evidence even to the extent of bringing the petition to the office of the secretary of state.

The validity of the petition against the law of 1921 was vigorously disputed, the case coming to the supreme court of the State, where it was upheld. The referee appointed by the circuit court which first heard the case made an adverse report which the trial court rejected, dismissing the motion for an injunction to restrain the secretary of state from certifying the referendum petition as valid. This action was upheld by the supreme court, though it was admitted that there were several fraudulent and otherwise inadmissible signatures, but not enough to overturn the result, a conclusion which was not accepted by the friends of the law. The opinion of the supreme court in that case appeared in the *Southwestern Reporter*, vol. 269, pages 973-985, under the caption *Sayman v. Becker*. Two judges concurred in the opinion, two others concurred in the result, two dissented, and two were not sitting.

Serious doubt exists as to the complete legitimacy of the present petition, a considerable number of forged signatures being charged, with corroboration by an investigation by the grand jury in Kansas City. However, it is said that the difficulty of securing evidence, the great financial burden involved, and the experience with the courts in the previous test will probably prevent any legal action being taken, reliance being placed on the educational campaign that is planned.

It is a late day to take up the question of the relative merits of compensation and the liability doctrine involving proof of negligence. The numerous commissions of the years 1909 to 1913 devoted considerable space and effort to the presentation of arguments pro and con, but since that time the question has in most jurisdictions been regarded as closed. Compensation laws have been in operation in various foreign countries for periods ranging up to 40 years, such legislation now existing in nearly 70 foreign States and countries throughout the world. Although such legislation was of later acceptance in the United States, only five States still retain the old liability principle. No State enacting such a law has ever retraced its steps. Earlier reports of commissions administering the law devoted a measure of space to contrasts between the two systems, but even this practice is almost entirely discontinued. An exception is found in the Massachusetts report, which customarily carries a brief statement in connection with reports on fatal cases. In the year ending June 30, 1922, 61 fatal cases were reported which were not insured under the compensation law. Under the act the surviving dependents would have been entitled to receive benefits amounting to \$171,800. The amounts actually received totaled \$24,949.50, or 14.5 per cent of the amount receivable under the compensation law. The results were somewhat more favorable the next year, when it was found that the dependents of 71 uninsured decedents would have been entitled to \$232,600 if they had been under the law. The actual receipts were \$67,682—29.1 per cent of the sums called for by the compensation act.

A moving force back of the damage-suit lawyers is clearly indicated by figures taken from the report of the Employer's Liability and



Workman's Compensation Commission appointed under a Resolution of Congress in 1910, of which Senator (now Mr. Justice) Sutherland was chairman. The statement was made in that report that but 35 to 50 per cent of the sums recovered as judgments ever reached the pockets of suitors. The same report also contains the statement that in but 20 to 30 per cent of the cases was there any recovery at all; so that there would seem to be no possible advantage to the worker in retaining the liability principle, while the inevitable prospect of large reductions in the amounts going to the lawyers as fees naturally leads to the opposition of a certain type of attorneys. The same forces have been influential, according to officials of high rank, in causing the division among railroad brotherhoods on the subject of a compensation statute for employees engaged in interstate commerce. Former workmen in the various lines, retaining their membership in the brotherhoods for the sake of the business relationship, now engaged in the practice of law, appear on the floor of the conventions and advance their arguments in favor of the liability principle, pointing to large judgments, but ignoring the numerous cases in which negligence can not be proved and no recovery at all obtained. Their attitude is the same as that of a Senator when a compensation measure was being considered in Congress some years ago, who opposed the enactment of such a law, since he wished to retain the privilege of "making the corporations squirm" by his prosecution of suits for damages. Apropos of such declarations, it may be of interest to note a statement by a New York Commission engaged in a study of the question, to the effect that of 51 cases investigated, in 14, or 27.5 per cent, the lawyer's fee was 50 per cent or more of the amount recovered; in 23, or 45 per cent of the cases, 25 to under 50 per cent; while in the remaining 14 cases (27.5 per cent of the total) the fee was less than 25 per cent of the recovery.

It can hardly be believed that the intelligence of the laboring people of any State will continue to allow such misrepresentations as have been the background of the opposition to the attempted legislation in Missouri to continue indefinitely to succeed, but it must be recognized that the adverse vote in the prior elections was large enough to enforce the impression that a vigorous campaign will be necessary to secure the support of the law now in question.

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### Recent Compensation Reports

#### Georgia

THE Industrial Commission of Georgia covers the year ending December 31, 1923, in its third annual report. The number of fatal cases compensated during the year was 109, on account of which \$172,899.21 was paid out as compensation, \$7,449 as medical expenses, and \$11,139 as funeral expenses. In five cases of permanent total disability, compensation amounted to \$15,314.75, besides medical aid in the sum of \$852.87. Two cases classed as permanent partial disability called for \$5,642.32 compensation and \$604 medical expenses. Besides these there were 310 cases of dismemberments, for which compensation amounted to \$94,878.64, and medical expenses



to \$15,405.15. Cases of total or partial loss of vision and of hearing and of function of member numbered 162, for which \$72,123.55 compensation was awarded, besides \$14,493.36 medical aid.

There were 21,699 cases of temporary total disability, of which 16,060 caused disability of less than 7 days, but called for the expenditure of \$104,602.98 in medical aid. For the remaining 5,639 cases, compensation amounting to \$151,050.91 was paid, besides \$154,269.81 for medical aid. Thirty-two cases were in adjustment, and an item of medical contract amounted to \$5,600.02, showing a grand total of 22,319 cases, compensation amounting to \$511,909.38, and medical aid to \$303,276.66, and funeral expenses of \$11,139, or a grand total of \$826,325.04.

#### New York

THE annual report of the Industrial Commissioner of New York for the calendar year 1924 contains, among other items, a general account of current administrative methods and results, together with recommendations for amendatory legislation; a brief statement as to the State insurance fund; and the reports of the bureau of workmen's compensation, of the manager of the fund, and of the director of the division of self-insurance.

The commissioner notes an unusual number of important amendments, one reducing the waiting time from 14 days to 7; another allowing pay for prolonged healing time in addition to the fixed schedule of benefits; while others increased the amounts allowed in specific cases, as well as the wage basis (from \$125 per month to \$150 maximum), and the maximum weekly allowance, which is now \$23.08.

Administrative changes have enabled promptness in disposing of cases, and a more generous construction of the law is announced.

Recommended amendments include an increase in appropriations, as the number of claims will be greatly increased, due to the reduction in waiting time; additional medical examiners, authorization of the employment of specialists, extension of time for filing claims from one to two years, the inclusion of benzol poisoning and of silicosis as compensable occupational diseases, a revision of the partial disability schedule, increased coverage, a provision that awards shall draw interest after 30 days from the making thereof, etc. It may be noted that of the suggestions listed above only the last received favorable action by the legislature of 1925.

The State insurance fund had a very successful year, continuing to write insurance at a rate 15 per cent below that of private companies, making its customary dividends, and closing the year with the largest surplus in its history.

Accident data reported by the bureau of workmen's compensation cover the year ending June 30, 1924. During this year 371,708 accidents were reported, 115,867 claims filed and cases indexed, and 111,015 claims closed. This shows an increase over the preceding year of 24,863 in accidents reported, 17,160 in claims filed and cases indexed, and 26,970 in claims closed.

The State insurance fund reports its fifth consecutive year of gains in premium, totaling an increase in that period of 65 per cent in the number of employers placing their compensation insurance

with the fund; the gain in amount of premium is relatively much larger. Premiums earned during the calendar year 1924 amounted to \$3,719,832, the total income of the fund being \$4,376,948. Benefits amounted to \$2,953,735; the net gain for the year was \$727,534. Assets aggregated \$9,812,983 at the end of the year, with a surplus of \$1,979,325, of which \$850,000 is a catastrophe fund set aside without additions of premiums. Dividends amounted to \$580,181, amounting as a whole to 15.6 per cent of the earned premiums of the year.

Self-insurers on June 30, 1924, numbered 432, with approximately 700,000 employees, a monthly pay roll of more than \$52,000,000, and guaranty deposits to cover long-term payments amounting to \$11,126,425. These figures do not include 61 self-insuring municipalities.

### Texas

THE biennial report of the Industrial Accident Board of Texas for the period September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1924, shows a considerable increase in accidents, costs, etc., as between the two years. The estimated number of subscribers for the first year was 12,000, for the second, 14,000; the estimated number of employees under the act the first year was 500,000, for the second, 600,000; the estimated total number of accidents reported the first year was 86,735, for the second year, 92,912. Fatalities advanced from 253 to 299, and compensation claims from 19,763 for the first year to 21,570 for the second. The total sum paid for all purposes during the second year amounted to \$4,728,356.68.

The board is earnest in its recommendations for certain amendments to the law, one being some means to prevent unnecessary and dilatory appeals. Another point which has caused much difficulty has been a special provision for the handling of cases of hernia. Operation has been provided for at the cost of the insurance company, with a fixed compensation period of 26 weeks without regard to the term of disability actually occasioned. "While the intent of the provision is to effect a worthy purpose, its application is ineffective." Insurance companies stand on technical features of the provision and raise the contention that the injury is not due to compensable causes. The great confusion and the lack of substantial results following the special provision causes the board to "earnestly urge that said provision be amended," the recommendation being that the entire special provision be abolished and hernias placed in the same category as other injuries to which the act applies.

The second unsatisfactory provision of the law is one that was added in 1917, which permits compromise settlements where liability or the extent of injury was unsatisfactorily established. A brief experience indicated the possibility of some such compromise being a help in disposing of doubtful cases. An unfortunate result has been that the insurance companies have insisted on compromises in numerous cases in which the amendment was never intended to apply, and in case the Industrial Board refuses to approve the settlement or makes an award in harmony with its construction of the act the company "prosecutes appeal to the courts, refuses to pay any compensation whatever during the pendency of the suit instituted, and, through



the ancient tactics of delay and technicality that inhere in court procedure, maimed and crippled employees and the needy and distressed widows and children, as the case may be, are driven to the dire necessity of conspiring with the insurance carrier to put through the agreed compromise which the board has refused to approve through the process of an agreed judgment in the trial court. It sometimes even occurs that in order to effect such character of final adjustment insurance companies have engaged the services of an attorney to appeal to the trial court as the ostensible legal representative of the claimant, but who is in truth and in fact paid for his services by the company." The board, therefore, asks that the law be so amended as to end compromise settlements by repealing the provision in its entirety.

Another phase of the problem is the liberal provision that permits any insurance company transacting liability or accident business in the State to write compensation insurance. Such companies should be required to make deposits of funds or securities to guarantee the continuing ability assumed in this line of business. The importance of such provision "is emphasized by the recent failure of an insurance concern, which left outstanding liability approximating one-quarter of a million dollars in this State."

The final recommendation relates to the payment of awards to minors and persons of unsound mind. Formal guardianship is expensive, and the board should be authorized to designate a suitable recipient on behalf of the beneficiary without the formality or the expense of creating a legal guardian.

#### Utah

THE Industrial Commission of Utah presents its report for the period from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924, in five bulletins. The first contains decisions rendered by the commission and a digest of the rulings of the supreme court; the second contains a financial statement of the State insurance fund, the firemen's benefit fund, the employees' combined injury benefit fund, and administration expenditures of the commission; while the third contains accident statistics. The other two numbers contain industrial and agricultural statistics, etc.

Bulletin No. 1 is indexed by titles of cases only, and while its 258 pages present a large number of rulings, covering many points of construction, no clue is given as to the nature of the question involved by any index or table which would make it possible for a student to locate any decision on any point in interest.

In the second bulletin, as stated, financial statements are presented, that relating to the State insurance fund covering not only the transactions of the biennium but giving also a summary view of the seven years of operation of the fund. During that period it has collected premiums amounting to \$1,684,501.27 and paid benefits to injured workmen amounting to \$787,726.38. The original State appropriation of \$40,000 has been repaid, and \$467,800 invested in bonds. Its present assets amount to \$578,689.97, of which \$252,561.42 is reserve for claims and \$282,353.35 is surplus. A small item, significant of careful administration, shows accumulated unclaimed compensation to the amount of \$191.60. In the two



years considered in this report, assets increased more than \$60,000, and the net surplus more than \$130,000. Premiums, if projected to stock-company basis, and based upon the compensation business written by insurance carriers during the calendar year 1923, indicate that the State fund carried 41.8 per cent of the business done, exclusive of self-insurers.

Expenses and expense ratio are shown for each of the seven years of the life of the fund. The expense ratio is shown both on a stock basis and on a present fund basis, the average for the former being 8.6 per cent and for the latter 10.3 per cent. A second table, given below, shows losses paid on account of each year's accident experience, payments for the year of occurrence and each succeeding year being presented, also amounts necessary to meet the obligations existing at the end of the period covered (June 30, 1924), and the ratio of loss to premiums collected:

LOSSES PAID BY STATE INSURANCE FUND OF UTAH

Year of act	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Total
First	\$28,711							\$28,711
Second	13,770	\$23,601						37,371
Third	8,347	11,390	\$52,705					72,441
Fourth	5,558	7,189	41,619	\$61,036				115,402
Fifth	4,846	997	12,675	40,859	\$71,453			130,830
Sixth	2,891	884	9,571	14,145	39,690	\$122,105		189,288
Seventh	1,926	856	6,770	6,865	6,135	52,195	\$131,723	206,471
Total	66,049	44,917	123,341	122,905	117,278	174,300	131,723	780,513
Balance to mature	11,600	4,403	10,184	19,398	34,635	44,456	104,927	229,601
Final total	77,649	49,319	133,525	142,303	151,913	218,756	236,650	1,010,114
Ratio of loss to premiums (per cent)	45.8	31.2	64.2	70.4	77.8	84.4	78.7	67.6

Attention may be called briefly to the significance of this table in two respects. One is the normal and necessary constant increase in the total annual payments. Theoretically it may be expected that a maximum of approximate uniformity will be reached in the course of time, but the assumption has not yet been realized. One factor would necessarily be a uniformity, or at least a check in the increase, in the number of accidents occurring annually. Under the Utah law permanent total disability cases are compensable during life. These are few in number and will have slight effect on the aggregate, but so far as they are influential they will add to the annual outlay until the number of deaths balances the number of additions. Normally injury payments and death benefits continue for not more than 312 weeks; but under a provision of an act creating a "no-dependent fund" this fund may be drawn upon to extend payments to total dependents at the end of 312 weeks. Here again is a source of continuing increment until an equilibrium is attained.

No theory seems available to account for the sharp annual diminution of payments for specified years. Payments for accidents of 1918-19 show a sharp drop of about 86 per cent between the third and fourth years of the payments, while subsequent years show a reduction of 11 and 3 per cent, respectively. In 1921-22 loss payments for the third year were less than one-sixth of those for the second. In other words, no uniform rate is manifested in the decrease;

and while the table is one of unusual interest, one of its chief lessons is the necessity of large exposure and protracted experience as a basis for valid conclusions. The last line of the table seems to hold the suggestion that premium rates have become more closely adjusted to the actual necessities of the law with the passing years, the ratio of loss having been decidedly increased since the inception of the act.

Besides administering the insurance fund the commission is charged with the disbursement of benefits accruing under the law of 1919, chapter 46, establishing a firemen's pension fund. Both retirement and disability benefits are contemplated, by setting aside 25 per cent of the annual tax on the premiums of fire insurance companies in the State. During the biennium, receipts for this fund amounted to \$21,836.04, and benefits were paid in the amount of \$2,016. It is obvious that this is a period of growth for the newly created fund, few occasions for outlay for benefits having yet arisen. The rest of the receipts went into investments amounting to \$18,218.90.

The third fund in the hands of this commission is supplied by payments from employers having employees fatally injured but leaving no dependents. From this fund are made payments in second injury cases resulting in disability of a degree for which the immediate employer can not properly be held responsible. Payments may also be made from this fund to persons totally dependent on a deceased workman after the expiration of the award normally payable under the law. Receipts for this fund during the two years covered were \$30,399.73, of which \$27,034.65 was from collections in no-dependents cases, the remainder coming from interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$3,746.70, indicating that, as in the case of the firemen's fund, no accumulated liabilities have called for any considerable outlay.

Bulletin No. 3, as already stated, presents statistical data covering the industrial accidents subject to the act. The tables are in duplicate, each year's experience being separately presented. For the first year there were 84 fatal cases, 32 widows and 93 minor children surviving. Permanent total disability resulted in 2 cases, permanent partial in 190, while in 12,945 cases temporary disability or merely the necessity of medical attention resulted. The next year witnessed a serious disaster in the mining industry, so that 281 fatal cases were reported, with 158 widows and 356 minor children surviving. Permanent total disability cases numbered 4, and permanent partial cases, 159; there were 13,756 cases of temporary disability or requiring medical attention—811 more than in the earlier year.

Tables are given showing the causes of injury by extent of disability; classification of pay-roll rates and premiums by classes; compensation cost by classes; fatal cases by benefits and number and class of dependents; and permanent injuries by medical cost, time lost, compensation paid, awards and total cost for each. The tables are full, showing for the year 1923 pay-roll amount (\$82,003,840), average number of employees (67,170), and premiums paid (\$1,552,882); and for 1924, \$89,396,260 pay-roll, 72,726 employees, and \$1,741,578 premiums; also other items for each industrial group, but the very abundance of detail forbids any summarization other than the brief statements given above.



### Cost of Compensation for Industrial Accidents <sup>1</sup>

THE "Cost of compensation for industrial accidents" is the title of an address delivered by Mr. James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of New York, at a meeting of the Associated Industries (Inc.), in May, 1925. The address is important on account of the position occupied by Mr. Hamilton giving him exceptional opportunity to study the subject in connection with the largest industrial organizations of the country, and also because of the illuminating use that is made of accident statistics.

The total money cost for cases in which final awards were made during the year ending June 30, 1924, in the State of New York, was \$73,598,166. The number of awards was 72,983. The items constituting the total are compensation (actual present value), \$26,398,166, besides estimated medical benefits to the amount of \$6,500,000, a total of benefits actually going to the worker or his family of \$32,898,166. These costs are shifted from the wage earner himself to society, but there was an additional wage loss over and above the compensation benefits amounting to \$24,300,000 made up as follows: One-third of the wages up to the legal maximum, \$13,000,000; wages above the legal maximum and therefore not considered in awarding compensation, \$5,500,000; and wage loss during the waiting period, \$5,800,000. This last item will be considerably reduced by reason of an amendment effective January 1, 1925, shortening the waiting period from 14 to 7 days. The fact remains that an amount of the burden of industrial accidents in excess of what is generally realized still remains on the shoulders of the injured worker and his family.

An item of the total money cost to be added to the final summary is compensation administration expenses (insurance and State), estimated to amount to \$16,400,000. This is almost exactly 50 per cent of the sum paid out in compensation and for medical benefits. "It represents both the expense of the State in determining the amount of compensation and the overhead cost of insurance carriers or self-insurers. The State administration expense, however, is but a small part of this item, amounting for the year here considered to only \$845,544 out of \$16,400,000, so that the bulk of this item is the cost of appraising and distributing cost through the insurance mechanism."

The increase in the cost of compensation has been uniform since the inception of the act except for one or two years, the amount for 1923-24 being almost exactly three times as great as for the year 1916-17. Various reasons exist for this increase. First are amendments to the law increasing the benefits on the one hand and extending the coverage of the act on the other. Again, wages have advanced, so that the basis for computing benefits is correspondingly higher. Thus in 1916-17, the third year under the law, the median wage of compensated workmen was between \$15 and \$16 per week, while in 1923-24 it was \$28. In the closed cases of the year last noted, 35 per cent of the injured employees were receiving wages above the legal maximum subject to consideration for compensation.

<sup>1</sup> New York. Industrial Commissioner. The Industrial Bulletin, Albany, June, 1925, pp. 212-214.



Another feature that increases cost is the more general understanding of the law, the better development of machinery for handling compensation claims, and a more just realization that the purpose of the law is to give relief.

The paramount factor is the number of accidents. In 3 of the 10 years during which the act has been in operation, the number of accidents occurring have been less than in the preceding year; but during that period there has been an increase of more than 60 per cent in the number of accidents reported, and a closely comparable increase in the number compensated. The question is raised, "What shall be done about the cost of compensation?" Various answers are suggested, one coming "from insurance quarters," to the effect that awards have been too liberal, and savings might be effected by a more economical determination of benefits. Mr. Hamilton rejects any suggestion looking toward increasing the burden still borne by the worker. The employer can, as a rule, add the increased cost due to compensation expenses to the price of his product; while the insurance company is but the agent of society, appraising and distributing the cost of industrial accidents on the basis of accepted business practice in its field. It is said to be "somewhat out of place for insurance interests" to raise the question of too liberal awards, "when they themselves in the process of distributing that [compensation] cost add 50 per cent to it which they pass on to industry and society to pay." Accident reduction is the one valid remedy. Experience has shown, as for instance in a large New York City firm, the possibility of practically eliminating all industrial accidents. This firm showed a record of 45 lost-time accidents per thousand employees in a single month in 1917; a safety campaign has reduced this record to only two or three cases a year, and in some years to no compensable accidents at all.

While the figures of cost given are startling, Mr. Hamilton demonstrates that they are in no sense a burden on business, the compensation and medical benefits in the manufacturing industries of the State, amounting to approximately \$12,700,000 for the year 1923-24, or, plus 50 per cent insurance administration, \$19,000,000. As the pay rolls of these factories for the year may be estimated at \$1,600,000,000, the total cost of compensation was but 1.2 per cent of the total amount of pay rolls. Wages in the United States in 1923 equaled 18.2 per cent of the total value of products manufactured, and assuming this to apply in New York, compensation costs represent only one-fourth of a cent in the dollar of the value of products at the factory, and much less than that on the retail prices.

### Trade-Union Benefits for Boot and Shoe Workers

THE following figures on sick, disability, and death benefits are taken from the full report of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of its financial transactions for the four fiscal years 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925. The report was made at the sixteenth annual convention of that organization held at Montreal May 18 to 22, 1925.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Shoe Workers' Journal, Boston, June, 1925.

## SICK, DISABILITY, AND DEATH BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS OF BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 1922 TO 1925

Year ending April 30--	Sick benefits	Disability benefits	Death benefits	Total
1922.....	\$78,598	\$5,200	\$19,350	\$103,148
1923.....	79,081	3,800	22,000	104,881
1924.....	72,415	4,900	18,700	96,015
1925.....	71,097	4,800	17,975	93,872
Total.....	301,191	18,700	78,025	397,916

The total expenditures in sick, disability, and death benefits by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union from 1900 to 1925 was \$2,258,406.15. Strike benefits for that period amounted to \$500,742.76, while for the four fiscal years ending April 30, 1925, such benefits aggregated \$299,798.03.

## LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

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### Labor Laws of the United States

THE fact that the two parties to a labor contract hold to diverse and sometimes conflicting opinions as to their respective rights and duties creates a necessity for legal regulation. Constant changes are being made in the body of laws that has grown up in response to this demand, very noticeable when a collection is made of the entire body of such enactments in force in the United States. One of the early and continuing undertakings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its predecessors has been the presentation of these laws in a form to make possible a comparative study, as well as to render available the provisions of each individual jurisdiction. Compilations attempting completeness at the date of their issue have been made from time to time, with annual supplements between such periodical publications.

There has recently appeared the sixth such compilation<sup>1</sup> which undertakes to present all laws in force up to the end of the year 1924. Its predecessor, Bulletin 148, consisted of two volumes aggregating nearly 2,500 pages. Since its appearance in 1914 numerous amendments and additions have been made to the laws then in force, necessitating a revision, and also impressing the desirability of some form of presentation that could bring within convenient bulk the entire body of such legislation. To meet the latter objective, the method of summarization and abridgement, used to some extent in all the earlier compilations, has been carried further, a considerable number of subjects capable of such treatment without serious loss being added to those previously so disposed of. This, together with some change in the style of printing, has made it possible to present in a single volume of 1,240 pages the substance of all legislation, and the detailed text of much of it, embraced in the field under consideration. An exception to this statement is the separate reproduction of the laws relating to workmen's compensation, which appear in a distinct series of bulletins.

The fundamental purpose of labor legislation may be said to be to secure to the worker certain rights and benefits which he, in his individual status, would not be able to obtain from his employer and which society believes are justly his due. Both the sense of individual right, and the protection of the community interest tend to promote legislative action of this nature. The doctrine enounced as late as 1899, that if employment conditions were injurious it was only the individual worker that was affected and the State was not concerned, was obsolete when enounced, though that particular court had failed to recognize the fact; while the fancied power of the employee to exercise his rights by refusing to work under conditions laid down by certain classes of employers has increasingly been shown to be inadequate protection on account of the divergent economic

<sup>1</sup>United States. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 370: Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto. Washington, 1925. 1,240 pp.



conditions of the two parties. Occasional new index lines appear, as legislatures undertake to broaden the field of legal control; but the change in this direction is slow on account of the strong influence of individualism and precedent in shaping the decisions of courts, both on questions of constitutionality and the matter of judicial construction. However, there is a steady growth in accepted fields, such as safety, sanitation, security of wages, restriction of working time in unhealthy or hazardous occupations, employment of children and, in a less degree, that of women, regulation of employment agencies, etc.

The free right of all men to accept or refuse employment, and of the employer to accept or reject any applicant for work and to prescribe the conditions on which work in his plant must be done, have been subjected to a degree of control, the extent of which has not yet been determined and, in the nature of things, can not be. The volume under consideration is a record of what has been attempted, but must be studied in the light of the decisions which appear annually (with a few exceptions), in the series of bulletins setting forth decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, and even more essentially in the light of the facts set forth in such studies as that embodied in Bulletin 321, "Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional." There is little doubt that several laws printed in the sources from which the bulletin under review was taken would not stand the test of the courts; but, on the other hand, it does not follow that the finding of a law in one State court to be unconstitutional will be accepted as precedent by the corresponding court of another State. Indeed, instances are in mind where a distinct rejection has been made; also the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are not continuously uniform and changeless, but are subject to the growth of opinion and the influence of changing conditions warranting a recognition by this tribunal. The series of publications of laws and decisions by this bureau furnishes the working material for a study of the flux of ideas and standards as illustrated by both legislative and judicial action.

### Enforceability of Contract of Member of Employers' Association

A CASE of unusual interest was recently before the Appellate Court of Indiana, involving the construction of a contract entered into by the members of an employers' association (*Androff v. Building Trades Employers' Ass'n.*, 148 N. E. 203). The building contractors of the locality had formed an association, which was incorporated, for objects set forth in the articles of incorporation, among which were "to work for the general welfare of the building industry, and to create and maintain uniformity, harmony, and certainty in the relationship between employers and organizations of employees"; the formation of trade agreements between associations of employers and workmen; the prevention of strikes and lockouts; and the performance of trade agreements, "both in letter and in spirit."

John Androff was one of the building employers who had entered this association, and had, as had other members, given bond in the amount of \$1,000 recoverable as liquidated damages to secure the observance of an agreement not to pay more than specified wages

to the workmen employed. For a breach of this agreement the association took steps to recover on the bond, securing judgment in the Superior Court of Porter County, from which an appeal was taken. On the appeal Androff maintained that the action was based on a wrong theory, and that the contract on which it rested was void as against public policy and in restraint of trade. The appellate court ruled to the contrary, and affirmed the judgment below on the ground that the organization was formed for lawful purposes, such purposes being enforceable "by any lawful means, which includes the right to make lawful rules and lawful by-laws for the members and to enforce them by fines, etc." In support of this finding the court cited a number of cases involving the enforcement of rules of labor organizations. It was pointed out that the State of Indiana recognized the right of workmen to combine and to enforce their combinations by any lawful means, continuing: "If the employee has the right to say what wages he will work for, the employer should have the right to say what wages he will pay. If men may lawfully combine to accept a minimum wage which they fix, and may enforce that combination among themselves by fine, suspension, or other form of discipline, employers may likewise form a combination for any lawful purpose, including the fixing of a maximum wage, and enforce it by the same means available to the employees." This finding was supported by a citation from the decision in the case, *Iron Molders' Union v. Allis-Chalmers Co.*, 166 Fed. 45, 91 C. C. A. 631. In this case the circuit court of appeals had sustained the right of workmen to organize and enforce their rules as a reciprocal right to that of employers to combine and cooperate to control conditions of employment. In other words, this is a practical application of the principle of corresponding and equivalent right in respect to organization and the enforcement of rules adopted by either group. To lack the right to enforce the rules and by-laws of labor organizations and similar associations would make them powerless; "and the courts have upheld such organizations so long as they are organized for a lawful purpose, and will aid them in carrying out and enforcing all contracts with reference to the same."

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### Right to Speak as Property Right

**W**HILE many cases based on interference with the right to the free use of property have been noted, a case charging a violation of privilege based on a prevention of the right to speak is quite novel. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky recently held that one employed to deliver addresses might claim the protection of the Constitution in carrying out this contract. A secret organization had employed E. H. Lougher to deliver addresses for an agreed compensation. He had secured a vacant lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of carrying out this contract, but the police officers of the city, under instructions from the board of public safety, undertook to prevent the delivery of the address. Lougher sued for an injunction against any interference with carrying out the contract, claiming that their action was an invasion of his property rights, since, unless he could deliver his speech, he would not receive his agreed compensation.



On hearing it was found that the matter of the address was not unlawful, nor was it on any forbidden subject, nor did it appear that its delivery would incite disorder or a disturbance of the peace. Under the law requiring the police force of the city to maintain order and suppress riots, it was claimed that the city might take such preventive measures as would avoid disturbances; but it was held that unless it was shown that disturbance would be the probable result of the address, no interference was lawful, and an injunction was accordingly issued. The case then came to the court of appeals, where, on the finding of the court below that the nature of the address was not offensive, that portion of the injunction permitting the delivery of the address was affirmed, but the absolute restraint on the police force against "disturbing or dispersing any audience or audiences assembled to hear plaintiff deliver said address or addresses" at any time was held to be too broad. As it stood it would make the police force powerless to arrest offenders in case disturbance did arise; the injunction was therefore reversed in this respect with instructions to modify in conformity with the principles indicated. (*City of Louisville v. Lougher*, 272 S. W. 748.)

#### Disease (Cancer) Caused by Accidental Injury

THE question of the causal connection between a cancer on the cheek and an injury by falling coal was answered in the affirmative by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in a recent case (*Austin v. Red Wing Sewer Pipe Co.*, 204 N. W. 323). Austin was unloading coal when a piece weighing 3 or 4 pounds fell back and struck him on the cheek. The wound bled profusely, was washed and bandaged, and has ever since had to be bandaged and cared for. The cancerous nature of the injury was not definitely known for about a year and a half, during which Austin worked practically all the time. When the nature of the injury became known, a claim was made for compensation, which the commission allowed. The case was taken to the supreme court on the ground that the evidence did not justify the award.

The medical testimony in the claimant's behalf was to the effect that the cancer resulted directly from the injury. The fact that the cause of cancer is not definitely known and that various theories were advanced was said not to contradict the testimony given, taken together with the other evidence in the case. The court said:

It is not for us to decide as a scientific fact that trauma causes cancer or that cancer is a medical mystery. The employee in the course of his employment suffered an injury upon his cheek, at a place previously free from blemish. Under constant care, it developed a malignant growth which was eventually diagnosed as cancer. The circumstance alone is pretty strong evidence that the injury was the proximate cause of the result, and would be quite convincing to the mind of a layman. There is no apparent break in the chain of causation. If the medical profession conceded that it did not know the cause of cancer, the connecting events between the cause and effect in this case might be sufficient to justify the conclusion that the injury was the legal cause, and that the result should be compensable.

The conclusion was reached that there was substantial support for the award, so that it can not be said "to rest on surmise or suspicion," and the award was accordingly affirmed.



### Sawmill Operated by Farmer not Agricultural nor Casual Employment

THE nature of the employment of a laborer in a sawmill operated as a side line for a few days each year by a farmer was recently passed upon by the Supreme Court of Minnesota (*Durrin v. Meehl*, 204 N. W. 22). The owner of the mill resided upon and operated a farm about three miles from the village, in which the sawmill was located, which was used for five or six days each spring, sawing logs for himself and others residing in the vicinity. For a number of years Mr. Meehl, owner of the farm and mill, had employed an elderly man as a laborer when the mill was operating, his principal business being to haul water for the engine. When the mill was opened in 1924 the employee asked for reemployment, which was given after some hesitation, as the applicant was about 74 years of age "and somewhat impaired in health and strength." He was given employment, and while handling a piece of timber he slipped and was struck by the log carriage, suffering injuries from which he eventually died. His widow asked and was awarded compensation at the rate of \$8 per week, the total not to exceed \$7,500.

The claim was opposed on the ground that the employer was engaged in farming, and that the operation of the sawmill was merely casual, and that the employment of the workman was "not in the usual course of the employer's regular business." If this contention had been sustained, it would have barred the claim; but the court held that the Industrial Commission was right in classifying the employment as within the terms of the law. As the employer had regularly operated the mill for a number of years at the place where the injury occurred it was held to be in no way incident to or part of his occupation as a farmer, the operation being a distinct and separate business; the question of the nature of the employment as casual therefore lost its importance.

Another contention was that the employee had left his business of hauling water and so was not in the course of his employment when injured. The finding below had been unfavorable to the contention, and the court sustained such finding, affirming the right to the award and allowing the claimant attorney's fees on the appeal in the sum of \$50.

No question would seem to be in place as to the propriety of the determination as to the nature of the employment and the right to compensation; the case does, however, illustrate what occasionally comes into view in the application of the compensation law to aged persons—i. e., that of a benefit that far exceeds all possible prospective earnings of the deceased workman. In this case the employee was so infirm as to suggest the inadvisability of giving him employment for even the few days involved, and at the simple task to which he was assigned. As the mill was likely to run only five or six days, and the workman would receive \$12 per week for his work, the lack of relation between his physical condition and earning capacity and a possible collection of \$7,500 as benefit for his death suggests a very different result from the average partial reimbursement for loss of financial support that is in evidence in the great majority of compen-

sation cases. The contrast is the more striking when taken in connection with such a case as was passed upon by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin last year (*Wisconsin Mutual Liability Co. v. Baldus*, 199 N. W. 221). There, a minor contributing to the financial support, but in less amount than his expense to the family, was accidentally killed, and no compensation was allowed therefor on the ground that the parents "suffered no present financial loss by his death." A vigorous dissenting opinion cited a case in which a widow had, with much effort and privation, kept her son in school, preparing him to be the support of her old age. Since he had made no contribution, his accidental death occurring on the second day of his employment, no benefits were allowed. In other words, prospective benefits could not be made the basis of an award where earning capacity ran far into the future, keeping pace with the prospective need of the mother's declining years; while in the case above considered a practically exhausted earning capacity became the basis of a quite considerable award, far in excess of any possible earnings by the deceased.

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### Jurisdictional Award Not Warrant for Procuring Breach of Contract

ONE of the most conspicuous labor disputes of recent times has been that involved in the question of jurisdiction between the carpenters' unions and the sheet-metal workers' unions in regard to installation of metal doors and frames in buildings. Brief reference was made to a Cleveland case in the *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* for April, 1922 (pp. 206-207). The Central Metal Products Corporation brought proceedings against one O'Brien, head of the sheet-metal workers' union, for injunction against interference with certain contracts on buildings being erected for the city of Cleveland. The plaintiff manufactured the doors and windows and likewise employed workmen for their installation, hiring union carpenters to perform the work. The sheet-metal workers claimed that this work fell in their jurisdiction and demanded the coercion of the contractor to discharge the carpenters and give them the work, under threat of strike by other workmen on the buildings so as to prevent their completion. The city yielded, and "became, in a sense, engaged in a joint conspiracy with the sheet-metal workers to compel the plaintiff to conduct his business in a way distasteful to him." An injunction was allowed restraining the city from breaching its contract with the Metal Products Corporation and against interference by the sheet-metal workers' union (278 Fed. 827). From this injunction an appeal was taken, which was dismissed on the ground that the work had been completed, and the question become moot (284 Fed. 850). Subsequently a supplemental bill was filed, setting forth issues apparently alive, and the district judge filed a supplemental opinion, again ordering an injunction, from which the present appeal was taken. The opinion of the district court on the supplemental bill is reproduced in part in connection with the present appeal. The court of appeals adopted the reasons set forth therein as grounds for its own action, one of the three judges dissenting.



The court of appeals points out that the right to strike as a general proposition is not questioned, the point involved being the limits that exist. The sheet-metal workers' union had not been in an employment relation with the city, and there was no controversy between it and this union. The plaintiff below had a valid contract with the city, and the obvious purpose of the metal workers' union is to procure its disruption by threatening to injure the city, owner of the buildings, who was itself in no wise concerned in the controversy.

The opinion of the district judge, quoted from in this connection, states that the metal workers relied chiefly for their justification on the claim that they were engaged in enforcing an award made by a so-called national board of jurisdictional awards. This is an unofficial group, composed of representatives of various interested bodies and organizations, formed for the purpose of settling disputes of this nature. The carpenters refused to accept the findings, and the metal workers undertook to compel its acceptance. Judge Westenhaver, in speaking to this point, said that their contentions were for "impossible rights." Neither Congress nor any State legislature can enact a law determining who should and who should not accept certain kinds of work and render certain classes of service. The fourteenth and fifth amendments guarantee the right to employment as a part of the right of life, liberty, and property. What legislatures can not do "no group of labor organizations nor any extralegal national board of jurisdictional awards may do." Not only is the purpose of establishing a monopoly in a certain group of workmen for this kind of work an unlawful purpose, but the methods adopted to enforce this monopolistic award are likewise illegal. Valid, subsisting contracts were attacked by recourse to threats and intimidations, and directing their actions toward third persons in such manner as to warrant classification as secondary boycotts. For these and kindred reasons the injunction must be allowed—a conclusion which the court of appeals sustained. (*O'Brien v. Fackenthal*, 5 Fed. (2d) 389.)

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### Constitutionality of Statute Modifying Exemption Rule

THE constitution of the State of Washington, article 19, section 1, provides that "the legislature shall protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families." An act of 1907, subsequently amended, became section 564 of Remington's Compiled Statutes; this declares that "no property shall be exempt from execution from clerks', laborers', or mechanics' wages," with a proviso relating to an exemption of current wages for personal services rendered by any person having a family dependent upon him for support, this provision remaining in effect by the terms of section 564.

The Supreme Court of Washington recently had before it a case, *Verino v. Hickey* (237 Pac. 5), involving the construction of the statute as in apparent contradiction of the section of the constitution quoted. The trial court had given judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Verino, authorizing execution on certain property belonging to C. W. Hickey and his wife, such property being of the class declared exempt by



section 563, under the provisions of the constitution. On the question of constitutionality the supreme court found that the terms of section 564 were in conflict with the provision of the constitution and therefore void, so that recovery can not be had as decreed by the court below.

The majority of the court also found section 564 to be in contravention of another provision of the constitution which forbids the enactment of any law granting privileges to any citizen or class of citizens which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens. This enactment, in selecting clerks, laborers, and mechanics for special favor was said to violate this provision, and for this added reason would be void and of no effect.

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## HOUSING

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### Index Numbers of Building Construction and of Population in 130 Identical Cities, 1914 to 1924

IN THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1925, were given index numbers showing the changes in the aggregate value of all building permits, index numbers showing the changes in cost of building material and of building wage rates, and index numbers of all building done as computed by the application of the ratio between wage rates and cost of building material, together with an index number of population changes for 130 identical cities in the United States combined, the figures extending over the period 1914 to 1924. The purpose of that article was to determine as nearly as possible whether or not a building shortage still exists. The conclusion reached was that, considering the 130 cities as a unit, the building shortage caused by the war has been entirely wiped out, as the figures showed an average annual population index of 111 (on the basis of 1914 as 100) and an average annual building index of 115.5. In other words, while the population had increased 11 per cent, construction had increased  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It must be understood, however, that "construction," as used in that article and in the present one, means new construction of all kinds, no attempt being made to segregate dwellings from business buildings, or, in other words, residential from nonresidential construction.

The present article presents, for each of the 130 cities, index numbers (based upon 1914 as 100) covering the two essential elements of the preceding article—building done and population. The last two columns of the table following present index figures computed on aggregates of the preceding 11 years, and are indicative of the present building status. Unfortunately, comparison of volume of building with growth of population can not be made for all of the cities, because the Census Bureau, for reasons which must be apparent to all, did not care to estimate the population of certain cities in which conditions were such that the ordinary rules for estimating population changes evidently did not apply. It will frequently happen, of course, that these cities are the very ones about which it would be most interesting to know. For instance, for Los Angeles the Census Bureau estimated the population up to and including 1923, for which year the population index was 155 and the building index 565. Thus, while in this article the building construction index for the average of the 11 years can be given, it can not be compared with that of population, because after 1923 the Census Bureau decided not to venture an estimate on population. Detroit, Mich., and Akron, Ohio, are other striking examples. However, for the most part the population figures are available.

The index numbers for 1914 are 100 for each city. They are omitted from the table for lack of space, but enter into the average in the last column of the table.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND OF VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION IN 130 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1914 TO 1924

Index numbers (1914=100)

City	1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		11-year average
	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	
Akron, Ohio	111	147	126	277	137	257	147	67	158	384	164	215	(1)	50	(1)	61	90	(1)	106	(1)	159
Allentown, Pa.	103	75	107	110	105	53	113	25	116	81	118	60	133	50	136	96	124	144	135	120	82
Altoona, Pa.	102	71	103	60	105	22	106	12	108	55	108	63	112	85	114	164	139	117	148	108	84
Atlanta, Ga.	103	99	105	70	108	80	111	51	113	130	115	125	118	130	125	246	221	139	193	114	131
Atlantic City, N. J.	101	67	102	50	103	57	104	11	105	74	105	218	107	133	108	142	121	110	154	105	102
Baltimore, Md.	101	58	103	57	104	28	105	22	123	61	124	80	127	122	129	136	131	133	138	116	84
Bayonne, N. J.	103	99	107	123	110	65	114	30	117	111	119	134	124	142	127	213	273	134	176	117	133
Berkeley, Calif.	103	123	107	117	110	44	114	23	117	49	119	63	127	81	130	147	216	137	217	118	107
Birmingham, N. Y.	103	67	107	76	110	54	113	18	117	43	118	28	123	43	127	122	114	134	96	117	70
Birmingham, Ala.	103	61	106	68	109	44	113	38	116	73	117	60	121	112	125	139	128	131	300	115	108
Boston, Mass.	101	124	102	184	103	73	104	22	104	57	105	51	106	58	107	141	94	109	123	104	93
Bridgeport, Conn.	104	235	107	168	111	90	114	55	118	75	120	61	(1)	45	(1)	32	(1)	(1)	39	(1)	86
Brookton, Mass.	102	91	103	90	105	48	106	15	108	54	109	53	111	74	113	86	114	116	108	97	73
Buffalo, N. Y.	102	108	104	111	106	72	107	43	109	69	110	54	113	98	115	132	117	119	128	109	96
Butte, Mont.	101	162	102	275	102	188	163	64	103	79	104	15	105	7	105	25	106	106	29	103	91
Cambridge, Mass.	100	53	101	56	101	36	102	22	102	32	103	35	103	16	104	39	104	105	64	102	45
Camden, N. J.	102	96	104	133	106	71	109	214	111	82	112	50	115	42	117	100	119	121	129	111	108
Canton, Ohio	105	139	110	239	115	137	119	83	135	244	138	97	146	143	152	234	157	163	296	131	183
Charleston, S. C.	101	76	103	98	104	73	106	67	107	110	108	290	112	148	112	283	113	115	222	107	129
Chattanooga, Tenn.	101	62	102	132	104	57	105	56	106	94	107	131	108	136	110	144	111	121	145	107	110
Chicago, Ill.	102	115	104	118	107	43	109	28	111	71	112	43	115	85	118	151	120	122	180	111	103
Cincinnati, Ohio	101	162	101	116	101	82	102	34	102	63	102	57	103	101	103	177	163	145	104	102	107
Cleveland, Ohio	104	119	107	167	111	82	115	40	118	101	120	101	123	170	128	110	134	132	113	118	107
Columbus, Ohio	103	71	105	90	108	42	111	32	114	52	115	63	120	71	124	144	127	130	218	114	95
Covington, Ky.	100	71	101	116	104	28	105	15	105	44	105	34	106	108	106	203	167	107	157	104	89
Dallas, Tex.	105	66	110	73	114	51	118	22	142	164	144	112	151	154	156	200	161	170	264	134	132
Denver, Colo.	102	76	104	93	106	82	108	45	110	103	111	81	113	141	115	272	117	264	324	(1)	142
Des Moines, Iowa	104	97	108	148	112	97	116	148	120	151	122	93	128	99	132	386	136	140	225	120	159
Detroit, Mich.	108	112	116	157	127	103	134	43	142	167	146	117	(1)	109	(1)	181	(1)	225	275	(1)	144
Dubuque, Iowa	100	92	100	57	101	43	101	18	161	63	161	15	161	68	161	154	102	102	76	101	70

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Duluth, Minn.	102	95	105	317	107	118	110	62	112	110	113	106	117	70	119	152	122	119	124	124	125
East St. Louis, Ill.	101	126	103	371	104	91	105	60	107	87	107	82	110	80	111	149	112	114	104	107	
Elizabeth, N. J.	103	100	106	150	108	80	111	74	114	232	115	90	120	146	122	234	125	218	238	151	
								73	111	68	144	74	155	126	171	93	179	58	84	96	
																				102	



Duluth, Minn.	102	95	105	317	107	118	110	62	112	110	113	106	117	119	152	122	119	124	124	112	125
East St. Louis, Ill.	101	126	103	71	104	91	105	60	107	87	107	82	110	80	111	149	112	146	104	107	105
Elizabeth, N. J.	103	100	106	150	108	80	111	74	114	232	115	90	120	146	122	234	125	218	238	(1)	151
El Paso, Tex.	106	183	113	160	122	142	128	21	141	66	144	74	155	126	171	93	179	58	187	96	141
Fall River, Mass.	100	120	100	133	100	55	100	28	101	54	101	107	101	60	101	185	101	173	144	101	106
Fitchburg, Mass.	101	105	102	63	103	52	103	36	104	91	105	111	106	39	107	99	108	82	108	104	82
Flint, Mich.	109	267	118	532	127	232	135	80	145	101	149	58	172	185	182	475	192	695	(1)	559	(1)
Fort Wayne, Ind.	103	83	105	129	106	104	111	26	113	54	119	53	123	108	126	230	128	250	131	236	115
Fort Worth, Tex.	104	52	107	85	111	60	115	68	119	486	121	202	126	109	138	176	163	191	168	244	125
Galveston, Tex.	102	169	104	50	106	12	107	3	109	28	110	21	113	62	115	96	117	38	119	93	109
Grand Rapids, Mich.	102	73	104	84	107	36	109	22	111	60	112	52	115	83	117	186	119	136	121	128	111
Harrisburg, Pa.	102	111	103	125	105	115	108	47	109	122	110	49	114	238	116	165	118	363	119	261	109
Hartford, Conn.	103	135	107	158	110	138	114	49	117	127	119	217	(1)	98	(1)	130	(1)	141	135	216	(1)
Haverhill, Mass.	102	120	104	89	106	30	108	9	110	65	111	42	115	35	117	61	119	44	121	30	110
Hoboken, N. J.	100	90	99	177	99	28	99	50	98	61	98	96	(1)	33	(1)	30	(1)	38	(1)	39	(1)
Holyoke, Mass.	100	76	101	98	101	53	102	12	102	64	102	124	103	48	103	127	104	112	104	134	102
Houston, Tex.	104	63	108	70	112	51	116	39	129	94	131	88	137	132	142	180	146	247	(1)	219	(1)
Indianapolis, Ind.	103	87	107	98	111	66	114	37	116	91	118	78	122	122	126	188	129	167	132	155	116
Jacksonville, Fla.	104	97	107	81	111	84	114	45	118	124	135	74	140	161	144	187	147	222	151	211	126
Jersey City, N. J.	101	137	102	114	103	50	104	73	106	68	106	83	108	174	109	295	110	277	111	248	106
Kalamazoo, Mich.	102	65	104	93	106	58	109	23	111	127	112	109	115	130	117	140	119	175	121	143	111
Kansas City, Kans.	102	85	104	58	106	108	108	63	110	84	111	49	114	82	125	167	127	199	134	173	113
Kansas City, Mo.	103	103	106	98	108	72	111	36	114	53	115	57	119	81	122	123	125	124	138	103	114
Knoxville, Tenn.	105	119	110	100	156	227	161	103	166	369	169	257	178	345	186	674	193	790	230	770	157
Lancaster, Pa.	101	127	102	129	104	39	105	27	106	95	107	79	109	102	110	228	111	269	112	332	106
Lawrence, Mass.	101	112	102	101	103	33	104	93	105	76	105	83	107	123	108	218	109	291	110	145	105
Lincoln, Neb.	102	166	105	168	107	99	109	50	112	116	113	89	116	90	119	278	121	156	123	150	112
Los Angeles, Calif.	108	67	113	76	119	72	125	33	130	93	134	147	141	252	147	381	155	565	(1)	418	(1)
Louisville, Ky.	100	90	101	77	101	29	101	30	102	53	102	68	102	98	111	240	112	221	264	104	115
Lowell, Mass.	101	156	101	168	102	117	102	114	103	246	103	274	104	99	105	98	105	255	106	99	103
Lynn, Mass.	101	73	102	58	103	45	104	11	105	49	106	19	108	32	109	43	110	65	111	82	105
Macon, Ga.	107	142	109	86	111	81	113	58	116	83	117	89	120	72	122	128	124	126	126	115	98
Malden, Mass.	101	148	102	125	103	64	104	44	105	68	106	83	107	111	108	119	109	195	110	250	105
Manchester, N. H.	101	154	102	77	103	56	105	12	106	61	106	67	108	39	109	78	110	59	112	78	106
Memphis, Tenn.	101	91	103	91	104	65	106	36	107	145	116	89	119	168	120	387	132	312	123	348	111
Milwaukee, Wis.	102	115	104	115	105	83	107	43	109	115	110	64	113	137	115	172	117	222	119	223	109
Minneapolis, Minn.	102	105	105	131	107	45	110	23	112	65	113	45	117	79	119	107	122	106	124	72	112
Mobile, Ala.	102	18	104	11	106	17	108	9	109	69	110	45	112	68	114	72	116	98	118	109	109
Newark, N. J.	102	77	104	89	106	68	107	35	109	114	110	96	113	100	115	157	117	176	118	202	109
New Bedford, Mass.	102	101	105	137	107	73	109	21	112	131	113	86	117	101	119	124	121	138	124	110	112

<sup>1</sup> No estimate of population made by the Bureau of the Census for certain cities in certain years.

INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND OF VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION IN 130 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1914 TO 1924—Continued

Index numbers (1914=100)																					
City	1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		11-year average
	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction	Pop-ulation	Vol-ume of con-struction			
New Britain, Conn.....	103	120	106	102	109	75	113	48	116	131	117	90	122	69	125	149	128	136	244	115	115
New Haven, Conn.....	102	159	104	100	106	94	108	49	110	115	111	50	114	77	116	120	118	143	120	92	110
New Orleans, La.....	101	98	103	92	104	60	106	39	107	101	108	158	110	157	111	255	112	232	114	278	107
Newton, Mass.....	102	166	103	152	105	71	106	17	108	112	108	67	111	102	112	203	114	185	115	230	108
New York, N. Y.....	102	125	103	150	105	57	107	30	109	126	109	102	112	203	114	305	115	334	117	350	108
Norfolk, Va.....	104	91	108	117	111	61	115	93	119	225	121	98	127	133	131	142	166	130	172	157	125
Oakland, Calif.....	104	105	108	99	111	69	115	75	119	86	121	85	127	177	130	283	134	283	138	319	119
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	104	58	107	91	111	115	115	84	118	260	120	131	126	209	130	224	133	198	137	197	118
Passaic, N. J.....	102	123	103	144	105	147	106	30	108	119	109	79	111	172	113	254	114	212	116	250	108
Paterson, N. J.....	101	108	102	132	102	76	103	47	104	170	104	102	106	171	107	203	107	342	108	243	104
Pawtucket, R. I.....	102	72	105	92	107	58	109	32	111	80	113	67	116	98	118	128	121	210	123	156	111
Peoria, Ill.....	101	84	103	85	104	64	105	27	107	84	107	15	110	29	111	46	112	39	114	48	107
Philadelphia, Pa.....	102	99	103	123	105	69	107	29	108	107	109	66	112	65	114	181	115	181	117	198	108
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	101	76	102	65	103	45	104	29	105	46	106	39	108	68	109	93	110	90	112	86	105
Portland, Me.....	102	133	103	125	105	49	107	35	109	102	110	52	112	76	114	146	116	194	117	131	109
Portland, Ore.....	102	58	106	65	108	32	110	49	112	67	113	60	116	94	118	148	120	149	122	170	112
Providence, R. I.....	101	109	101	127	102	44	102	51	103	73	103	67	104	114	105	130	105	174	106	224	103
Pueblo, Colo.....	100	65	101	114	101	226	101	74	102	115	102	94	102	185	103	245	103	132	103	244	102
Quincy, Ill.....	100	77	100	56	99	87	99	12	99	65	99	21	103	30	103	77	103	114	103	140	101
Reading, Pa.....	103	105	105	130	106	81	107	45	108	112	108	124	109	180	110	229	111	187	112	255	107
Richmond, Va.....	115	94	117	126	119	88	121	36	123	147	124	87	126	145	128	237	130	226	132	194	121
Rochester, N. Y.....	103	102	106	93	109	56	111	14	118	63	119	48	123	97	126	109	128	129	131	157	116
Sacramento, Calif.....	102	59	104	78	106	59	103	34	110	50	111	64	114	108	116	221	117	204	119	159	110
Saginaw, Mich.....	102	144	104	55	106	45	108	51	111	324	112	169	122	237	124	215	126	133	128	202	113
St. Joseph, Mo.....	100	148	100	149	100	96	100	59	100	99	100	147	101	3	101	107	101	143	101	105	100
St. Louis, Mo.....	101	87	102	104	104	71	105	32	106	90	107	58	109	60	110	107	111	159	112	150	106
St. Paul, Minn.....	101	62	102	52	103	36	104	45	105	74	105	27	106	51	107	83	108	100	109	69	105
Salem, Mass.....	100	124	99	43	99	10	99	4	99	15	98	7	(1)	20	(1)	26	(1)	20	(1)	48	64
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	102	74	104	83	107	68	109	51	113	77	114	55	117	84	120	83	122	105	124	87	112
San Diego, Calif.....	106	44	114	57	121	24	127	38	134	59	137	53	147	158	153	202	160	215	177	266	134

San Francisco, Calif.	102	49	104	58	106	40	108	18	110	31	112	40	114	42	116	88	118	81	120	99	110	59
Savannah, Ga.	102	155	105	105	107	38	110	37	112	73	113	124	117	84	119	52	122	51	124	79	112	82
Schenectady, N. Y.	102	5	104	97	106	86	108	51	110	71	111	66	114	85	116	146	118	186	126	249	110	104
Scranton, Pa.	101	99	101	80	102	58	102	17	103	37	103	77	104	75	105	160	106	113	106	154	103	88
Seattle, Wash.	103	50	106	57	109	39	112	57	115	70	116	46	(1)	53	(1)	85	(1)	89	(1)	104	(1)	68
Somerville, Mass.	102	116	104	83	106	41	108	28	110	28	111	37	114	62	116	134	117	99	119	101	110	75
South Bend, Ind.	103	68	105	103	108	125	111	53	113	213	115	129	118	185	127	465	124	550	127	219	113	201
Spokane, Wash.	100	120	100	141	100	159	100	28	100	98	100	131	100	114	100	177	100	124	(1)	162	(1)	123
Springfield, Ill.	102	111	103	175	104	65	106	39	107	157	108	89	110	108	111	220	113	175	114	285	107	139
Springfield, Mass.	104	118	108	122	112	55	116	21	120	66	122	56	127	59	131	100	135	106	139	125	119	84
Superior, Wis.	100	59	100	79	99	102	99	43	99	64	99	45	(1)	31	(1)	107	(1)	28	(1)	43	(1)	64
Syracuse, N. Y.	103	135	105	65	107	93	110	32	112	102	113	86	117	90	119	158	121	147	124	134	112	104
Tacoma, Wash.	102	53	103	96	105	37	106	125	108	97	108	135	111	165	112	158	114	183	115	275	108	129
Tampa, Fla.	103	84	106	70	109	36	111	24	114	42	116	70	120	90	123	104	126	112	152	197	116	84
Terre Haute, Ind.	101	66	103	75	104	64	105	32	107	43	107	34	109	91	111	125	112	115	114	139	107	80
Topeka, Kans.	101	140	103	129	104	79	106	22	107	148	108	129	110	131	112	244	113	430	115	229	107	162
Trenton, N. J.	102	150	104	113	107	76	109	20	111	109	112	157	115	101	117	137	120	199	122	160	111	120
Troy, N. Y.	99	204	99	203	98	103	97	26	97	79	96	62	(1)	161	(1)	119	(1)	233	(1)	426	(1)	156
Utica, N. Y.	102	116	107	90	109	53	111	32	113	119	114	58	121	95	124	213	126	185	128	210	114	116
Washington, D. C.	103	92	106	146	109	88	112	67	115	113	116	73	(1)	137	(1)	269	(1)	243	129	226	(1)	141
Waterbury, Conn.	102	141	105	206	107	266	109	141	112	151	113	94	116	93	119	70	121	75	(1)	107	(1)	131
West Hoboken, N. J.	101	50	103	60	104	18	105	11	106	34	107	49	109	36	110	123	112	99	113	99	106	62
Wheeling, W. Va.	100	40	100	59	100	21	100	16	100	19	135	32	(1)	46	(1)	132	(1)	136	(1)	174	(1)	70
Wichita, Kans.	103	182	106	335	110	516	113	388	116	531	118	317	123	754	126	625	129	615	133	400	116	433
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	101	92	102	92	103	45	104	37	105	41	105	50	107	76	108	184	109	119	110	193	105	94
Woonsocket, R. I.	101	185	103	220	104	139	105	93	107	272	108	242	110	301	111	469	112	553	114	400	107	27
Worcester, Mass.	102	77	104	94	106	61	109	24	111	59	112	50	115	60	117	78	119	96	122	125	111	75
Yonkers, N. Y.	102	198	105	137	107	73	109	55	112	110	113	147	117	174	119	333	121	369	124	458	112	196
York, Pa.	101	65	101	117	102	75	102	27	103	78	103	63	104	112	105	145	106	204	106	301	103	117
Youngstown, Ohio.	104	82	109	97	113	109	118	99	123	130	125	46	(1)	79	(1)	95	(1)	93	146	189	(1)	102

<sup>1</sup>No estimate of population made by Bureau of the Census for certain cities in certain years.



## Progress of State-Aided Housing in Scotland

THE report of the Scottish Board of Health for 1924 contains some data showing what progress has been made toward meeting the housing needs of the people. The number of houses completed under the different forms of State aid during the year was 4,384, as compared with 6,618 in 1923 and 10,505 in 1922. The fall was really due to a diminution of building activity in 1923, when the Government placed a limit on the number of houses to be built under the terms of the act of 1919. "During 1924, however, following upon the passing of the act of 1923, the number of houses under construction has risen steadily, and as there were 9,808 actually in course of construction at the end of the year it is anticipated that the total number of houses completed during 1925 will be at least double the number completed during 1924."

As to the total production of houses under the different Government schemes from the passing of the act of 1919 up to the end of 1924, the following data are given: 28,015 houses had been completed, 9,808 were under way, and proposals had been approved for the construction of 11,935 which had not yet been commenced. The total number, therefore, built, in process of building or in immediate contemplation was 49,758. This was wholly inadequate, as it is estimated that at the end of 1919 there was a shortage of 131,000 houses. The ordinary needs of the population of Scotland require some 10,000 new houses annually, so that the new building has not even kept up with current needs, and by the end of 1924 the shortage had probably reached the number of 150,000 houses.

The act of 1924 provides (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1924, pp. 165-166) for a 15-year building program. During this period, according to the above estimate, the ordinary annual demands will require 150,000 new houses, which, added to the existing shortage, will make a total of 300,000 new houses needed, or 20,000 per annum. The highest number of houses so far produced under the State-aided schemes was 10,505 in 1922, so that there is some doubt as to whether it will be possible to secure the output desired.

The most serious difficulty in the way of increasing output seems to be the lack of skilled labor, especially of bricklayers and plasterers. To overcome this it has been proposed that a campaign for more apprentices shall be carried on, and that in giving out contracts the authorities shall make it a condition that the contractors shall undertake to employ a certain proportion of apprentices, the ratio suggested being not less than one to each three skilled men. The report points out that this will not improve the situation in Scotland.

Of apprentices on schemes that are being executed by local authorities there is no shortage recorded. From our records relating to schemes promoted by local authorities we find that during the year the average proportion of apprentices to journeymen employed on State-assisted schemes undertaken by local authorities was 1 to 2.5. In the bricklaying and plastering trades, where the shortage of labor is most acute and responsible for generally retarding progress, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen is even higher, being approximately one apprentice to every two journeymen.

Another proposition, which the board of health considers more hopeful, is that local building committees shall be charged with the duty of seeing "that an adequate proportion of the labor resources of the industry in each district shall be definitely allocated to the work of housing." In this connection it is pointed out that all classes of building labor are in demand by private enterprise, and that the supply of craftsmen employed on housing schemes is disproportionately small, but that so far the effort to divert labor from the private to the housing enterprises has not been successful. "If the proposition of the Building Industry Committee that an adequate proportion of the resources of the industry in each district is to be definitely allocated to the work of housing can be realized, this will contribute to an increase in house building for the working classes."

## COOPERATION

### Cooperative Bakeries in the United States

THE August, 1925, issue of Cooperation (New York) contains an article on the cooperative bakeries of the United States, together with the first attempt at statistics on this subject that has come to the notice of the bureau. The following table, reproduced from the above source, shows the membership, share capital, and yearly sales (in round numbers) of the 21 bakeries which constitute practically all of this type of society in the United States:

MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, AND SALES OF COOPERATIVE BAKERIES

Society	Number of members	Paid-in share capital	Annual sales
Hebrew Cooperative Bakery, Brockton, Mass.....	200	\$2,000	\$36,000
Hebrew Cooperative Bakery, Lawrence, Mass.....	200	1,000	28,000
Workingmen's Cooperative Bakery, Lynn, Mass.....	300	5,500	50,000
Labor League Cooperative Bakery, New Bedford, Mass.....	200	4,700	25,000
Jewish Workers Cooperative Bakery, Springfield, Mass.....	325	6,000	103,000
Labor League Cooperative Bakery, Worcester, Mass.....	220	2,770	65,000
United Cooperative Society, Fitchburg, Mass. <sup>1</sup> .....	750	18,600	48,500
United Cooperative Society, Maynard, Mass. <sup>1</sup> .....	620	22,400	35,600
Workers Cooperative Union, Lawrence, Mass.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,200	48,000
Cooperative Bakeries of Brownsville and East New York.....	2,000	10,000	227,000
Purity Cooperative Society, Paterson, N. J.....	2,000	8,000	220,000
Cooperative League of Newark, N. J.....	1,500	7,000	140,000
Finnish Cooperative Trading Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. <sup>1</sup>	1,800	44,500	186,600
Consumers' Cooperative Services, New York City <sup>1</sup> .....	1,900	30,000	( <sup>2</sup> )
Purity Cooperative Bakery, Syracuse, N. Y.....	300	4,000	50,000
Utica Cooperative Society, Utica, N. Y. <sup>1</sup> .....	350	30,000	<sup>3</sup> 122,000
Woodridge Farmers' Cooperative Bakery, Woodridge, N. Y.....	80	6,500	40,000
Cleveland Cooperative Association, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	60,000
Soo Cooperative Mercantile Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. <sup>1</sup> .....	700	34,500	150,000
Cooperative Central Exchange, Superior, Wis. <sup>1</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	24,000	60,000
Cooperative Consumers' League, Los Angeles, Calif.....	700	3,500	50,000

<sup>1</sup> Society handles other kinds of business in addition to products of bakery.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Includes grocery sales.

<sup>4</sup> Membership is composed of 60 retail societies.

#### Excerpts from the article follow:

Each year the financial statement of any one of them [the Jewish bakeries], whether they have made money or lost money, shows that contributions have been made to some labor union in distress, some workers' philanthropic society, some worthy cause that aroused the sympathy and interest of the leaders. They rarely pay any purchase rebates to members and often agree to dispense with interest on share capital. The individual's claim upon the surplus of the society is always subordinated to the claim of the group or the community. Our American "divi-hunters" can learn a very valuable lesson here. During the big textile strike of 1921 the six Jewish bakeries, several of them in bad financial condition, together contributed 170,000 loaves of bread to the strikers' kitchens in the textile towns of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and contributed in large measure to the successful outcome of that fight. Yet these strikers were perfect strangers to the Jewish cooperators; in fact, they were of alien nationalities and races—Portuguese, Italian, Russian, French, Syrian, Polish, and Slav.



\* \* \* The Finnish cooperators differ from their Jewish comrades in the following respects: (1) They diversify their business activities more rapidly; (2) they get a better share of the trade of Americans and other groups; (3) they turn most of their "profits" back into the business rather than to outside causes, and therefore expand more rapidly; (4) they have not been as free from disastrous political factionalism as the Jews. The two groups are alike in their willingness to relinquish the individual purchase dividend; in their devotion to the cooperative cause; in their readiness to support every effort to promote federation and cooperative unity among the societies.

\* \* \* Recently Consumers' Cooperative Services, the large New York cafeteria society, has organized a bakery plant for the production of its own bread-stuffs, cakes, pastries, and before long may be selling these high quality goods directly to the bundle-carrying commuter. The Finnish bakery sends its products in 10 trucks to Brooklyn, New York, the Bronx, and half a dozen New Jersey towns. The Purity Bakery at Paterson covers a territory almost as large. The Jewish group in Brownsville uses 10 trucks for strictly local distribution.

The Soo Cooperative Mercantile Association in northern Michigan has an electric baking plant that can not be beaten anywhere in the country, and its sales easily outstrip those of all the private bakeries in the territory. Perhaps the seven stores belonging to the society are most largely responsible for the popularity of the bread, pies, and cakes. At Superior, Wis., the bakery turns out fresh bread for local consumption and also produces the Finnish hard-tack, which is boxed and sent to many parts of the country.

### Creation of Cooperative Housing Society by Labor Unions

ORGANIZED labor is becoming actively interested in the problem of the provision of housing accommodation, through the medium of cooperation, according to No. 188 of the All American Cooperative Commission's Weekly News Service. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the unions of fur workers, cloth hat and cap makers, pocketbook makers and leather goods workers (with a combined membership of 100,000) have formed the Labor Home Building Corporation and have obtained from the Prudential Insurance Co. a loan of \$950,000 to be applied in the construction of a five-story apartment. The building is expected to cost approximately \$1,500,000 (including the value of the land, \$175,000), will accommodate 242 families, and will cover an entire city block in the Bronx district. It is planned to include in the project a "spacious court garden," recreation facilities, a gymnasium, and an auditorium for community meetings.

Upon completion of the construction the building will be turned over to the Union Workers' Building Association, of which each tenant will be a member, and which will manage the building and see to the upkeep. Monthly rents will average \$14 per room, which charge will cover maintenance expenses and payments on interest and principal.

Construction will begin late in August.

### Joint Buying Association of Minnesota Cooperative Societies<sup>1</sup>

REPRESENTATIVES of 28 consumers' cooperative societies of Minnesota convened in Minneapolis early in July to form a joint purchasing organization for the hundred or more cooperative stores of the State. The new organization will be called the Minnesota Cooperators' Syndicate.

<sup>1</sup> Data are from All American Cooperative Commission Weekly News Service of July 6, 1925 (No. 186).

## Court Decision as to Minnesota Cooperative Marketing Act

A CASE was recently before the Supreme Court of Minnesota on appeal from temporary injunctions granted to the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, against A. D. Radke, the Commander Elevator Co., et al., by the District Court of Le Sueur County, restraining them from purchasing from members of the cooperative association grain which the latter were under contract to deliver to the association. The validity of the entire State cooperative marketing act was attacked by the appellants, but inasmuch as the law had only recently been upheld "in every particular in so far as it related to and governs the conduct" of the members of the association, it was held that only those sections (26 and 27) were open to question which are "aimed at outsiders who maliciously attempt to induce members to break their contracts with cooperative marketing associations or spread false reports concerning them, and against those who purchase or aid in purchasing products under contract of delivery to such associations."

Persons voluntarily taking membership in an association operating under the cooperative marketing act may be held to have accepted the terms of the statute, and are therefore not in a position to complain of it. "But no consent can be imputed to nonmembers. No contractual relation exists between them and the association or its members."

The fact was noted that malicious interference by a third party to induce breach of contract is a tort for which redress may be had. (Cases cited.)

But section 27 does not stop with those who maliciously interfere with existing contracts between third parties. It makes it an actionable wrong for one who has used no effort, or held out no inducement for a member of a cooperative market association to break his contract with the association, except this, that he is ready at his usual place of business to buy or handle products that such member may voluntarily bring there for sale or disposal, the same as for an outsider. In other words, the section attempts to prevent all dealings between members of a cooperative marketing association and outsiders in respect to products contracted for by the association, no matter how free from legal malice or devoid of inducements the conduct of the outsiders may have been, provided they knew that the product was under contract.

It seems clear to us that it is beyond the power of the legislature to make it a tort to purchase, in the ordinary course of a legitimate business, from the true owner a wholesome staple commodity upon which there is no lien and which is not under any ban or regulation because of inherent qualities or use. Liberty of contract is assured by both State and Federal Constitutions.

The association contended that the marketing of agricultural products is "fraught with such public interest as to justify regulation." Conceding this point, the court was nevertheless of the opinion that section 27 went to such lengths as to be arbitrary restraint.

We can discover no public interests so affected by the ordinary manner of marketing staple agricultural products that every one except associations formed under this law must be forbidden to purchase or handle the same, if offered for sale or disposition, in the usual course of trade, by members of cooperative market associations who have not been solicited so to do by the holding out of questionable inducements.

Entertaining the view that section 27 clearly invades the freedom of contract guaranteed both by the State and the Federal Constitution, it can not stand.

And since the right of injunction, the damages, and attorney's fees therein provided must necessarily fall with it, there is no necessity to consider whether the remedies are so drastic as, on that account alone, to vitiate the section.

The orders of the courts below were therefore reversed (204 N. W. 314).

### Sales of Certain European Cooperative Wholesale Societies in 1924

THE 1924 sales of the cooperative wholesale societies of certain European countries, taken from the July, 1925, issue of The Producer (Manchester, England), are shown below. For purposes of comparison the sales for 1923 are also given.

	1923	1924
Wholesale of Danish Consumers' Societies-----kroner <sup>1</sup> -----	146, 958, 840	170, 000, 000
Austrian Cooperative Wholesale Society-----kronen <sup>2</sup> -----	466, 564, 209, 700	618, 259, 740, 000
Dutch Cooperative Wholesale Society ("Handelskamer")-----florins <sup>3</sup> -----	11, 556, 649	11, 304, 306
Scandinavian Cooperative Wholesale Society <sup>4</sup> -----kroner <sup>1</sup> -----	17, 600, 000	22, 900, 000

### Cooperation in Foreign Countries

#### Finland <sup>5</sup>

AT THE end of 1924 there were in affiliation with the Finnish [Neutral] Cooperative Wholesale Society (S. O. K.) 461 societies, as against 464 at the close of the previous year.

The statement below shows details of operation for the wholesale and the affiliated societies:

	1923	1924
Affiliated societies:		
Number-----	464	461
Number of stores operated-----	1, 680	1, 713
Sales-----	Marks <sup>6</sup> 1, 083, 538, 172	Marks <sup>6</sup> 1, 209, 909, 108
Wholesale society:		
Share capital-----	734, 100	746, 900
Sales-----	516, 408, 205	630, 320, 183
Value of goods produced-----	42, 473, 960	46, 321, 544
Surplus saving for year-----	( <sup>7</sup> )	9, 523, 414
Reserve fund-----	( <sup>7</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 29, 200, 001

<sup>1</sup> Scandinavian krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>2</sup> Austrian krone fluctuates around 70,000 kronen to the dollar.

<sup>3</sup> Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>4</sup> Joint purchasing association of wholesale societies of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

<sup>5</sup> Data are from International Cooperative Bulletin (London), July, 1925, pp. 210-212; 222, 223.

<sup>6</sup> Finnish mark, at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>7</sup> Not reported.

<sup>8</sup> Approximate



Certain information as to the wholesale (O. T. K.) of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies (K. K.) and of the societies in membership with the union is given below:

Affiliated societies:	1923	1924
Number.....	113	110
Membership.....	172, 538	185, 338
Number of employees.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	5, 649
	Marks	Marks
Sales.....	844, 405, 091	966, 884, 018
Goods purchased from wholesale.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	548, 537, 764
Value of goods produced.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	150, 163, 832
Net surplus.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	17, 822, 769
Dividends on purchases.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	7, 286, 209
Members' savings deposits.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	826, 756
Share capital.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	3, 890, 042
Reserves.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	33, 762, 328
Wholesale society:		
Sales.....	464, 606, 725	550, 392, 605
Net surplus.....	6, 347, 223	7, 237, 685
Paid-in share capital.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	1, 744, 687
Reserves.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	27, 000, 000

#### Russia<sup>10</sup>

THE thirty-ninth congress of the cooperative societies affiliated with the All-Russian Union of Consumers' Societies, Centrosoyus, was held at Moscow, March 16 to 21, 1925, and was attended by 600 delegates. At this congress it was brought out that from October 1, 1923, to October 1, 1924, the number of consumers' societies increased from 16,188 to 20,920, while the number of members in towns alone increased from 2,500,000 to 4,500,000, and the rate of increase in the country districts was said to be even greater. The business done by the Centrosoyus increased from 154,000,000 rubles<sup>11</sup> in 1922-23 to 194,000,000 rubles in 1923-24, while its capital increased to 30,360,000 rubles.

#### Sweden

THE Swedish Ministry of Social Affairs has just issued a report<sup>12</sup> on the cooperative movement in that country during the period 1920 to 1922, from which the following figures are taken. Although the data are comparatively old, they are of value not only in that the information is in greater detail than that given in most reports of the cooperative movement from that country, but also that they cover all the branches of the movement.

<sup>9</sup> Not reported.

<sup>10</sup> Data are from International Cooperative Bulletin, London, July, 1925.

<sup>11</sup> Ruble (gold) at par = 51.46 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>12</sup> Sweden. Socialstryrelsen. Kooperativ verksamhet i Sverige, Åren 1920-1922. Stockholm, 1925.

On December 31, 1922, the number of societies of each type was as follows:

NUMBER OF SWEDISH COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ON DECEMBER 31, 1922, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

Type of society	Number		Type of society	Number	
	1922	1923 <sup>1</sup>		1922	1923 <sup>1</sup>
Consumers' societies:			Productive societies—Continued.		
Stores.....	1,594	1,573	Agricultural—Continued.		
Restaurants and cafés.....	80	82	Breeding.....	262	276
Housing.....	1,083	1,142	Distilleries.....	88	84
Other construction.....	2,461	2,549	Agricultural banks.....	164	160
Electricity.....	1,334	1,419	Central organizations.....	37	37
Central organizations.....	23	22	Other.....	205	210
Other.....	687	751	Total.....	3,427	3,440
Total.....	7,262	7,538	Other—		
Productive societies:			Workers' productive.....	148	152
Agricultural—			Stevedore.....	26	25
Purchase of raw materials.....	1,586	1,560	Printing shops.....	68	72
Purchase of machinery.....	224	245	Credit.....	85	86
Peat.....	91	89	Total.....	327	335
Dairies.....	654	657	Grand total.....	11,016	11,303
Breweries.....	40	39			
Egg marketing.....	76	83			

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Sweden, Socialstyrelsen, Sociala Meddelanden, No. 7, 1925, p. 533.

The membership of the various types of societies in 1922 is shown below:

	Membership	Number
Consumers' (store) societies.....	880	253,451
Consumers' productive societies.....	8	4,410
Restaurant societies.....	4	343
Workers' productive societies.....	2	984
Total.....	894	259,188
Insurance societies.....	3	211,882

In the table below are shown, for certain years during the period 1908 to 1922, for the consumers' societies, the number and membership of those affiliated with the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale (Kooperativa Förbundet) and of the independent societies:

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF SWEDISH CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES, 1908 TO 1924

Year	Societies affiliated with cooperative union		Independent societies		Total	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
1908.....	360	63,775	126	12,628	486	76,403
1910.....	370	67,928	166	17,430	536	85,358
1913.....	532	97,716	99	14,978	631	112,694
1916.....	745	163,222	83	19,817	828	183,039
1919.....	888	228,465	101	22,862	989	251,327
1920.....	917	243,073	90	20,896	1,007	263,969
1921.....	880	246,853	106	22,920	986	269,773
1922.....	878	253,451	77	18,498	955	271,949
1923 <sup>1</sup> .....	886	274,269				
1924 <sup>1</sup> .....	876	292,469				

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Kooperativa Förbundet, Förvaltningsrådets styrelsens och revisornernas berättelser, 1924, Stockholm, 1925. 58 pp.

In 1922 the membership of 913 consumers' societies reporting was distributed, according to occupation, as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Industrial workers.....	78, 527	31. 0
Agricultural workers.....	13, 130	5. 2
Workers in skilled trades.....	12, 956	5. 1
Other workers.....	47, 310	18. 7
Salaried employees of lower grades.....	21, 074	8. 3
Supervisory positions.....	6, 385	2. 5
Farmers.....	43, 247	17. 1
Proprietors of workshops.....	7, 491	3. 0
Corporations.....	2, 106	. 8
Other.....	21, 245	8. 4
Total.....	253, 471	100. 0

The table following shows the value of goods produced, number of persons employed, and amount paid in wages by each type of producing society. The manufactures of the central union (K. F.), amounting to 6,473,000 kronor, are not included in this table.

VALUE OF PRODUCT, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Type of society	Number of societies	Value of product	Number of employees	Amount paid in wages
<b>Productive departments of consumers' societies:</b>		<i>Kronor</i>		<i>Kronor</i>
Bakeries.....	33	5, 522, 063	287	1, 067, 358
Slaughterhouses.....	29	7, 110, 443	157	581, 083
Shoe-repair shops.....	3	95, 863	17	1 40, 811
Dairies.....	3	80, 010	16	1 6, 365
Soft-drink factories.....	2	71, 787	11	27, 637
Agricultural.....	1	14, 681	6	11, 400
Knitting mills.....	1	3, 900	1	
Total.....	72	12, 904, 747	485	1, 734, 654
<b>Consumers' productive societies:</b>				
Bakeries.....	16	4, 537, 640	246	901, 818
Slaughterhouses.....	3	286, 341	10	82, 777
Other.....	1	1, 297, 944	100	272, 593
Total.....	20	6, 121, 925	356	1, 207, 188
<b>Workers' productive societies:</b>				
Carpentry work and furniture manufacture.....	3	300, 679	19	72, 979
Breweries and beverages.....	2	49, 178	6	21, 341
Tailoring establishments.....	1	256, 820	30	50, 180
<b>Building societies—</b>				
Building-material societies.....	1	30, 540	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Stone-cutting and masonry societies.....	1	33, 132	13	26, 700
Painting societies.....	1	18, 373	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wooden-shoe factories.....	2	35, 762	8	18, 944
Shoe-repair shops.....	1	22, 454	5	13, 658
Fishing societies.....	1	2, 196	1	948
Total.....	13	749, 134	72	204, 750
Grand total.....	105	19, 775, 806	913	3, 146, 592

<sup>1</sup> 1 society not reporting on this point.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.



Corresponding but summary data taken from Sociala Meddelanden, No. 7, 1925, show that the value of manufactures of the principal types of societies for the following year, 1923, was as follows:

	Kronor <sup>13</sup>
Cooperative Union (K. F.).....	10, 930, 000
Productive departments of consumers' societies.....	13, 548, 000
Consumers' productive societies.....	5, 420, 000
Workers' productive societies.....	1, 922, 000
Total.....	31, 820, 000

The Kooperativa Förbundet has just issued a report<sup>14</sup> which supplements the above figures in so far as they relate to the consumers' societies affiliated with the union. The table below, taken from this report, shows the development of the union since 1904:

DEVELOPMENT OF SWEDISH COOPERATIVE UNION, 1904 TO 1924

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Sales	Share capital	Reserve fund	Surplus	Amount returned in dividends on purchases
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
1904.....	276, 000	79, 000	90, 000	4, 000	3, 000
1910.....	4, 513, 000	315, 000	401, 000	83, 000	35, 000
1915.....	16, 498, 000	2, 139, 000	1, 454, 000	310, 000	76, 000
1920.....	69, 520, 000	2, 489, 000	1, 579, 000	437, 000	309, 000
1921.....	62, 372, 000	2, 771, 000	1, 703, 000	494, 000	254, 000
1922.....	63, 824, 000	3, 094, 000	2, 197, 000	910, 000	289, 000
1923.....	72, 288, 000	3, 937, 000	2, 671, 000	1, 002, 000	391, 000
1924.....	83, 774, 000			1, 370, 000	476, 000

Similar data for the societies affiliated with the union are shown in the table which follows:

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETIES AFFILIATED WITH SWEDISH COOPERATIVE UNION, 1908 TO 1924

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Number of societies reporting	Sales	Share capital	Reserve fund	Other funds	Surplus
		Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
1908.....	360	22, 022, 200	1, 152, 400	361, 600	77, 500	875, 600
1910.....	370	22, 865, 300	1, 380, 700	446, 200	134, 100	890, 100
1915.....	683	54, 608, 600	3, 128, 100	1, 325, 700	570, 900	2, 149, 600
1920.....	889	255, 443, 400	14, 017, 200	4, 388, 700	3, 666, 800	7, 393, 600
1921.....	896	227, 746, 000	15, 790, 100	5, 702, 800	4, 341, 600	6, 554, 300
1922.....	882	200, 609, 100	16, 614, 000	6, 490, 600	4, 668, 900	6, 959, 600
1923.....	874	208, 528, 900	17, 879, 100	7, 672, 700	4, 978, 000	8, 587, 300
1924.....	868	234, 052, 100	19, 560, 100	9, 217, 200	5, 995, 900	10, 276, 300

During 1924 the societies' purchases from the wholesale amounted to 81,594,428 kronor.

<sup>13</sup> Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>14</sup> Kooperativa Förbundet. Förvaltningsrådets styrelsens och revisornernas berättelser, 1924. Stockholm, 1925. 88 pp., folders, charts.

## Switzerland

PROVISIONAL figures as to the 1924 operations of the societies affiliated with the Swiss Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies<sup>15</sup> are given in the July 9, 1925, issue of *La Coopération* (Basel), some of which are shown below:

	1923	1924
Number of affiliated societies-----	516	519
Number of societies reporting-----	494	491
Number of members-----	357, 208	352, 399
Number of nonmembers receiving purchase dividends--	37, 375	37, 471
Number of employees-----	7, 369	7, 391
	<i>Francs</i> <sup>16</sup>	<i>Francs</i> <sup>16</sup>
Amount of sales-----	264, 310, 086	272, 785, 915
Amount of net saving-----	13, 558, 449	15, 289, 507
Amount returned in purchase dividends-----	11, 546, 435	12, 651, 016
Share capital-----	10, 062, 030	9, 941, 902
Reserves-----	20, 192, 172	21, 248, 434
Members' deposits-----	52, 166, 785	52, 177, 617

The sales of the Union of Swiss Concordia Societies and of its member societies for the period 1918-19 to 1922-23 are given in the July, 1925, issue of the *International Cooperative Bulletin* (pp. 205, 206), as follows:

## SALES OF UNION OF SWISS CONCORDIA SOCIETIES AND OF MEMBERS, 1918-19 TO 1922-23

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.]

Year	Sales of union	Affiliated societies	
		Number	Sales
	<i>Francs</i>		<i>Francs</i>
1918-19-----	<sup>1</sup> 6, 179, 000	52	7, 784, 000
1919-----	7, 466, 000	73	9, 475, 000
1920-21-----	8, 793, 000	79	13, 028, 500
1921-22-----	7, 128, 000	88	11, 503, 000
1922-23-----	6, 881, 500	89	10, 527, 000

<sup>1</sup> Approximate.

United Kingdom<sup>17</sup>

THE fifty-seventh annual congress of the cooperative societies of the United Kingdom affiliated with the Cooperative Union was held at Southport June 1 to 3, 1925. The congress was attended by 1,709 delegates representing 550 societies. Representatives were also present from various noncooperative bodies in the United Kingdom, from the International Cooperative Alliance, and the League of Nations; 28 fraternal delegates were also in attendance, representing the cooperative movement of Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Ukrania.

<sup>15</sup> Data as to the 1924 operations of the union were given in the June, 1925, issue of the *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, pp. 172, 173.

<sup>16</sup> Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>17</sup> Data are from Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), June, 1925, p. 194; *International Cooperative Bulletin* (London), July, 1925, pp. 197-202; *Co-partnership* (London), July, 1925, pp. 82, 83; and *The Wheatsheaf* (Manchester), July, 1925, pp. 105, 106.

The address of the president of the congress, Mr. W. E. Dudley (one of the directors of the Cooperative Wholesale Society), stressed the question of international trade. He urged also the need for encouraging the inventive genius of cooperative employees, and suggested that societies might show such encouragement by giving extra remuneration for ingenuity and originality. In the opinion of Mr. T. W. Mercer the cooperative movement would gain enormously by this for "without doubt, under the existing system of rule by committee much ability is allowed to run to waste in cooperative societies, which can not hope to secure maximum efficiency unless they call forth and reward every bit of talent now hidden in the brain of their staff."

#### Report of the Central Board

One of the subjects dealt with by the report of the central board of the Cooperative Union was the problem of overlapping and competition between cooperative societies in the same area. In order to enable the Cooperative Union to deal with the situation in two districts where overlapping is very pronounced, the congress passed an amendment to the union rules providing that societies may be expelled for failure to abide by the rules and to accept the decision of the central board when confirmed by the congress. A "more drastic course of action" was threatened if the societies in question fail to take action to prevent competition between themselves.

Relations of cooperative societies with their employees received the extended attention of the delegates, divergent points of view being held on some matters. The congress decided, by a large majority, that advisory councils were preferable to any forms of employee representation, and a resolution was adopted requesting each member society to consider the advisability of establishing such councils, with representation of both employees and management as soon as possible. Two other resolutions on the same general subject were adopted, one of which advocated the further development of welfare work for employees, while the other, noting that some 60 societies have already established superannuation funds for their employees, urged that other societies follow their example. "These resolutions, like that dealing with joint advisory councils, are very significant. They reveal the trend of thought in the cooperative movement and make it plain that old ideals and principles are powerful yet, even if they are sometimes hidden behind sectional interests and the pressing business of the day."

The labor committee had submitted an elaborate scheme for settling disputes between societies and trade unions, which would take the place of the existing joint committee of trade-unionists and cooperators. The committee later decided, however, to ask the congress merely to affirm the old cooperative doctrine that all disputes be settled by conciliation and arbitration and to authorize the committee to take all possible steps to this end, which was done by unanimous vote.

Other resolutions on the questions brought up by the report of the central board demanded representation of the organized consumers on any Government body appointed to deal with food supplies and prices and instructed the national committee of the cooperative



party "to negotiate a definite arrangement regarding constituencies, etc., which would be binding both nationally and locally on the Cooperative and Labor Parties."

#### Unemployment

The congress passed the following resolution on the subject of unemployment:

This congress is of the opinion that the continuance of abnormal unemployment in this country, involving from one to two million persons and their dependents for the fifth year in succession, constitutes a serious menace to the industrial efficiency and well-being of the State, and that it calls for exceptional treatment if it is not to be permanent in its character and effect. It considers that the fundamental cause of unemployment is the failure of the existing economic system based on private enterprise, which antagonizes the functions and interests of capital and labor, leads to waste, overproduction, underconsumption, and the exploitation of the consumer. The cooperative movement places on record its view that unemployment can only be permanently eradicated by the substitution of cooperative methods of production for use in place of private enterprise; but considers that the volume of unemployment could be lessened by a vigorous home development policy by the Government in the direction of—

- (1) A national scheme for the development of electric power.
- (2) The modernization of the transport system—national and local.
- (3) An intensive development of agriculture and afforestation.
- (4) The raising of the school age to 15 years, with maintenance after 14 years, and the payment of adequate old-age pensions at an earlier age than 70.
- (5) A genuine peace policy making for disarmament and the restoration of normal trading relations with all nations.

#### Toad Lane Memorial

Final action was taken on a resolution that has been before the congresses for the past 11 years. The shop in Toad Lane in which the cooperative movement was born, with the formation of a tiny cooperative society by 28 weavers of Rochdale, has been purchased by the Cooperative Union and will be maintained as a permanent memorial to the founders of the movement.

#### Next Congress

The 1927 congress will be held at Belfast.

## PROFIT SHARING

### Copartnership and Profit-Sharing Plans in Great Britain in 1924

IN THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1924 (p. 241), a summary was given of a report on profit-sharing and copartnership schemes in Great Britain and northern Ireland, dealing with the situation as it existed at the close of 1923. The Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) in the June, 1925, issue gives figures relating to the situation at the close of 1924. These figures, it is explained, deal only with definitely organized plans "under which employees participate in profits on some prearranged basis; schemes consisting in the giving of bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer without any specified basis and schemes providing for bonuses which depend on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are therefore excluded from these statistics."

At the close of 1924 the number of firms in Great Britain and northern Ireland reporting such schemes was 225, and of these 6 had two separate schemes each. In addition there were 5 other schemes as to which no reports had been received, but which were considered to be still in existence, making a total of 230 firms and 236 schemes. The 225 firms reporting had a total of about 340,000 workpeople, of whom about 172,000 were eligible for participation in the schemes. Very often participation was limited to those depositing savings with the firm, or purchasing shares in the business. Very commonly other qualifications were required, such as a specified period of employment with the firm. The schemes were widely distributed among the different kinds of industry.

Of the 225 firms, 37 (employing over 40,000 workpeople) were gas, water, or electricity supply undertakings; 32 (employing 57,000 workpeople) were in the engineering, shipbuilding, or other metal trades; 33 (employing 32,000 workpeople) were merchants, warehousemen, or retail traders; 24 (employing 43,000 workpeople) were textile manufacturing firms; 22 (employing 37,000 workpeople) were food or drink manufacturing firms; 18 (employing 6,000 workpeople) were engaged in paper manufacture, or in printing, bookbinding, etc.; and 13 (employing 43,000 workpeople) were in the chemical, soap, oil, etc., trades. The remaining firms were distributed among a number of different trades.

Attention is called to the fact that in general the number of schemes is small in comparison with the number of firms engaged in the industry. In many of the groups of industries, also, less than one-half of the schemes started are still in operation. The gas industry is an exception to this. Here a large proportion of the "principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes, comparatively few of which have been terminated." The schemes differ, naturally, in regard to the method of profit sharing and the proportion of profits which goes to the employees.

In the simplest and most numerous type of profit-sharing scheme the employees' bonus consists of a specified proportion of the profits, or is a sum which automatically rises and falls with the rate of dividend paid on capital. The type of scheme which has been largely adopted by gas companies provides for a bonus on the employees' wages varying inversely with the price charged for

gas. With some gas companies the rate of bonus depends directly upon the rate of dividend paid on the company's capital; such dividends, however, are usually regulated either absolutely or to a considerable extent by the price charged for gas. A type of scheme which has become prominent in recent years consists in the admission of employees to a share in the profits by the issue of employees' shares, either free, or on specially favorable terms as to price or dividend; 37 such schemes are at present known to be in operation. Twenty further schemes are based on arrangements for the payment of interest, at a rate varying with the profits, on money deposited with the firm by its employees.

The majority of schemes provide for the payment of employees' bonuses in cash, or in credits to savings or deposit accounts from which amounts may readily be withdrawn. In 16 cases (including six gas companies) the whole bonus is retained for investment in the capital of the undertaking, or the bonus itself is paid in the form of shares. In other cases the bonus is partly invested in this way; gas companies account for no fewer than 30 out of 37 such cases. In nine schemes the bonus is wholly set aside for provident purposes, superannuation, etc.

From 174 schemes, with a total of 257,418 workpeople, information was received as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees. The number of employees participating in the schemes was 149,506, and the percentage addition made to their earnings by the bonus varied from nothing in the case of 47 schemes to 20 per cent or over in the case of 9. It is explained that in the case of the 47 schemes profits were insufficient to permit any bonus. The total amount paid or credited as bonuses in these schemes in 1924 was £1,220,003. The smallest percentage addition to earnings made by the bonus was found in the group of engineering, shipbuilding, and other metal trades, where it averaged only 1.4 per cent; in agriculture (where only 205 employees were concerned) it averaged 1.7 per cent; and from this ranged upward to 9.8 per cent in the group of merchants, warehousemen, and retail traders. The average amount of bonus per capita paid or credited in 1924 was £8 3s. 2d., as compared with £7 7s. 1d. in 175 schemes in 1923.

Six new schemes were organized during the year and six were discontinued. The causes for discontinuance were lack of financial success and sale of part of business in one case; transfer of business in two cases; abandoned in favor of higher wages, by agreement with employees, in one case; depression in trade, resulting in withdrawal of deposits by employees, in one case; and in one case expiration of the stated period through which the scheme was to operate. A comparison with previous years shows the following facts:

For a period of about two years immediately following the war—a period of great industrial activity—there was a marked advance in the profit-sharing movement; but this advance received a severe check in the succeeding period of industrial depression. Thus in 1919 the number of schemes known to have been introduced was 51 and in 1920 a further 50 schemes were started; only 13 schemes however, were brought to the notice of the department as coming into existence in 1921, while in 1922, 1923, and 1924 the numbers so reported were, respectively, only 7, 8, and 6. Nine schemes were discontinued in 1919, 13 in 1920, 10 in 1921, 6 in 1922, 10 in 1923, and 6 in 1924.



## REHABILITATION

### Rehabilitation Work of United States Veterans' Bureau

**B**RIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, reports on the work of his office in the July, 1925, issue of American Industries, from which the following data are taken:

Of the 700,000 United States citizens who claimed that wounds or sickness incurred in the World War had incapacitated them from following the line of work upon which they were engaged prior to the war, 300,000 were declared eligible for training under the vocational rehabilitation acts of Congress.

The chief purposes of such laws are set forth as follows:

(1) To discharge in the most helpful way possible its sense of obligation to its defenders; (2) to give to these individual men its assistance toward enabling them to stand on their own feet and fight life's economic battle successfully; and (3) to give to the country as a whole the economic benefit of having these men become active, productive factors in our Nation's upbuilding.

Since 1918, 177,823 men have been enrolled for training and education. These men were from all parts of the United States and have followed the rehabilitation courses in their own States. Veterans have been registered for regular educational courses in practically every college and university in the United States. There has also been a heavy enrollment of them in the various schools of the country. Thousands of others have learned skilled trades in workshops and factories. For some years a few schools for disabled men were maintained by the Government itself, but only a small proportion of the total number of men requiring training could be provided for in such institutions.

During their period of training the men are accorded from \$80 to \$165 per month for maintenance and support, the amount varying according to the family responsibilities of the trainee.

These men have been trained in over 500 separate and distinct occupations, each of the following having been taken up by over a thousand men: Accountancy, bookkeeping, agriculture, engineering, dentistry, electricity, jewelry, legal profession, machine work, salesmanship, and tailoring. More than 95,000 men have at present completed their training courses, have been pronounced rehabilitated, and have been restored to the working world. Most of these veterans have had this special training from two to four years, the aim of the Government being to make them efficient workers, and it is on this ground that the Government has asked employers to consider the placement of these men.

The following extracts from reports from branch offices of the bureau are of interest:

An analysis of 70 cases by the Atlanta office shows that the average age of the trainees was 28.6 years; the average training time, 31.8 months; the average education, 8.4 grade; total cost for training and maintenance, \$216,730.10.

The Cincinnati office declares that "the work of rehabilitation has been so large in its scope, and has brought about so many thousand cases of successful rehabilitation that one is at a loss to turn to individual cases to establish proof of its work. Hundreds of cases could be selected in our district which would show successful rehabilitation."

The San Francisco branch office makes the following general statement on rehabilitation: "The rehabilitation program of the Veterans' Bureau has caused thousands of men to work and live for a definite goal for the first time. It has forced schools to think of the vocational value or the employability of their institutional training; it has raised the tone of their training and the adequacy of the equipment in many institutions; it has caused careful trade analysis to be made in the most standard occupations with a view toward shortening the learning period; it has afforded a mental-test laboratory which showed the close correlation of test and accomplishment in those lines needing a keen mind; it has stabilized and vocationalized thousands of men with the consequent economical value that this has for the whole country."

The director of the bureau states in his article that 25,000 veterans are still in training, 15,000 of them for the manufacturing industry. These men will be looking for jobs from now up to June 30, 1926, which date has been fixed by Congress for the closing up of the rehabilitation activities of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

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### Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Work in Minnesota

THE Federal Board for Vocational Education has recently issued a report on the rehabilitation work in Minnesota, pointing out that this is one of the six States which established such work for civilians before the passage of the Federal law, and that it is the only one of the six which placed the administration of its program in the hands of the State department of education.

The work began in 1919, and at the end of the fifth year, June 30, 1924, a total of 210 physically handicapped persons were considered as closed cases because they had been satisfactorily restored to earning power. Active cases at the end of the year numbered 420, and of these 260 were either in training or awaiting readjustment following training. Comparing the economic results of the work with its cost, the earnings of the closed cases for one year are taken as a basis of comparison, although it is suggested that this period is too short to be really fair.

An entirely fair period would be the actual expectancy of life of the group. But if only one year is taken so as not to discount the future at all, it will be found that the earnings of the 210 counted as completely rehabilitated in the past fiscal year amounted to \$215,000. The total amount spent in the work by the State and the Nation in that year was somewhat under \$50,000; hence it may fairly be said that in one year the work was responsible for creating wealth valued at more than four times the public outlay upon it. Other years may exceed this year's accomplishments, but if they should not it will not be possible to say that the work is not justifying itself.

Students of industrial accidents have sometimes claimed that injuries of the foot or leg involve a greater economic loss than those of the hand or arm, but the Minnesota experience does not bear this out.

Hand and arm disabilities are among the difficult problems. Two principles have been kept in mind by the division in dealing with them. The first is that whenever the disabled person is young and has sufficient mentality the best probable plan is to direct him into a mental occupation such as commercial work, salesmanship, or the like. The second principle is that if the disabled person is past the age when a radical change of habits is feasible or has too strong a mechanical bent to warrant a change, some choice must be made from the very limited number of manual and mechanical lines which are open to a one-handed person.

Among such occupations are listed jobs as elevator operator, watchman, flagman, some machine operations, drafting, and painting of various kinds. Automobile painting is especially recommended for such cases, as practically everything about it can be done as well by a one-handed man as by a normal person, there are numerous opportunities for employment, and it may easily lead on to other kinds of painting or to the establishment of an independent shop.

#### Organization of Bombay Textile Workers

THE All-India Trade Union Bulletin in its issue for April, 1925, reports that since the beginning of the year vigorous efforts have been made to organize the textile workers of Bombay. The present depression in the textile industry, with its threat of reduced wages, was felt to provide a good opportunity for presenting the advantages to be derived from unity and organized action. A special organizer was engaged and an active campaign carried forward. As a result of these efforts two unions have recently been started in Bombay — the one called the "Bombay Textile Workers' Union" and the other known as the "Machandani Mill Workers' Union." The first union contains millworkers from the Ford side, and the second chiefly consists of Mohammedan workers residing at Machandani. The membership of these unions is at present over 100 and 150, respectively, and it is expected to increase very rapidly. Both the unions have been affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.



## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

### Trade-Union Movement of Argentina

THE April-June, 1925, issue of the International Trade Union Review contains (pp. 121-123) an article on the trade-union movement of Argentina by José Palmeiro. The writer notes that there are at present about 100,000 organized workers in the following federations: The Brotherhood of Railwaymen, 60,000; the Argentine Federation of Trade Unions (Unión Sindical Argentina), 20,000, and in various federations 20,000. He, however, describes the three outstanding groups in the trade-union movement as (1) the Syndicalist-Anarchists, (2) the Communists, and (3) the Socialists and discusses the effect of each group upon the development of unionism. Such an approach to the subject is very disappointing, since these are purely political terms having nothing to do with trade-unionism. What the reader interested in trade-union matters would like to know is how many carpenters' unions there are, how many bricklayers' unions, and just what the jurisdiction of these unions is, or, in other words, whether the workers are organized along strictly craft lines or along industrial lines. Do the workers in the building trades have unions for the various crafts—i. e., carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, painters, etc.—or are they all organized into one building-trades union? The reader would like similar data for the other industries. He wants to know how many local unions there are, their general character, whether any are federated on the trade-union and not on a political basis, the wage rates which the various unions are seeking to establish, hours of labor per day and week, which industries operate on the day-wage system and which on the piece-rate system, and their earnings per hour under the piece-rate system. If the workers have trade agreements with their employers, reproductions of some of these would be of interest.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is anxious to get into touch with some one in Argentina who is familiar with the trade-union movement there in the ordinary accepted meaning of the term "trade-union."

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Both the unions have been affiliated to the All-India Trade-Union Congress.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

### Settlement of Nova Scotia Coal Strike <sup>1</sup>

THE strike of the Nova Scotia coal miners which was declared on March 6, 1925 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1925, pp. 191-194), came to an end August 7, 1925, when a contract based on a compromise agreement was concluded between the British Empire Steel Co. and the striking miners. The terms under which the strike was settled were proposed by the provincial government and accepted by the miners by a majority vote of 1,133, the total vote polled being 6,693, many miners not voting. The company also agreed to accept the proposed terms.

Under the agreement the wages paid are to be those of 1922, a reduction of from 6 to 8 per cent from the 1924 rates. Working conditions are to be those of 1924. One-fifth of the coal royalties is to be rebated by the Government and the question of the check off of union dues is to be submitted to a referendum to be held by the Government. The contract is for six months, pending a thorough investigation of the industry.

The miners, who were out five months, have returned to work, and the troops which had been sent to the district following disturbances in the strike area have been withdrawn.

### The Crisis in the English Coal-Mining Industry <sup>1</sup>

FOR the fourth time in six years the British coal industry found itself, in July, facing the prospect of a disastrous struggle between employers and employees, and a break was averted only by the promise of Government aid to the employers to enable them to continue paying the current wages, coupled with a Government inquiry into methods and efficiency of management.

#### Causes of Dispute

THE immediate cause of the difficulty was a matter of wages and hours, but the underlying cause was the economic condition of the industry. The mines were operating under an agreement made in 1924, which was to run till June 30, 1925, after which time it might be terminated by either side on 30 days' notice. Conditions were bad in the industry in the beginning of 1925, and it was believed that the men would be apt to terminate the agreement as soon as this became possible. With a view to avoiding a stoppage the mining asso-

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 7 and 13, 1925, and New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 7, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> This article is based upon information appearing in the current English newspapers and magazines, in consular reports, and reports of the debates in the House of Commons. The quotations are from Great Britain, House of Commons, Parliamentary Debates, July 7, 8, 1925; Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, July, 1925; Daily Herald, London, July 4, 22, 1925; The Economist, London, June 20, July 4, Aug. 1, 1925; The Manchester Guardian, July 6, 29, 1925; The Railway Review, July 17, 1925; New York Times, Aug. 1, 1925.

ciation, which is the employers' organization, and the federation, which is the workers' body, appointed a joint committee to investigate the economic situation of the industry to see if they could not reach a working agreement without undergoing the dangers and losses of a strike or a lockout. The committee was formed in March and devoted itself first to a consideration of the comparative costs of coal mining in England and Germany. From this the miners wished to proceed to an investigation of how far the English costs were justified, and whether they could not be reduced by efficient management and organization without lowering wages or lengthening hours. A disagreement arose between the two sides as to how far this inquiry might legitimately be carried, but the committee was still in existence and the inquiry was still going on when June 30 arrived, and the owners promptly gave notice of their intention to terminate the agreement, accompanying the notice with a statement of the terms on which they would be prepared to make a new agreement.

These involved a complete change in the existing methods of wage fixing. Local wage agreements covering each area were to be substituted for the national wage agreement, and the method of determining the amount was to be radically changed. Under the existing agreement the calculation of wages was a complicated process. In each district the rates and allowances prevailing in 1914 were taken as a standard or basic wage. From the proceeds of the coal mined each quarter these standard wages and certain expenses lumped together under the term "other costs" were to be deducted. From the remainder enough was to be added to the standard wages to bring these up to a figure not less than  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent above the 1914 rates, this figure representing a guaranteed minimum wage. For the lower-paid workers another proviso was inserted, giving them a minimum of 40 per cent above their 1914 rates. After "other costs" and wages thus determined had been taken from the proceeds, an amount equal to 15 per cent of the standard wages was to go to the employers as standard profit, and whatever surplus remained was to be divided between employers and workers, 88 per cent going to the wages fund and 12 per cent to the profits account. It will be seen that this arrangement made wages a first charge upon the proceeds and guaranteed a minimum wage, even if profits were entirely absorbed in paying this.

The employers proposed to reverse this situation. The clauses of their proposals bearing upon the subject are as follows:

3. The amount of the percentage to be paid in each area during any period shall be determined by the results of the industry in the area during a previous period, as ascertained by returns to be made by the owners, checked by joint test audit of the owners' books, carried out by independent accountants appointed by each side.

4. In order to determine the percentage payable in accordance with paragraph 3, 87 per cent of the difference between the proceeds in each area and the costs of production other than wages shall be taken; from the amount so determined shall be deducted any special allowances paid under paragraph 5, and the balance so remaining shall be expressed as a percentage of the wages paid at basic rates during the period of ascertainment.

5. Such provision as may be necessary to meet the case of any low-paid day-wage man in any district shall be dealt with in that district as a district question.

The miners promptly, unanimously, and unequivocally rejected these terms, and refused even to discuss them, giving the following



reasons: (1) The new arrangement would break up their national unity, would tend to disrupt the federation, and destroy the results they had obtained through 30 years of struggle. (2) It would mean a reduction, too serious to be borne, in their wages which were already insufficient. It was calculated that the reduction would vary, ranging in the different districts from 13 to almost 48 per cent on the standard rates. On the average it would mean a loss to the miner of something over 2s.<sup>3</sup> per shift worked. The average earnings per man-shift worked for the last quarter of 1924, according to the report published by the Department of Mines, had been 10s. 7.04d.,<sup>3</sup> so that the cut was obviously a heavy one. (3) The proposed arrangement involved giving up the minimum wage and would permit wages to sink to any figure the workers of any given locality might be forced to accept. (4) While thus removing all guaranties as to wages, the proposals provided for guaranteed profits and gave them preference over a living wage. (5) No provision was made for including in the calculation of proceeds the returns from coking and by-product installations, which the men held should be considered as part of the mining industry. The general council of the trades-union congress thus summed up the objections of the workers:

The terms put forward by the mining association for a revised agreement proposed drastic reductions in the already meager wages paid to the miners, abolish the principle of the minimum wage, destroy the principle of national agreements, make the national unification of the industry an impossibility, and would, if carried to their logical conclusion, eventually lead to settlements between individual companies and their workers and cause chaos within the industry.

#### Progress of the Dispute

**I**N RESPONSE to the men's refusal to consider these terms, the owners said in effect that if the workers would join with them in securing a repeal of the seven-hour law for miners they could offer much better terms, but the men were entirely unwilling to do this. Here, for a short time, matters rested. There was a general belief that the men would yield soon, or, if not, that a strike could be only a short one, ending in total defeat. Their treasury was almost empty, one-fourth of their number were unemployed, literally thousands of them were depending on unemployment insurance or on poor relief for their daily bread, and unemployment was rife among the workers generally, so that they were not in a good position to give help. Altogether the men were in no position to fight.

However, a stoppage, even though short, would be a serious matter in the depressed condition of English industry, and after waiting a time to see if the two sides would not come together of themselves the Government tried to arrange a conference between them. The owners were willing, but the miners replied that they had been conferring when the owners cut short the discussions by serving notice of ending the agreement and issuing these proposals; if they would rescind these two actions, the miners would renew the conference, otherwise not. The owners returned a somewhat ambiguous reply, and the Government, wishing to hasten matters, proposed to set up a court of inquiry to consider the trouble in the industry and the causes leading up to it. The owners agreed to appear

<sup>3</sup> Shilling at par = 24.3 cents, penny = 2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

before such a court, but the miners refused. They pointed out that there had been several inquiries of this kind within the last six years, the latest held only a year ago, and they saw no good to be served by another of the same kind. Furthermore, they would not enter any discussion in which the principle of a guaranteed minimum wage should be called into question. The Government appointed its court on July 14, but the miners persisted in their refusal to appear before it. Nevertheless, as the employers' representatives gave evidence before the court, the labor press commented daily on the proceedings, so that, in effect, the court sessions resulted in getting the views of both sides before the country in definite form.

#### Owners' Position

THE owners' position was that they simply could not pay the present rates, that if the industry were to continue, costs of production must be lowered, and that a reduction of wages was the first step in this process. As to the general position of the industry they made the following statement:

It is unable to supply coal at a price which, with the addition of railway transport charges at their present level, will enable the industries of the country to compete in foreign markets with goods produced under different working conditions abroad and in face of the handicap resulting from depreciated foreign currencies.

The cost of production of coal in the exporting districts, to which must be added the heavy charges for rail carriage to the port and for shipment, is too high to enable the coal industry to maintain its own export trade in competition with more cheaply produced foreign coals, and also with the various substitutes for coal, the principals of which are oil and hydroelectric power.

Even at the existing level of coal prices in this country the industry in the aggregate is barely covering its cost of production; more than half of the tonnage is being produced at an actual loss, and the number of collieries closed because they are no longer able to bear the burden of their losses is continually increasing.

The falling off in the demand for export coal had been specially noticeable. The following figures were given by one of the financial journals, showing the coal production, amount exported, and remainder available for home use for the first five months of the last three years, the amounts being given in million tons:

	1923	1924	1925
Production, January to May.....	116. 59	119. 60	110. 46
Sold overseas.....	40. 78	33. 60	29. 08
Available for home consumption.....	75. 81	86. 00	81. 38

Exports, it appears, had fallen by more than one-quarter during the period and the fall seemed likely to continue and to increase. The French mines which had been damaged by the Germans had been repaired and fitted up with the latest and most efficient devices, so that French production was already greater than before the war and was increasing rapidly. Germany was not only producing at full rates, but was developing the use of lignite or brown coal, thereby decreasing still further the demand for British coal. Costs would have to be reduced materially before English coal could be offered at a price which would regain the lost trade.

As to the losses involved in the present system, proof was found in the number of mines closed because they had found themselves running at a loss. The minister for mines, in answer to a question in Parliament, gave the following figures in regard to the number of closures:

Since the beginning of June, 1924, which may be taken as the starting point of the present depression, 508 coal mines, normally employing 110,483 wage earners, have been closed and not reopened, and 96, at present employing 8,522 wage earners, have been opened or reopened.

Figures published by the Department of Mines showed that for the month of March, 1925, 291 mines, producing 54 per cent of the output of coal, had a credit balance for the month's work, and 320, producing 46 per cent of the output, had debit balances.

Questioned as to the possibility of cutting down costs by some other method than lowering wages, the owners' representatives were skeptical. Increasing the day to eight hours would help but would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the situation; something would have to come out of wages even then.

### Miners' Position

THE miners on their part contended that their wages were already unduly low, and that an increase was urgently demanded. The condition of the industry as a whole, they maintained, did not necessitate a decrease. Nevertheless, they admitted its condition was bad, and measures much more far-reaching than a cut in wages were needed to put it on a good footing, where it could pay living wages and reasonable profits.

As to their wages, no argument was needed, they maintained, to show that they were insufficient. The owners themselves admitted that they had not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. The guaranteed minimum was only  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent above the 1914 rates, while in June the cost-of-living index stood at 172. Whole districts were paying only the minimum, and though this was not the case in the better fields, real wages were nowhere as high as in 1914. Also, wages were not so large a factor in the cost of coal as in 1914. The wages cost and total cost per ton of commercially disposable coal in 1913, the last year of full production before the war, and in 1924 were as follows:

	Wages cost	Total cost
1913.....	6s. 10d.	9s. 4d.
1924.....	13s. 6d.	19s. 1d.

In other words, in 1913 wages formed 73.2 per cent of the cost of production, and in 1924 they formed 70.7 per cent. Evidently other costs had increased more than wages and should be cut first.

As to the ability of the industry to pay these wages, the men contended first of all that the returns from the manufacture of coke and by-products should in fairness be included as part of the returns of the mining industry in any consideration of its economic condition. Even if this were not done, however, the industry, even in such a year of depression as 1924, was still making a profit. The exact amount of this profit was difficult to ascertain, but reports issued by the Department of Mines showed that in 1924 there was a production of 267,000,000 tons of saleable coal and that the average profit was 1s. 2d. per ton. This would give a profit for the year of £15,575,000. The owners claimed that from this should be deducted certain payments for interest, income tax, and the like, amounting to 3d. per ton. Even allowing this, there remained a profit of £12,237,500. Moreover, during the year the industry had paid royalties



amounting to £6,430,000. While the industry showed such results as these, could it really be said to be in such a condition that it could not pay even the present wages?

However, the men were willing enough to admit that the industry was not in a flourishing condition. For one thing, they claimed that it ought to be paying them wages at least equal in purchasing value to what they were getting in 1914, and this it was far from doing. Therefore they agreed heartily with the owners that the industry needed much improvement, but they believed that such improvement could come only through changes in methods and organization. Many mines were being worked with insufficient or out-of-date equipment, there were wastes in mining, wastes in transportation and marketing, and wastes in methods of using. The economies possible under a system of scientific production and distribution of coal were only beginning to be explored, and the mine owners were not taking advantage even of these beginnings. In too many cases the enterprise was carried on precisely as it had been 50 years earlier. Apart from the radical changes which might seem desirable, savings were possible through the introduction of efficient methods, the elimination of wasteful practices, and a certain degree of unification, such, for instance, as the maintenance of a common sales agency.

The differences between the two sides, it will be seen, were fundamental. The owners thought they could pull through the hard place by lengthening hours and lowering wages, while the miners demanded a living wage as a first charge on proceeds and called for a definite, dynamic program of reform within the industry.

#### Report of Court of Inquiry

ON JULY 28 the court of inquiry made public its report, which was more favorable to the miners than had been expected, and indorsed the claim for a minimum wage, independent of profits.

We are satisfied on one point, that the workers are justified in claiming that any wages agreement which they can be asked to accept should provide for a minimum wage. What that minimum should be is a matter for negotiation between the parties. We do not think that a method of finding wages which allows of their indefinite diminution can be regarded as satisfactory.

Also, contrary to the attitude of the owners, the court considered that there were other means than a reduction of wages for improving the condition of the industry.

We venture to think that there is considerable room for improving the efficiency of the industry as a whole, and in this way affording some aid to its economic position. Further, collective action on the part of collieries, for example, would enable facilities and resources to be used in common to greater advantage, and would promote economical working. We can not believe that there is no room for improvement in the management, organization, and development of the industry or that no alleviation is to be found in these directions.

Costs of transportation and methods of distribution were other lines along which the court thought that improvements might be made, and the tonnage charges paid as royalties also merited consideration. The royalty payments, while small in comparison with the wages bill, have been the source of much ill will among the work-people, and from this point of view the system becomes an important factor in an industry where good will is such an important matter.

## Action of the Government

**BY** THE time the report of the court of inquiry appeared the situation had become threatening. In spite of their financial weakness the miners were preparing to fight and were receiving an amount of backing from other workers which made it certain that a stoppage, if it should come, would be an exceedingly serious affair. Negotiations had been going on for some time for an alliance of unions including those of the miners, the railwaymen, the transport and general workers, and the engineers. Similar alliances had been formed before, but had always fallen apart when the time came for action. At this time, however, the railwaymen and the engineers were already threatened with lower wages or longer hours, and the defeat of the miners would be a blow to their own resistance. In fact, it was generally felt among the workers that the terms of the mine owners represented only the first advance in a general campaign against wages and hours in other industries, so that the fight of the miners became the fight of all. In these circumstances the workers showed a degree of solidarity never displayed before. The railwaymen and transport workers pledged themselves not to move coal, if a stoppage came, by land or water, for domestic or any other use. There was not time to perfect the machinery of the alliance, so the separate bodies placed the conduct of affairs in the hands of the Trades Union Congress, authorizing it to call strikes if necessary. This body, with a membership of over 4,000,000, had already promised the fullest support to the miners, and from unions all over the country came promises of help. It was evident that if the mine owners' terms were allowed to go into effect, serious trouble was a certainty, and disaster was well within the bounds of probability. A general strike in a time of such industrial depression and widespread unrest, had too many dangerous possibilities to be permitted, and the Government felt that at any cost it must be prevented.

The notices were to become effective at midnight, July 31. At 4 o'clock of that day the Prime Minister announced in Parliament that an arrangement had been made with the owners, under which the notices were to be withdrawn for a fortnight, during which time a permanent agreement was to be drawn up. The withdrawal was secured by a promise of Government aid to the industry, as to which the following statement was made:

Assistance to be given by the Government to the coal-mining industry will take the form of a subvention in aid of wages during nine months, from August 1, 1925, to May 1, 1926. During this time wages will be paid on the basis of the 1924 agreement, but in any months in which wages, calculated in accordance with the recognized ratio of division between wages and profits, would be lower in any district than wages payable at the minimum percentage under that agreement the deficiency will be made up by the Exchequer. This follows the same lines as the wages subvention of 1921, but on this occasion it is stipulated that in any month in which the estimated average profit of a district in which the subvention is payable would exceed 1 shilling 3 pence a ton, the excess will be used in reduction of the amount of the subvention.

As part of the settlement, a Government commission was to be appointed to inquire into the whole situation in the industry, with a view to seeing whether it could not be put into a better economic condition. The personnel of this commission was to be decided later. Both employers and workers agreed to the Government's terms, the

orders to quit work were hastily withdrawn, and while there were a few local stoppages from one cause or another, the danger of any general movement was over. A short time later (August 6), Parliament voted a supplementary credit of £10,000,000 to be used for paying the subvention.

#### Attitude toward the Settlement

THE settlement is regarded with very mixed feelings. The workers are, on the whole, highly pleased, believing they have checked the movement for lowering wages and increasing hours generally. Some of their leaders, however, point out that the fact that the settlement was made only in response to a show of strength and a determination to use it is likely to give undesirable encouragement to the more violent element among the workers. The miners are very much gratified, since their contention that wages should be a first charge on proceeds has been practically upheld, and since the chances are particularly good that many of the reforms which they have been urging since the days of the Sankey Commission will now have to be undertaken. For much the same reason the settlement is particularly objectionable to the owners, who see in it the danger of an invasion of what they consider their rights in management and organization. If the Government is meeting the losses of the coal industry, the Government will certainly insist on having a voice in the operation of the mines.

The taxpayers would rapidly rebel against any system—however temporary it might profess to be—which placed the resources of the State at the disposal of a privately owned and privately managed industry. The more carefully guarded subsidies were, the more surely they would involve control, and control must lead rapidly and directly to national ownership.

The general public looks upon the settlement doubtfully, not relishing the additional charge which must be made up by taxation, rather doubtful as to what the outcome will be, but relieved to be free from the prospect of an industrial struggle which would have amounted to something closely resembling civil war. The political opponents of the Government find in the settlement material for abundant attacks on the Government policy, but fail to suggest what else could have been done. In fact, except among the workers, the general opinion seems to be that the settlement is a dangerous and in many ways an objectionable solution of the difficulty, but that it was the only way available.



## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

## Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in July, 1925

By HUGH L. KERWIN, Director of Conciliation

**T**HE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 44 labor disputes during July, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 42,035 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On August 1, 1925, there were 34 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 20 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 54.

## LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, JULY, 1925

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
City Railway Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy	Traction work	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Investigation of fares pending.	1925 June 21	1925 June 29	52	---
Barbers, West New York, N. J.	Strike	Barber	Wage increase; shorter hours.	Adjusted. All demands granted.	June 29	July 8	125	---
Barbers, Weehawken, N. J.	do	do	do	do	do	do	(1)	---
Barbers, Union City, N. J.	do	do	do	do	do	do	(1)	---
Barbers, Guttenburg, N. J.	do	do	do	do	do	do	(1)	---
Barbers, Secaucus, N. J.	do	do	do	do	do	do	(1)	---
Textile workers, South Dickson, Pa.	do	Textile trade	Asked \$3 per week increase.	Adjusted. Accepted 12½ per cent increase and recognition.	June 17	June 30	200	---
Textile workers, Jessup, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	200	---
Textile workers, Peckville, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	200	---
All building crafts, Boston, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Building trades	Misunderstanding of recent settlement.	Adjusted. Averted pending investigation.	June 25	July 2	25,000	---
Street-car men, Des Moines, Iowa.	Strike.	Traction	"Check-off" and one-man cars.	Adjusted. Company made all concessions.	July 1	July 16	460	---
Princeton Coal Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	do	Mining	Alleged discharges.	Unable to adjust. Company denied claims.	do	do	30	74
Silk Mills, Plymouth, Pa.	do	Textile	Company failed to pay wages.	Pending.	July 3	do	25	1
Philadelphia Boiler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Boiler making	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Terms agreed to in conference.	July 8	July 23	(1)	---
Lehigh Silk Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Hosiery trade	do	Pending.	do	do	(1)	---
Salts Textile Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	Threatened strike.	Textile	Objection to having studies made of work.	Adjusted. Investigation to be made.	June 22	July 3	280	---
Building trades, Newark, N. J.	Controversy	Building trades	Dispute between unions.	Adjusted. Union cards to be interchangeable on this job.	July 9	July 11	600	4,100
Eilenberg Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.	Strike	Silk weaving	Violation of wage agreement alleged.	Unclassified. Company withdrew demand for cut.	June 30	July 2	20	---
Fish dressers, Erie, Pa.	do	Fish industry	Asked 15 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Settled by arbitration.	(1)	Aug. 7	150	600
Pinellas Power Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.	do	Electric-line work	Asked increase and recognition.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded in conference.	Mar. 1	July 7	80	200
Carpenters and building laborers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	Building trades	Asked uniform wage and recognition.	Adjusted. Strike called off.	July 6	July 25	319	---
Carpenters, Newcastle, Pa.	do	do	do	do	July 1	July 23	320	100
Four companies, electrical workers, Dubois, Pa.	do	do	Asked 90 cents per hour with wage agreement.	Adjusted. Contract for 85 cents per hour concluded.	July 6	July 29	15	40

No.	Name	Industry	Company conference to discuss wages, etc.	Pending	Date	Total
1	Noback Shop, Chicago, Ill.	Clothing trades	(1)	do.	July 1	50
2	Aaron Silverstein, Rochester, N. Y.	Fur trade	(1)	do.	June 1	(1)
3	Fur shops, New York City	Stove mounters	Signing of contract	Adjusted elsewhere.	Two returned, others went elsewhere.	6
4	Hoosier Stove Co., Marion, Ind.	Silk textiles	Asked \$44 per week	Adjusted.	Price list of wages allowed.	60
5	Taylor & Fridson Co., Paterson, N. J.	Clothing industry	Wages; organization; discharges.	Unable to adjust.	June 1	1,400
6	Curlee Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Textile industry	Wage cut of 3/4-cent per yard.	Adjusted.	Increases per yard allowed.	720
7	Henry Doherty Silk Co., Clifton, N. J.	Traction work	Asked 4 cents per hour increase; company made 6 cents per hour cut.	Adjusted.	Arbitrators made temporary award.	216
8	City Railway Co., Sioux City, Iowa.	Clothing cutters	Wages and recognition.	Adjusted.	No increases nor agreement.	50
9	Rose Bros., New York City	do.	Discharges	Adjusted.	Men employed elsewhere.	75
10	Superior Fashion Co., New York City	Machinists	Asked 8-hour day	Unable to adjust.	July 1	110
11	Gibson Spring Co., Chicago, Ill.	Employees	(1)	Pending.	(1)	20
12	Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill.	Japanese labor	Replacement of white laborers by Japanese.	do.	July 22	(1)
13	Pacific Spruce Corp., Toledo, Oreg.	Building trades	Nonunion teamsters.	Adjusted.	Teamsters to be unionized.	500
14	R. G. Davis, contractor, New York City	do.	do.	do.	do.	500
15	Mandel Building, New York City	Musicians and operators.	Sympathy strike	Pending.	(1)	(1)
16	Loew's theaters, Boston, New Bedford, Lynn, Lowell, and Fitchburg, Mass.	Brickmaking	Union recognition.	do.	July 22	1,500
17	Brickmakers, Berlin and Middletown, Conn.	Trucks	Individual team owners thrown out of employment.	Adjusted.	Owners were employed by companies operating fleets of trucks.	100
18	Independent Team Owners Assn., Chicago, Ill.	Button trade	Asked 20 per cent increase and 44-hour week.	Pending.	(1)	400
19	Button makers, New York City	Clothing industry	Nonunion shop work.	Adjusted.	Work to be sent to union shops.	15
20	Walcoff Corporation, New York City	Silk textiles	3 and 4 loom system	Adjusted.	3-loom system accepted.	33
21	Adco Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.	Total				33,491

Not reported.



## Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act Amended

**B**ASED on current reports, what was supposed to be the concluding chapter on the subject of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada, 1907, was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1925 (pp. 200-203). However, that such a conclusion was premature is evidenced by the reappearance of the same act in an amended form, the amendments being intended to clarify the original meaning of the act and also to meet the strictures of the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council set forth in the article above mentioned. Sections 2A and 2B were enacted, prescribing the application of the act, in the following language:

2A. This act shall apply to the following disputes only:

(i) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking, or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing:

(a) Works, undertakings, or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime.

(b) Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting any Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province.

(c) Lines of steamships between a Province and any British or foreign country.

(d) Ferries between any Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces.

(e) Works, undertakings, or business belonging to, carried on, or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations immigrating into Canada to carry on business.

(f) Such works as, although wholly situate within the Province, have been or may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces.

(g) Works, undertakings, or business of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

(ii) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by this act.

(iii) Any dispute which the governor in council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of this act.

(iv) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province and which by the legislation of the Province is made subject to the provisions of this act.

2B. The provisions of this act shall be construed as relating only to the application of the industrial disputes investigation act, 1907, and not so as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section 2, paragraph (c), of the said act.

An important addition was also made to section 15 of the act, which relates to procedure for reference of disputes to boards. This provides that where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one Province, such employees being members of a trade-union which has a general committee on trade disputes recognized by the employers, the officers of such committee may submit a declaration of belief that a strike is imminent, that negotiations have been had without success, or that efforts to secure negotiations have failed, such declaration to constitute a legal notice to the Minister of Labor in connection with any request for appointment of the board.

The other changes are of a minor nature.

The obvious purpose of these amendments is to limit the application of the act to matters properly within the Federal jurisdiction of the Canadian Government. the situation being closely comparable to

that existing in this country as regards the division of authority between the States and the United States Government. Assuming that the objections set forth in the decision of the Imperial Privy Council have been successfully met, the law will continue within the field laid out by the amendments above reproduced.

#### Nova Scotia

DOUBTLESS stimulated by the serious industrial conditions developed in that Province by reason of the coal strike, the General Assembly of Nova Scotia recently enacted a law "respecting the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts," the act to be cited as "the industrial peace act, 1925." This act was passed May 7, 1925, and is in two portions, the first embodying practically the provisions of the industrial disputes investigation act of the Canadian Dominion, providing for the appointment in the Provinces of boards of conciliation for the settlement of labor disputes within their boundaries. The second part provides for compulsory arbitration in cases in which the board or boards of conciliation provided for in the first portion of the act have failed to bring about an adjustment of the dispute. Strikes and lockouts are practically outlawed, employers violating the terms of the act being subject to a penalty not exceeding \$500 on summary conviction; employees and other persons aiding, counseling or inciting violations of the act may be fined not more than \$50 in similar procedure. An arbitration commission is to be appointed by the governor in council, consisting of three members, the chairman to hold office during good behavior and the other members for three years and until their successors are appointed.

This commission is to act if the recommendations of the board under the first portion of the law have been disregarded. After one month either party or the governor in council may make application for the commission to take the matter in hand, conduct an investigation, and render its award. It is to consider the financial condition and value of the establishment involved, the reasonableness of the operating expenses, depreciation, and ruling prices of the commodities produced. As regards employees, account must be taken of the cost of living, working conditions, prevailing rates of wages for similar work, the nature of the work involved, the skill or attention required, the policies, provisions, and requirements of any trade-union or other association to which the employees belong, and the reasonableness of any requirement as to deductions from wages to be paid over to any organization or individual. The commission may summon witnesses, administer oaths, require the production of books and papers, and proceed as a court of record in civil cases. Any party to the dispute may be called upon and be compelled to give evidence as a witness. The commission also has power to punish for contempt. A majority award is binding and enforceable by execution, attachment, or otherwise, as the supreme court may order. Awards extend to and bind every employee who is at any time while the award is in force in the employment of any employer bound by the award. Penalties for violations, obstructions, publication of prejudicial matter, etc., are prescribed.

Special interest is attached to this piece of legislation, both on account of its nature and on account of the protracted and bitterly contested conflict in the mining industry in Nova Scotia. Considerable opposition was expressed by labor representatives, who declared that they would not accept compulsory arbitration, adding that "nowhere in the world had compulsory arbitration been a success in preventing strikes or satisfactorily settling disputes." Some employers also opposed the bill, but an estimate has been made of it as "a happy medium," planned primarily in the public interest, protecting all parties, doing them equal justice, and establishing a means of bringing about a settlement of industrial disputes. Points of resemblance between this act and the industrial court act of Kansas are evident. What success will attend its operation and whether any constitutional objections can be raised thereto remain for future determination. If it succeeds, it will be, as indicated, the only measure of its kind effectively operated on the soil of English North America.

### Arbitration Within the Civil Service in Great Britain

ACCORDING to the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for June, 1925 (p. 195), the English Government has accepted the principle of arbitration within the civil service, and has agreed that the machinery for arbitration shall be the industrial court established under the industrial courts act of 1919. Except by consent of both parties, the court is not to deal with claims concerning classes of employees with salaries in excess of £700<sup>1</sup> a year, exclusive of bonus.

Subject to this limitation, failing agreement by negotiation, arbitration by the court will be open to Government departments on the one hand and to recognized associations of civil servants within the scope of the National Whitley Council for the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service, and of departmental Whitley Councils allied thereto, on the other hand, on application by either party in regard to certain matters affecting conditions of service.

The matters which may be taken to the court will be claims affecting the emoluments, weekly hours of work, and leave, of classes of civil servants. Cases of individual officers will be excluded. The word "emoluments" means pay, and allowances of the nature of pay, bonus, overtime rates, subsistence rates, traveling and lodging allowances. The word "class" means any well-defined category of civil servants who for the purpose of a particular claim occupy the same position or have a common interest in the claim.

### Conciliation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes in the Netherlands

Act of May 4, 1923

THE conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes in the Netherlands is regulated by an act entitled "act concerning the furtherance of the peaceful settlement of disputes respecting conditions of employment and the prevention of such disputes,"<sup>2</sup> which was passed on May 4, 1923, and became effective on April 16, 1924.

<sup>1</sup> Pound, at par=\$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

<sup>2</sup> International Labor Office. Legislative Series, 1923—Neth. 1. Geneva, [1925?].



This act supplants the act of May 2, 1897, which was abrogated on December 14, 1922, because the assistance of the official conciliation boards (chambers of labor) created by the latter was rarely called for in the case of larger disputes, and because it was thought that although the boards were useful in individual disputes their work did not justify an annual expenditure of 40,000 florins.<sup>3</sup>

The act now in force provides that when a dispute occurs involving not less than 50 workers, the Government, on receiving notification from the mayor of the commune concerned, shall appoint a conciliator to mediate between the parties. The parties themselves or a trade organization may also appeal to the Government conciliator.

If the Government conciliator does not succeed in settling the dispute, he may recommend to the parties to appeal either to a conciliation board (*bemiddelingsraad*) constituted by him or to an arbitration court (*scheidsgerecht*).

If a labor dispute seriously affecting public interests will probably cause or has caused a strike or lockout, and if not less than 300 workers are affected thereby and settlement of such a dispute by a Government conciliator, conciliation board, or arbitration court can not be brought about, the Minister of Labor may appoint a commission of inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute. This commission has the right to call before it any person likely to be able to supply information concerning the dispute. It is also empowered to require submission to it of books and other documents of establishments concerned in the dispute. (This provision aroused strong objection on the part of the large employers' organizations but was passed in spite of their protests.)

In order to give legal validity to arbitration awards, the act provides that the parties to which the award is made must obligate themselves in a manner satisfactory to the Government conciliator to abide by the decision given. The award is to form an integral part of the agreement concluded by the parties.

#### Operation of the Act

ACCORDING to a report recently published regarding the activities of the four Government conciliators appointed under the above labor disputes act, the law has been successful in operation.<sup>4</sup> Between April 16 and December 31, 1924, the conciliators took cognizance of 56 threatened or existing labor disputes, involving at least 50 workers in each case.

The first day the act came into force one of the conciliators was asked to assist in the settlement of a dispute at Geldermalsum. A few days later the controversy had been settled. In 26 cases conciliation was requested by the burgomasters of the places where the dispute arose, while in 18 cases mediation was undertaken on the initiative of the conciliator himself.

The most important dispute successfully settled by a conciliator was the Twente textile lockout, affecting 22,000 workers. On October 29, 1923, a strike was proclaimed by 244 employees of a textile mill at Enschede. This strike was answered by a lockout by 39 textile mill owners on November 26 and December 24. The points

<sup>3</sup> Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies.

<sup>4</sup> The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, July 15, 1925, p. 2.

at issue were a wage reduction of 10 per cent and a longer working-day. The first meeting of the representatives of the parties with the district conciliator took place on April 17, 1924, the day after the act had come into force. (As above noted, the act stipulates that parties must meet and confer with the conciliator.) At the meeting it became evident that the employers desired to extend the working year by 130 hours, while the most the workers' representatives would concede was 100, and then only provided that for the rest of the year the 48-hour week remained inviolate.

The conciliator reached a basis of agreement after the mill owners had consented to a wage reduction of only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and certain concessions to married workers. The lockout was ended on May 5 and the mills reopened. All the strikers, however, did not immediately return to the mills, and it was more than a month before every worker had accepted the conditions proposed by the mediator.

Generally speaking, the report by the conciliators gives the impression that the aim of the act has been approximately achieved. Apart from its direct importance for the conciliation of actual disputes, the act is a strong influence in bringing about a better understanding between employers and workers, because they now know that any time a conflict is menacing the conciliator may arrive and give publicity to the character of the dispute and the demands of the parties.

The act also provides for the conciliation of threatened or existing labor disputes involving at least 50 workers in each case. The first day the act came into force one of the conciliators was asked to assist in the settlement of a dispute at Geldern. A few days later the conciliator had been asked to assist in the settlement of a dispute at Geldern. The act also provides for the conciliation of threatened or existing labor disputes involving at least 50 workers in each case. The first day the act came into force one of the conciliators was asked to assist in the settlement of a dispute at Geldern. A few days later the conciliator had been asked to assist in the settlement of a dispute at Geldern.

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## IMMIGRATION

### Statistics of Immigration for June, 1925

By J. J. KUNNA, Chief Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Immigration

THE figures for June, 1925, show 41,428 (25,304 immigrant and 16,124 nonimmigrant) aliens admitted and 18,511 (5,747 emigrant and 12,764 nonemigrant) departed, an increase for the month in our alien population of 22,917.

The number of aliens and United States citizens arrived and departed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, is shown in Table 1 by classes. The number of immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed in June, 1925, and during the fiscal year, 1924-25, are shown in Table 2 by country of last or intended future permanent residence and in Table 3 by race or people, sex, and age periods. The latter table also gives the total number for the fiscal year 1923-24. Table 4 shows the country or area of birth of aliens admitted under the immigration act of 1924 during June, 1925, and the 12 months ended June 30, 1925.

During the year ended June 30, 1925, 458,435 aliens were admitted to the United States, as compared with 879,302 for the previous year, but 225,490 departed, as compared with 216,745, leaving a net increase in our alien population of 232,945, as against 662,557 for the year 1923-24.

There was a large return of emigrants from the United States to Europe in the year 1924-25. A total of 152,818 immigrant aliens were admitted from the Eastern Hemisphere—principally Europe—and 81,167 emigrants returned. At the same time 141,496 came from the Western Hemisphere—principally Canada and Mexico—and only 11,561 returned.

The net permanent increase in the alien population of the United States through immigration during the first year of the new immigration act was 201,586. Of this net immigration, 71,651 came from the Eastern Hemisphere—mostly Europe—and 129,935 came from the Western Hemisphere.

The total real immigration during the fiscal year 1924-25 was 294,314, against 706,896 for the previous year, or a decrease of 58.4 per cent. Old World net immigration decreased 77.7 per cent and New World net immigration declined 57.9 per cent. Because of the large number of immigrants that returned to Europe, the net gain from the New World was nearly twice that from the Old.

Another noteworthy change in last year's figures compared to the previous year is the decrease in the net immigration of males, which comprise 45.8 per cent in 1925 against 58.1 per cent in 1924.

*Occupational changes.*—The proportionate number in each occupational group has changed somewhat in the past year. Comparing the figures for this period with the total fiscal year 1923-24 the following changes are found:



1. Considering the proportion of total immigration represented by each occupational group: (a) The proportion of skilled laborers and common laborers has decreased; (b) the miscellaneous and "no occupation" groups have increased.

2. Considering the proportion of total immigration represented by each occupational group: (a) A larger proportion of emigrants during 1924-25 were common laborers; (b) the proportion represented by the miscellaneous and "no occupation" group slightly decreased.

3. Considering the proportion of the total net immigration represented by each occupational group: (a) The skilled group represented a slightly smaller proportion of the net gain in 1924-25 than it did during the preceding year; (b) the net immigration of miscellaneous occupations represented 13 per cent more than in 1923-24.

4. The net emigration of common laborers in 1924-25 increased 30.3. This is a marked contrast to the situation in 1923-24, when there was a net immigration of common laborers of 65.5 per cent, or 11.2 per cent of the total net immigration.

Alien immigration and emigration in the last two fiscal years ended June 30, 1924 and 1925, are classified as follows:

IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS, 1923-24 AND 1924-25, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Immigrant aliens admitted		Emigrant aliens departed	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
Professional.....	24,778	10,481	2,006	2,114
Skilled.....	150,694	51,278	7,078	8,856
Farmers and farm laborers.....	47,812	29,897	1,834	1,631
Common laborers.....	108,001	34,784	37,259	49,890
Miscellaneous occupations.....	97,702	49,130	9,384	8,274
No occupation (including women and children).....	277,909	118,744	19,228	21,983
Total.....	706,896	294,314	76,789	92,728

The number of aliens debarred from entering the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, was 25,390, the principal causes for rejection being: Without proper immigration visas (18,607), likely to become a public charge (3,029), afflicted with contagious diseases (562), physical defects (345), mental defects (159), contract laborers (452), criminals (251), immoral classes (98), unable to read (523), excess quota under per centum limit act of 1921, as extended (561), and miscellaneous causes (803).

Aliens arrested and expelled from the United States during the same period reached a total of 9,495, which is the largest number deported in any one year in the history of the Immigration Service. Of the total deported, 4,452 were sent to Europe, 1,914 to Canada, 1,828 to Mexico, 507 to Asia, and 794 to other countries.

*Operations under immigration act of 1924.*—The number of aliens admitted during the fiscal year 1924-25 under the immigration act of 1924 was 457,086. Of this number 311,115 were not charged to the quota and 145,971 were charged to the quota.

During the same period 1,349 aliens were admitted, who arrived prior to the effective date of the act, making a grand total of 458,435 admitted, as shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1924, TO JUNE, 1925

Period	Inward					Outward					Aliens debarred
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total			Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
1924											
July.....	11,661	11,112	22,773	20,927	43,700	8,493	15,747	24,240	43,812	68,052	1,929
August.....	23,290	13,966	37,256	44,791	82,047	8,633	14,738	23,371	37,657	61,028	2,114
September.....	27,941	20,057	47,998	57,232	105,230	8,671	14,580	23,251	23,849	47,100	2,380
October.....	27,402	17,822	45,224	31,474	76,698	8,941	12,067	21,008	19,951	40,959	2,341
November.....	29,345	12,386	41,731	22,297	64,028	8,605	9,645	18,250	14,741	32,991	2,149
December.....	28,098	9,612	37,710	17,219	54,929	14,288	10,895	25,183	17,388	42,571	2,102
1925											
January.....	20,952	8,880	29,832	16,987	46,819	6,183	7,873	14,056	22,538	36,594	2,001
February.....	20,913	9,915	30,828	23,186	54,014	4,087	6,127	10,214	23,211	33,425	1,624
March.....	26,619	12,997	39,616	29,228	68,844	4,993	6,759	11,752	24,604	36,356	1,952
April.....	26,744	14,345	41,089	26,011	67,100	5,684	9,708	15,392	23,700	39,092	2,225
May.....	26,045	16,905	42,950	22,540	65,490	8,403	11,859	20,262	33,583	53,845	2,163
June.....	25,304	16,124	41,428	27,347	68,775	5,747	12,764	18,511	39,289	57,800	2,401
Total.....	294,314	164,121	458,435	339,239	797,674	92,728	132,762	225,490	324,323	549,813	25,390

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN JUNE, 1925, AND DURING FISCAL YEAR 1924-25, BY COUNTRY

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	June, 1925	Fiscal year, 1924-25	June, 1925	Fiscal year, 1924-25
Albania.....	10	79	13	334
Austria.....	54	899	80	466
Belgium.....	29	726	70	459
Bulgaria.....	6	140	8	298
Czechoslovakia.....	219	2,462	268	2,723
Danzig, Free City of.....	10	243	5	5
Denmark.....	155	2,444	55	562
Estonia.....	10	131	5	5
Finland.....	37	480	88	464
France, including Corsica.....	297	3,906	157	1,205
Germany.....	4,734	46,068	356	3,646
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	938	13,897	574	6,681
Northern Ireland.....	44	1,210	28	212
Scotland.....	918	12,378	116	1,958
Wales.....	82	897	53	53
Greece.....	113	826	178	6,574
Hungary.....	54	616	91	875
Irish Free State.....	1,935	25,440	124	921
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	850	6,203	587	27,151
Latvia.....	28	263	3	29
Lithuania.....	40	472	58	511
Luxemburg.....	28	150	18	18
Netherlands.....	93	1,723	45	743
Norway.....	216	5,975	176	1,765
Poland.....	666	5,341	376	3,721
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	28	619	177	3,600
Rumania.....	73	1,163	122	1,433
Russia.....	125	1,775	36	539
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	21	275	105	3,982
Sweden.....	402	8,391	171	1,167
Switzerland.....	175	2,043	40	423
Turkey in Europe.....	36	263	100	100
Yugoslavia.....	77	724	163	2,464
Other Europe.....	7	144	1	67
Total Europe.....	12,510	148,366	4,266	75,064
Armenia.....	1	13	2	49
China.....	174	1,937	316	3,412
India.....	5	65	7	128
Japan.....	50	723	74	1,212
Palestine.....	21	301	17	110
Persia.....	1	32	25	25
Syria.....	44	369	24	369
Turkey in Asia.....	6	38	1	40
Other Asia.....	8	100	6	66
Total Asia.....	310	3,578	447	5,411
Egypt.....	13	142	2	19
Other Africa.....	28	270	15	135
Total Africa.....	41	412	17	154
Australia.....	36	273	31	344
New Zealand.....	8	143	10	159
Other Pacific Islands.....	7	46	2	35
Total Pacific.....	51	462	43	538
Canada.....	6,568	100,895	300	2,127
Newfoundland.....	188	1,858	61	453
Mexico.....	5,000	32,964	177	2,954
Cuba.....	173	1,430	124	1,959
Other West Indies.....	89	676	134	2,076
British Honduras.....	4	42	19	19
Other Central America.....	117	1,157	71	642
Brazil.....	48	534	6	169
Other South America.....	205	1,936	101	1,162
Other countries.....		4		
Total America.....	12,392	141,496	974	11,561
Grand total.....	25,304	294,314	5,747	92,728



TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, IN JUNE, 1925, AND DURING FISCAL YEARS 1923-24 AND 1924-25, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant			Emigrant		
	Fiscal year, 1923-24	Fiscal year, 1924-25	June, 1925	Fiscal year, 1923-24	Fiscal year, 1924-25	June, 1925
African (black).....	12, 243	791	74	1, 449	1, 094	60
Armenian.....	2, 940	576	69	60	1, 100	9
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	6, 869	1, 833	133	1, 287	2, 128	196
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2, 482	418	26	1, 544	1, 741	84
Chinese.....	4, 670	1, 721	144	3, 736	3, 263	306
Croatian and Slovenian.....	4, 137	520	51	381	767	40
Cuban.....	1, 412	912	139	961	1, 287	93
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	295	51	—	183	467	40
Dutch and Flemish.....	7, 840	3, 189	185	990	1, 238	109
East Indian.....	154	45	4	149	91	10
English.....	93, 939	50, 580	3, 450	6, 505	9, 108	792
Finnish.....	3, 975	689	54	411	476	81
French.....	48, 632	23, 240	1, 586	1, 305	1, 261	168
German.....	95, 627	54, 215	5, 330	1, 832	4, 352	467
Greek.....	5, 252	1, 068	144	7, 335	6, 659	192
Hebrew.....	49, 989	10, 292	790	260	291	57
Irish.....	42, 364	42, 661	3, 195	1, 581	1, 432	182
Italian (north).....	11, 576	1, 784	182	2, 704	4, 601	242
Italian (south).....	47, 633	5, 512	728	20, 363	22, 651	352
Japanese.....	8, 481	682	37	2, 120	1, 170	72
Korean.....	122	26	5	27	31	3
Lithuanian.....	1, 991	329	32	381	527	60
Magyar.....	7, 446	885	55	587	1, 030	108
Mexican.....	87, 648	32, 378	4, 941	1, 878	2, 875	170
Pacific Islander.....	12	3	—	1	7	1
Polish.....	19, 371	3, 178	307	2, 590	3, 693	349
Portuguese.....	3, 892	720	44	3, 465	3, 653	179
Rumanian.....	1, 727	391	18	1, 085	1, 343	107
Russian.....	9, 531	1, 225	67	734	887	86
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2, 356	667	36	52	76	8
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	40, 978	20, 146	935	2, 662	3, 811	439
Scotch.....	61, 327	27, 503	1, 973	1, 281	2, 555	190
Slovak.....	5, 523	620	65	475	635	96
Spanish.....	3, 664	588	65	3, 674	4, 661	145
Spanish American.....	3, 065	2, 349	239	906	1, 322	131
Syrian.....	1, 595	450	38	439	420	36
Turkish.....	355	87	7	297	153	3
Welsh.....	2, 635	1, 167	87	77	81	6
West Indian (except Cuban).....	2, 211	325	40	600	446	62
Other peoples.....	937	498	29	422	345	16
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>706, 896</b>	<b>294, 314</b>	<b>25, 304</b>	<b>76, 789</b>	<b>92, 728</b>	<b>5, 747</b>
Male.....	423, 186	163, 252	13, 860	57, 313	70, 865	3, 442
Female.....	283, 710	131, 062	11, 444	19, 476	21, 863	2, 305
Under 16 years.....	132, 264	50, 722	4, 050	3, 717	4, 414	314
16 to 44 years.....	513, 788	213, 980	18, 526	54, 544	68, 403	4, 155
45 years and over.....	60, 844	29, 612	2, 728	18, 528	19, 911	1, 278

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, IN JUNE, 1925, AND FROM JULY, 1924, TO JUNE, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
	Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant	Total during June, 1925	
	July, 1924, to June, 1925	June, 1925	June, 1925		
Albania.....	61	11	41	52	424
Andorra.....	1				5
Austria.....	769	33	92	125	1,749
Belgium.....	507	13	105	118	1,987
Bulgaria.....	89	4	9	13	232
Czechoslovakia.....	2,550	216	145	361	4,446
Danzig, Free City of.....	211	7	1	8	242
Denmark.....	2,523	171	121	292	4,381
Estonia.....	113	10	3	13	179
Finland.....	477	34	67	101	1,493
France.....	3,340	268	361	629	8,640
Germany.....	45,714	4,666	740	5,406	54,685
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:					
England.....	14,780	987	2,024	3,011	37,325
Northern Ireland.....	1,616	64	34	98	2,330
Scotland.....	12,408	954	520	1,474	19,261
Wales.....	906	86	59	145	1,735
Greece.....	101	6	232	238	2,358
Hungary.....	356	23	116	139	1,349
Iceland.....	64	1	4	5	86
Irish Free State.....	27,125	2,005	283	2,288	31,790
Italy.....	2,678	385	2,904	3,349	24,036
Latvia.....	123	8	22	30	319
Liechtenstein.....	12	1		1	14
Lithuania.....	329	24	56	80	1,068
Luxemburg.....	104	11	27	38	219
Monaco.....	2				7
Netherlands.....	1,455	83	129	212	3,450
Norway.....	6,115	223	264	487	9,191
Poland.....	4,857	609	410	1,019	8,844
Portugal.....	479	16	310	326	2,691
Rumania.....	605	46	101	147	1,864
Russia.....	2,043	93	231	324	4,677
Spain.....	146	18	489	507	4,937
Sweden.....	8,966	422	240	662	12,153
Switzerland.....	1,898	139	156	295	3,928
Turkey in Europe.....	100	3	93	96	894
Yugoslavia.....	490	38	143	181	1,984
Other Europe (Malta and Gibraltar).....	113	6	8	14	239
Europe.....	144,226	11,684	10,600	22,284	255,212
Afghanistan.....			1	1	3
Arabian Peninsula.....	3				9
Armenia.....	22	1	11	12	129
China.....	109	15	896	911	9,467
India.....	58	8	45	53	545
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	19	1		1	41
Japan.....	5	2	482	484	4,059
Nuscat (Oman).....					3
Nepal.....					1
Palestine.....	61	6	18	24	389
Persia.....	74	8	8	16	166
Siam.....	2				210
Siberia (Russia).....	96	12	15	27	31
Syria and The Lebanon.....	99	10	98	108	914
Turkey in Asia.....	28	5	42	47	365
Other Asia.....	81	7	10	17	162
Asia.....	657	75	1,626	1,701	16,494

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, IN JUNE, 1925, AND FROM JULY, 1924, TO JUNE, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
	Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant	Total during June, 1925	
	July, 1924, to June, 1925	June, 1925	June, 1925		
Cameroon (British)					3
Egypt	81	6	25	31	218
Liberia	1	1	4	5	8
Morocco	15	6	1	7	34
Ruanda and Urundi					2
South Africa, Union of	114	9	28	37	379
South West Africa	17				57
Togoland (French)					1
Other Africa	56	5	3	8	188
<b>Africa</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>890</b>
Australia	155	28	300	328	3,111
New Zealand	99	7	145	152	1,251
New Guinea					2
Samoa	8	1	1	2	15
Yap	1				23
Other Pacific	21	3	5	8	119
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>4,521</b>
Canada			7,020	7,020	102,188
Newfoundland			269	289	2,895
Mexico			6,458	6,458	50,643
Cuba			1,237	1,237	9,303
Dominican Republic			96	96	868
Haiti			14	14	173
British West Indies	386	46	565	611	4,269
Dutch West Indies	22	1	15	16	128
French West Indies	25	5	4	9	79
British Honduras	33	4	14	18	115
Canal Zone					56
Other Central America			406	406	2,811
Brazil			112	112	1,400
British Guiana	43	4	26	30	167
Dutch Guiana	5	1	1	2	21
French Guiana	1				3
Other South America			534	534	4,813
Greenland					5
Miquelon and St. Pierre	5		7	7	32
<b>America</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>16,859</b>	<b>179,969</b>
<b>All countries</b>	<b>145,971</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>29,536</b>	<b>41,422</b>	<b>1,457,086</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 1,349 aliens from quota countries who arrived prior to the close of June 30, 1924, and were admitted after that date.



## STANDARDIZATION

### Report of American Engineering Standards Committee, 1925

THE principal industries of the country are cooperating to an increasing extent in the national movement for standardization, according to the 1925 yearbook of the American Engineering Standards Committee.<sup>1</sup> This work, which has already resulted in large savings, is expected in the future to save many millions of dollars annually in the different industries as well as to be a means of conserving life and health. One hundred and fifty-nine projects have been submitted to the committee, 68 of which have been completed and the standards approved, the projects being distributed in the different industry groups as follows:

	Total projects	Projects approved
Civil engineering and building trades.....	32	16
Mechanical.....	26	10
Electrical.....	17	5
Automotive.....	4	1
Transportation.....	9	6
Shipbuilding.....	1	
Ferrous metallurgy.....	9	7
Nonferrous metallurgy.....	14	6
Chemical.....	12	9
Textile.....	2	1
Mining.....	16	1
Wood.....	5	2
Pulp and paper.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	11	4

There are 24 organizations or groups of organizations which have representatives on the main committee. These include 7 departments of the Federal Government, 9 national engineering societies, and 19 national industrial associations, comprising altogether 35 separate national organizations. Trade, technical, or governmental bodies cooperating through representatives on special or sectional committees number 352, while there are 1,371 individuals serving on sectional committees.

Among standardization measures which have been approved during the past year is a code for the lighting of school buildings, which means that schools generally throughout the country will be properly lighted and many eye troubles due to improper illumination will be eliminated. Another important standardization project from the standpoint of the conservation of life and property is the approval of a standard screw thread for fire-hose couplings,<sup>2</sup> while the most important piece of work, in the mechanical field during the year was the completion of the standard for screw threads, a subject which vitally interests practically every industry.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the organization and work of the committee see the following numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW: September, 1922, pp. 1-8; May, 1923, pp. 195, 196; July, 1923, pp. 256-258; September, 1924, pp. 206, 207.

<sup>2</sup> See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1924, pp. 169, 170.

A particularly important standardization feature has been the development of the work on mining. Until recently there has been very little standardization in the mining industry, but work on 11 mining projects has been started during the past year. These include codes for rock dusting, mine illumination, ventilation, use of explosives in coal mines, and underground transportation. These simple codes, dealing primarily with safety in the mining industry, are to be used as guides in pending legislation. According to a press release by the committee, dated June 29, a comprehensive code for rock-dusting coal mines to prevent explosions has been completed, and it is expected that it will be formally approved and issued in the near future. This code specifies the kind of dust to be used; its nature, fineness, and moisture-absorbing qualities, since caking destroys its effectiveness; the parts of the mine to be dusted; the methods of applying the dust; and the amounts to be used.

Technical standardization is becoming a very important part of the safety movement and substantial progress has been made on about 40 codes, most of which are applicable to factories; 13 of these codes have been completed. Those completed and approved during the year include codes for woodworking machinery, logging and saw-mill machinery, laundries, and a revision of the code for punch presses. The woodworking code, as an example, is intended to cover the hazards at the "point of operation" in woodworking machinery from the crude lumber to the finished product. It deals with plant layout, machines, equipment, and operating rules.

Increasing interest is being manifested in the movement by industrial executives, an advisory committee having been organized which will assist in keeping executives in touch with the development of the national movement and in extending its influence and support among industrial groups.

The Federal Government is cooperating more and more closely with the committee. The Federal Specifications Board has adopted nearly 300 specifications which are used as a basis of purchase by the Government. The American Engineering Standards Committee has, during the year, circulated more than 100 of these specifications for criticism, in order to determine their acceptability in industry before official adoption by the Government. Twenty-six simplifications have been carried through by the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce in the work of which the committee, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and 200 industrial groups are cooperating. A Directory of Specifications consisting of a classified list of all the more important purchase specifications, will be published soon. It is primarily for the use of public purchasing bodies but should also be of service to industries in general.

Standardization activities in foreign industrial countries continue to increase. At present there are 19 national standardizing bodies, with all of which the committee is in active touch. While there has been little development of standardization activities in Latin America, the Pan American Conference on Standardization held in Lima, Peru, last December to which official delegations were sent from 13 countries, opened the way to development of the work in those countries. In the organization and the preparation of the program for this conference the American Engineering Standards Committee took

an active part. The formal resolutions of the conference addressed to the American States and to the Inter-American High Commission recommended "that there be a convention between the American States, providing for: Cooperation in standardization matters; the establishment in each State of one or more organizations dealing with standardization matters, either governmental or industrial, or mixed, as each may deem best; the use for the present of the Inter-American High Commission as the channel of communication; and the gradual compilation of a technical vocabulary in Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French." It was also recommended that a second Pan American Conference on Standardization should be held in the United States within three years.



## WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

**A**MONG the activities of the various State labor offices the following, shown in their reports, are noted in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:

*California.*—Recent employment statistics, page 114.

*Connecticut.*—Statistics of occupational diseases, page 132.

*Georgia.*—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 138.

*Illinois.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 112 and 116.

*Iowa.*—Accidents and production in coal mines in the State, page 132; and recent employment statistics, pages 113 and 119.

*Maryland.*—Recent employment statistics, page 120.

*Massachusetts.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 113 and 121.

*New York.*—Recent employment statistics, page 122; operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 139; and vacations with pay for office and factory employees, page 206.

*Ohio.*—Statistics of occupational diseases, page 134.

*Oklahoma.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 113 and 123.

*Pennsylvania.*—Recent employment statistics, page 114.

*Texas.*—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 140.

*Utah.*—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 141.

*Wisconsin.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 114 and 123.

## CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

### Increase in Number of Apprentice and Journeyman Bricklayers

**I**N VIEW of the current discussion of bricklayers' wages, interest attaches to the following statement (Monthly Digest No. 56), issued by the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America, Cleveland, Ohio, under date of June 1, 1925:

There has been much comment during the last few years to the effect that the number of journeymen brick masons has been decreasing and the small number of apprentices in this trade has been the basis of much publicity.

The following are official figures of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America. It should be noted, however, that these figures cover stonemasons and plasterers in addition to bricklayers. The bricklayers, however, form by far the bulk of the craftsmen who are the members of this union.

In July, 1921, the total number of journeymen was 83,634. There were at that time only 1,437 apprentices being trained. In July, 1922, the number of apprentices had risen to 3,623, with a total of 85,000 journeymen. In July, 1923, the number of apprentices had increased about five times over the 1921 figures, standing at 7,263, with a total number of 97,300 journeymen. In 1924 the number of apprentices had increased to 10,656 with a total of 108,484 journeymen. In June, 1925, there were 11,516 apprentices, or eight times the number existing in 1921, while the total number of journeymen had increased to 111,304.

### Vacations with Pay for Office and Factory Workers

**A** SUMMARY of a study of the policy of employers in granting vacations with pay, made by the New York Bureau of Women in Industry, is given in the Industrial Bulletin, July, 1925 (p. 243).

The inquiry, which covered 1,500 factories, showed that 90 per cent of the establishments gave vacations with pay to their office workers, 68 per cent to their factory foremen, and 18 per cent to their production workers. In the plants having a vacation plan for factory workers, 62 per cent of these employees actually received vacations with pay last year, as at least one year's service is usually required before a worker is eligible for a vacation. In general the vacation of factory workers was about half as long as that of office workers, two weeks being the usual vacation for office workers and one week for factory workers.

The establishment of a vacation plan for factory employees was more frequent in large establishments, as 39 per cent of the plants with more than 2,000 employees had a vacation policy for their plant employees, while 9 per cent of the factories with fewer than 50 employees gave vacations to these workers. The two industries which ranked highest in the number of establishments with vacation policies for factory workers were food and chemical, with 34 and 54 per cent, respectively, of these factories having a definite plan for vacations with pay, while few such policies were found in the textile and metal industries.

That vacations with pay for factory workers have usually been successful is shown by the fact that only 6 per cent of the factories which have tried them have given them up. Employers generally who maintained such a plan were in favor of it and reported that

vacations given to the factory force increased loyalty to the firm, reduced turnover, and tended to make more contented workers, while they also stated that vacation policies stood for fair play and good business.

The report suggests that "perhaps one of the reasons why young people flock to the so-called white-collar jobs rather than taking factory work is because of the little attention given by factory management to a definite yearly let-up from work for rest and recreation."

No data are given as to the comparative time actually worked during the year by office workers and by shop workers, with vacations deducted, nor as to the relative rates of pay of the two classes. If there were any appreciable difference in earnings, production workers might still be earning more per year, even with unpaid vacations, than the office workers.

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#### Factory-Inspection Service in Bulgaria

THE Industrial Safety Survey, May-June, 1925, published by the International Labor Office contains a note (pp. 51, 52) on the factory-inspection service of Bulgaria.

The number of industrial workers in Bulgaria in 1923 was approximately 150,000. For inspection purposes the country is divided into 16 districts and 40 subdistricts, and there are, accordingly, 56 full-time Government inspectors whose duties in addition to factory inspection cover accident prevention, industrial hygiene, housing, employment exchanges, conciliation and arbitration, emigration and immigration, and collection of labor statistics.

The factory-inspectors have up to this time been selected from administrative officials with legal training, but the necessity for a staff which has had more suitable training for the work has been realized, and an examination for these positions will be held next year when the provisions of the recommendation concerning factory inspection adopted by the Fifth International Labor Conference will be taken into account.

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#### Chinese Industrial Administration Conference<sup>1</sup>

THE first industrial administration conference to be held in China was convened by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking, March 2, 1925. The conference, which lasted three weeks, was attended by about 40 persons, including representatives of the Government, commissioners of industrial boards, and directors of provincial bureaus of forestry and of mining. The conference dealt with a large number of questions relating to the development and administration of different industries and to conditions affecting labor. Among the resolutions passed by the conference were the following recommendations: That provisional authorities be requested to afford better treatment to laborers; that special attention be paid to the organization of labor associations after the promulgation of the regulations concerning their organization; that skilled-labor training schools be established in Provinces and special districts; that labor laws be drafted and promulgated.

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<sup>1</sup> China. Bureau of Economic Information. The Chinese Economic Bulletin. Peking, June 27, 1925, p. 363.



## Vacations with Pay in Czechoslovakia

A LAW which went into effect in Czechoslovakia May 1, 1925,<sup>1</sup> provides for all workers a minimum annual vacation with pay. A similar law applying to shop assistants has been in effect since 1910 and to miners since 1921, and these two classes of workers are therefore not included in the provisions of the present act.

The law applies to all permanent employees who are subject to sickness insurance and who have been employed by the same firm or employer continuously for at least one year. By the terms of the act such employees are entitled to a minimum vacation of 6 days with pay to fall between May 1 and September 30. After 10 years' continuous employment with the same firm they are entitled to 7 days' vacation each year and after 15 years' service to 8 days. Apprentices are given 8 days' vacation with pay after six months' service with the same employer. Seasonal workers, day laborers in agriculture or forestry, and home workers are not included in the provisions of the act. Absence from work because of military service, sickness, accident, or any other unavoidable cause does not affect the vacation allowed, but the equivalent of time lost through the unauthorized absence of an employee in the year before his vacation is due may be deducted by the employer from the vacation time. The amount of the pay is calculated on the basis of the daily wages actually earned by the employee during the four weeks preceding his vacation. A bonus of 10 per cent of the wage paid for their vacation is due factory employees who have worked an average of not less than 2 hours' overtime beyond the statutory working-day during a total of 20 weeks, provided that they have worked at least 90 per cent of the statutory hours of labor in the year. The employer may deduct 10 per cent of the holiday wage if employees have worked only 80 per cent or less of the statutory working time during the year.

If an employee is dismissed before he has received his vacation, he is entitled to holiday pay in proportion to the period of his employment during the year. He forfeits such pay, however, if he voluntarily gives up employment before his leave becomes due or if he accepts employment for pay during his vacation. Unless a strike or lockout lasts more than six weeks, vacations with pay are not affected by such action provided the employee resumes work with the same employer at the settlement of the dispute and has not accepted other paid employment while the strike or lockout was in progress.

## Appointment of Food Council in England

THE Economist (London) in its issue for August 1, 1925, states that on July 28 the appointment of a committee of 12 was announced, to serve as the food council recently recommended by the Royal Commission on Food Prices in its report. The council is authorized to investigate and report on the supply and prices of food in general, and in particular of the following articles: "Wheat, flour, bread, meat, bacon and ham, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables, sugar, and tea." It is to undertake investigations when called upon

<sup>1</sup>The Economic Review, London, July 31, 1925, p. 90.

to do so by the President of the Board of Trade, or when in its judgment the interests of consumers or traders require such action. Its powers are somewhat limited, but according to a statement made by the chairman these may be enlarged if necessary.

The royal commission had recommended that the council should have statutory powers to send for persons and documents and, if considered necessary, direct an inquiry into the trading accounts of the particular persons concerned. The Government, however, had decided that those powers should not at present be conferred. It was desirable that, if possible, there should be cordial cooperation between traders and the council. He believed that information would be supplied voluntarily to the council, and if there was any difficulty or if information was found to be inaccurate, it would then become necessary that such powers should be sought, and the Prime Minister had given a pledge that the Government would be asked to confer them upon the council. If necessary, the question of trusts and combines would have to be tackled.

#### Condition of Polish Textile Industry, 1924

THAT the depression in the textile industry in 1924 was not peculiar to the United States is indicated by the 1924 report of the Textile Association of Poland, summarized in the June 27, 1925, issue of *The Economic World* (New York). An "enormous slump" took place in the industry that year, which was caused by the economic crisis. Only 40 per cent of their normal number of workers were employed by the cotton textile mills and only 25 per cent by the woolen mills, while imports of raw materials declined 25.6 and 16.3 per cent, respectively, from those of 1923. Exports were valued at only 46,897,064 zlotys,<sup>1</sup> only 6,714.1 tons being exported in 1924, as compared with 15,518.2 tons the year before.

#### Creation of Council of Social Assistance in Poland

AN ACT of February 18, 1925, created the Council of Social Assistance in Poland, which is to be attached as an advisory body to the Ministry of Labor and Social Assistance, according to Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 22, 1925 (pp. 8, 9).

The council will be composed of representatives of the different political divisions (*Voievodies*) of the country, one representative being elected by the Diet of each division; one representative nominated by the municipal council in each of the principal towns; 10 representatives of Diets of districts selected by the Minister of Labor and Social Assistance after consultation with the unions of district public authorities; and 10 representatives appointed by the principal social organizations and institutions whose activities extend over the whole country, these organizations to be chosen by the Minister of Labor and Social Assistance so that all branches of social assistance will be represented.

The functions of the new council will be: To give an opinion on all bills relating to social assistance and on proposed decrees and administrative orders submitted to it by the minister; to propose bills, decrees, and administrative orders; and to cooperate with the public authorities and social organizations in dealing with questions of social assistance.

<sup>1</sup> Zloty at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

## PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

### Official—United States

GEORGIA.—Industrial Commission. *Third annual report for the year ending December 31, 1923.* Atlanta, 1924. 19 pp.

Certain data from this report are given on page 138 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

IOWA.—[State Bureau of Mines.] *Report of the State mine inspectors for the biennial period ending December 31, 1923.* Des Moines, 1924. 86 pp.

A summary of this report is given on page 132 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Commission on Pensions. *Partial report, February, 1925.* Boston, 1925. 97 pp. ((Mass.) S. Doc. No. 340.)

A resolution passed by the Massachusetts Senate in 1923 provided for the appointment of a commission to consider the entire problem of pensions, retirement allowances, and payments in the nature of pensions, whether to officers or employees in the public service, or to persons in private life who are unable to support themselves. A later resolution broadened the inquiry to include the retirement of public-school teachers. The present report covers all the questions except that of a general system of old-age pensions, which will be dealt with separately. The report considers the relative merit of contributory and noncontributory systems, the provisions of the Massachusetts laws, costs under present and proposed systems, and drafts of proposed legislation.

NEVADA.—Commissioner of Labor. *The compiled labor laws of the State of Nevada, 1925, compiled by Frank W. Ingram.* Carson City, 1925. 212 pp.

Contains all labor laws and other legislation directly affecting conditions of employment in Nevada, including legislation of 1925.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Pneumoconiosis—Three cases; two of silicosis, and one of anthracosis with tuberculosis superinduced, prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene.* Albany, 1925. 31 pp.

This pamphlet gives the clinical histories of two cases of silicosis and one of anthracosis with tuberculosis superinduced. Temperature charts, X-ray pictures, and colored plates of the lungs are included in each case history and a bibliography is appended.

——— *Special bulletin No. 136: Wages and hours of work of organized women in New York State, prepared by the Bureau of Women in Industry.* Albany, 1925. 11 pp.

Gives the union hour and wage scales in effect for organized women in 11 cities of the State, being the first time such data have been given separately for women. Time rates only are given. The investigation dealt primarily with the manufacturing industries, in which organized women are chiefly found, but the rates for organized women in hotel and restaurant and theatrical attendant work were also obtained.

——— *Special Bulletin No. 137: Course of employment in sugar refineries in New York State, 1914-1925, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information.* Albany, 1925. 23 pp.

Statistics on employment in the sugar-refining industry show a marked response to general business conditions in contrast with most of the industries making food products. For this reason a study of the course of employment in the industry is of value in increasing knowledge concerning the facts as to unemployment. The study gives statistics of sugar production and consumption, prices, value of products, average weekly earnings of employees, and indexes showing fluctuations in employment.



NEW YORK.—Industrial Commissioner. *Annual report for the twelve months ended June 30, 1924.* Albany, 1925. 198 pp. (*Legislative Doc. No. 27.*)

A summary of the data given in this report is presented on page 139 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OHIO.—Department of Industrial Relations, and the Industrial Commission. Division of Labor Statistics *Report No. 8: Rates of wages, fluctuation of employment, wage and salary payments in Ohio, 1923.* Columbus, 1925. 593 pp. *Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 2.*

TEXAS.—Industrial Accident Board. *Report for the two years, September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1924.* Austin, [1925?]. 7 pp.

A short summary of this report is given in the present number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 140.

UTAH.—Industrial Commission. [*Report for the*] period July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924. *Bulletin No. 1: [Decisions rendered by the commission and digest of supreme court rulings].* 289 pp. *Bulletin No. 2: [Financial statements of the various State funds].* 15 pp. *Bulletin No. 3: [Industrial accident statistics].* 100 pp.

Data from these bulletins are given in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 141.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *The Commerce Yearbook, 1924.* Washington, 1925. xi, 719 pp.

This review of industry and commerce and of the foreign trade of the United States for the year 1924 includes a résumé of statistics of employment, immigration, and wages published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

——— *Trade information bulletin No. 337: Labor, wages, and unemployment in Italy, by H. C. MacLean.* Washington, 1925. 17 pp.

A report of the American commercial attaché at Rome giving general information on labor in Italy. The report deals in particular with the growth of industries, increase in the number of industrial workers, trade-unions, labor legislation, child labor, social insurance, labor disputes, eight-hour day, wage rates, labor efficiency, standard and cost of living, unemployment, and emigration.

——— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics *Bulletin No. 370: Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto.* Washington, 1925. iv, 1240 pp.

A summary of the contents of this volume is given on page 147 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

——— *Bulletin No. 388: Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1924.* Washington, 1925. iii, 234 pp.

Advance figures from this report were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1924 (pp. 45-70), and December, 1924 (pp. 43-49).

——— *Bulletin No. 389: Proceedings of the Eleventh annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.* Washington, 1925. x, 146 pp.

A brief account of this meeting appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1924 (pp. 34-37).

——— Women's Bureau *Bulletin No. 46: Facts about working women, a graphic presentation based on Census statistics and studies of the Women's Bureau.* Washington, 1925. v, 64 pp.

Consists mainly of charts, accompanied by the tables on which they are based, dealing with the number, occupations, nationality, age, marital status, wages, and hours of work of working women, as shown by the Census and the investigations carried on by the Women's Bureau.

UNITED STATES.—Federal Board for Vocational Education. *The civilian vocational rehabilitation program in Minnesota. Washington, 1925. 21 pp. Civilian vocational rehabilitation series, Monograph No. 1.*

Certain data from this report are given on page 176 of the present number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— Railroad Labor Board. Statistical Bureau. *Monthly and annual earnings and details of service of train and engine-service employees, covering calendar year 1923, compiled from reports of 15 representative Class I carriers. Vol. 2: Baggage men, train; baggage men, passenger. Vol. 3: Brakemen, freight. Chicago, July, 1925. Various paging.*

### Official—Foreign Countries

BELGIUM.—Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. *Compte rendu des opérations et de la situation, année 1924. [Brussels?], 1925. 70 pp.*

A report of the operations of the General Savings and Retirement Fund of Belgium for the year 1924.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Fourth report on organization in industry, commerce, and the professions in Canada. Ottawa, 1925. 115 pp.*

The total reported membership of the 733 main associations and 592 branch associations covered in this report is 1,033,131. It is interesting to note that 174 of the main associations and 74 of the branch associations are cooperative societies.

— Department of Trade and Commerce. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Internal Trade Branch. *Prices and price indexes, 1913-1924. Ottawa, 1925. 120 pp.*

Retail price statistics from this report are published on page 51 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

DENMARK.—*Udvalget angaaende børns arbejde. Bætkning, 1924. Copenhagen 1924. 39 pp.*

Report by the committee on children's work, which was appointed in October, 1922, by the Department of the Interior. Contains proposed legislation governing children's and young persons' work, a survey of legislation in Denmark regarding work of children and young persons, etc., and brief summaries of child labor legislation in various other countries.

The purpose of the committee was to prepare a codification of the legislation effective for children and young persons in handicrafts, industry, and transport. (Law was codified and new law passed April 8, 1925.)

— (KØBENHAVN).—Statistiske Kontor. *Statistisk Aarbog for København, Frederiksberg og Gjentofte Kommune, 1924. Copenhagen, 1925. xvi, 176 pp., map.*

Statistical yearbook for 1924 for Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gjentofte commune. Contains statistics on housing, wages, unemployment, old-age retirement, accidents to workers, cooperative societies, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Census Office. *Census of England and Wales, 1921. Industry tables. London, 1925. iv, 383 pp.*

Gives the number of persons aged 12 years and over in each industry, showing the occupational distribution per thousand engaged in the industry; also the occupational distribution, within each industry, by sex and age groups, for the principal occupations.

— Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops. *Annual report for the year 1924. London, 1925. 145 pp. (Cmd. 2437.)*

Some data from this report are given on page 82 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Medical Research Council. *Special report series No. 89: Report on miners' "beat knee," "beat hand," and "beat elbow," by E. L. Collis and T. L. Llewellyn.* London, 1924. 49 pp.

Cases of beat knee and beat hand reported in Great Britain each year exceed in number any other disease subject to compensation, while cases of beat elbow are nearly as numerous as all cases of industrial lead poisoning, which holds second place among the compensation diseases in order of numerical incidence. Because of the prevalence of these diseases in the coal-mining industry the present study was made to determine the measures necessary for their prevention. A description of working conditions and methods and of practices among the miners which are causative factors is given and the clinical aspect of these diseases is described and accounts given of certain cases. In 1922, 1,721 cases of beat knee, 1,138 cases of beat hand, and 200 cases of beat elbow were reported.

— (SCOTLAND).—Board of Health. *Sixth annual report, 1924.* Edinburgh, 1925. 260 pp. (Cmd. 2416.)

Information from this report is given on page 160 of the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*General problems of social insurance.* Geneva, 1925. xxviii, 136 pp.

A summary of the historical development of social insurance is given in the introduction of this work, together with a table of the principal laws respecting workmen's compensation, compulsory social insurance, and social assistance. The different sections of the report take up the scope of social insurance, benefits, financial resources and systems, and insurance institutions in the different countries having such measures in effect, while the last chapter deals with the problem of the unification or coordination of social-insurance systems.

JAPAN (TOKYO).—Municipal Office. Statistical Bureau. *Twenty-first annual statistics of the city of Tokyo, 1925.* Tokyo, 1925. 1229 pp., charts.

A table of wages of workers in Tokyo, taken from this report, is given on page 80 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NORTHERN IRELAND.—Ministry of Labor. *Annual report for the year 1922.* Belfast, [1923?]. 51 pp.

— — — *Report for the years 1923-24.* Belfast, [1925?]. 86 pp. (Cmd. 41.)

The first report gives an account of the setting up of a ministry of labor upon the division of Ireland, outlines the work committed to it, and reports the progress made during the year. The second briefly reviews the work of the following years. The greatest difficulty faced by the department has been the problem of unemployment, which has been severe during the whole period. In 1924 the number of insured persons was 258,160, and since January, 1922, the percentage of unemployment among those insured has ranged from 26.39 to 15.04, the minimum being shown in March, 1924, and the percentage in December, 1924, being 17.41. In 1923 a total of £1,346,000, and in 1924, of £1,608,000 was paid in unemployment relief, and public works for the purpose of providing employment have been authorized, amounting by December, 1924, to a cost of about £3,000,000.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Socialstyrelsen. *Kooperativ verksamhet i Sverige, åren 1920-1922.* Stockholm, 1925. Various paging.

Report on the Swedish cooperative movement for the period 1920-1922. Certain statistics from this report are given on page 166 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — Statistiska Centralbyrån. *Statistisk årsbok för Sverige. Tolvte årgången 1925.* Stockholm, 1925. xiii, 330 pp.

Statistical yearbook for Sweden for the year 1925. Contains statistics on cost of living, cooperation, housing, trade-unions, collective agreements, wages, etc.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—[Department of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education.] Office of Census and Statistics. *Statistics of production. Statistics of factories and productive industries (excluding mining and quarrying) in the Union for the year 1922-23.* Pretoria, 1924. lvi, 80 pp.

The effect of the continued fall in price levels was again reflected in the results of the industrial census covering the year 1922-23. As compared with 1921-22, decreases were recorded in number of establishments, salaries and wages, value of materials, and gross value of output; while increases were shown for value of land, buildings, machinery and plant, number of employees, cost of fuel, and value added to materials.

### Unofficial

ALLGEMEINER DEUTSCHER GEWERKSCHAFTSBUND. *Die Gewerkschaften im Ruhrkampf, von Lothar Erdmann.* Berlin, 1924. 224 pp.

This volume was written on the initiative and by order of the German General Federation of Free (Sozial-Democratic) Trade-Unions to explain to the world the motives and aims that caused the German trade-unions to call on the workers for "passive resistance" against the French occupation of the Ruhr, and to describe the form and results of this resistance.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS COMMITTEE. *Year Book, 1925.* New York, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, 1925. 72 pp.

This report is summarized on page 202 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Texas branch. *Proceedings of the twenty-eighth annual convention, Amarillo, Tex., May 25-28, 1925, including constitution and laws.* Dallas, 1925. 92 pp.

Among the resolutions embodied in these proceedings are the following: Recommending the calling of an international labor conference by the American Federation of Labor to discuss the problem of Mexican immigration; instructing the incoming officers of the Texas State Federation to give all possible assistance in the efforts to liberalize the Federal civil service retirement act and the Federal compensation act; and instructing the executive board of the State federation to draft or have drafted a bill, for presentation to the legislature, providing for the inclusion of all woman workers in Texas under the 54-hour-week law.

ARBEITGEBERVERBAND UNTERELBE UND HAMBURG-ALTONA. *Jahresbericht für das Geschäftsjahr 1924.* Hamburg, [1925?]. 54 pp.

A joint report on the activities of the two large German employers' organizations, Unterelbe and Hamburg-Altona, on their activities during the year 1924. After reviewing the economic and business situation the report discusses the system of arbitration of labor disputes, employment exchanges, unemployment relief, social insurance, hours of labor, the wage policy, labor disputes, strike insurance, and works councils, and gives a number of statistical tables on wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, wage rates, and salaries.

BRENT, S. E. *The causeway of capital and labor.* London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1925. vii, 109 pp.

The writer advocates a plan designed to secure industrial peace based on a system of universal minimum wages for every worker, based on the cost of living, universal industrial partnership, universal old-age and disability pensions, and a general cooperation of the workers among themselves.

BURNETT-HURST, A. R. *Labor and housing in Bombay.* London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1925. xiv, 152 pp.

Describes the labor force of Bombay, the sources from which it is recruited, its distribution in the city's industries, the conditions under which it lives and works, the organization and work of the trade-unions, welfare work in the mills, and the like. One of the most serious troubles of the industrial entrepreneur in

Bombay is the fluctuating labor population, and the author traces the migratory character of the worker largely to the kind of housing in which he has been compelled to live and the unsanitary conditions of his life generally. The Bombay Improvement Trust is doing much to remedy the housing situation, but as the writer shows, the task will be a long one, involving not only the provision of better conditions but the education of the worker to a point where he will take advantage of the improvements offered.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. *Thirteenth annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C., May 20 to 22, 1925. Washington, D. C., 1925. 72 pp.*

Among the matters stressed by the president of the organization at the above-mentioned meeting were the following: The need for an impartial investigation of the processes and possibilities of the cooperative marketing of agricultural products, the excess of supply as compared with demand in certain lines of manufacture, and the widespread ignorance of the A B C's of distribution.

In the report of the board of directors to the convention a brief statement is made regarding the chamber's conference on distribution, held January 14-15, 1925.

COMMISSION SYNDICALE DE BELGIQUE. *Rapport annuel pour 1924. Brussels, Maison Nationale d'Édition L'Églantine, 1925. 222 pp.*

The annual report of the Trade-Union Committee of Belgium for 1924 contains the proceedings of the 23d Trade-Union Congress. An account of trade-union activities during the year is given, and there are tables giving various statistics of the trade-union movement. The number of union members December 31, 1924, was 577,855, as compared with 594,998 at the close of 1923.

EAGER, W. MCG., AND SECRETAN, H. A. *Unemployment among Boys. London, J. M. Dent & Sons (Ltd.), 1925. xii, 164 pp.*

Based upon the results of a study of unemployment among boys in the Borough of Bermondsey (London). The history of the unemployment centers is briefly sketched, and attention is called to their entire inadequacy to meet the needs of the situation, in spite of good work done by them. The authors are convinced that neither the extent of juvenile unemployment nor the seriousness of its effect upon the young people is appreciated. A permanent policy for dealing with the problem is suggested, under which the educational authorities should have the care of young people up to the age of 18. The age of leaving school might well be raised, but for those who leave earlier, part-time education should be continued up to 18, with the division of time between school and work specifically fixed on a basis giving the school a more liberal allowance than it has at present. The continuation schools should be regarded as a permanent part of the educational system, should be properly constructed, equipped, and staffed, and should provide for physical as well as mental development. They should have a practical rather than a literary program, and the scheme of continuation training should be applied simultaneously all over the country.

FAHLBECKSKA STIFTELSEN. *Arbetsdagens förkortning—Några Nationalekonomiska synpunkter, av Erik Lindahl. Malmö, 1925. 35 pp.*

A study on the shortening of the working-day, dealing also with efficiency and the number of hours of work; efficiency and fatigue; etc.

GEARY, FRANK. *Land tenure and unemployment. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1925. 256 pp.*

A history of land tenure in Great Britain from the eleventh century to the present, related to the question of unemployment. The author considers that there can be no such thing as an excess of labor if labor has free access to land, with security of tenure, and that therefore the question of unemployment depends directly upon the supply of land available to the general population, the

system of great landed estates of England having operated to reduce the amount of land available for cultivation to a point seriously affecting the welfare of the country.

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SOZIALE REFORM. *Schriften, Heft 73 (10. Band, Heft 4): Berufsethos und praktische Berufserziehung; Neueinstellung der Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform? Bericht über die Verhandlungen der VIII. Hauptversammlung der Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform in Berlin am 2. und 3. Mai 1921. Jena, 1921. 103 pp.*

The minutes of the discussions of the eighth general meeting of the Society for Social Reform at Berlin, May 2 and 3, 1921. The meeting discussed two subjects: (1) Whether the society should readjust its policies; and (2) vocational ethics and practical vocational training.

— *Schriften, Heft 74 (10. Band, Heft 5): Betriebsräteschutz; Bericht über eine Sachverständigenkonferenz, einberufen von der Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform. Vortrag von R. Woldt, und Diskussionsbeiträge. Jena, 1922. 56 pp.*

The text of a paper on the training of works council members read at a conference of experts called by the Society for Social Reform (German section of the International Association on Labor Legislation) and the subsequent discussion of this paper by members of the conference.

— *Schriften, Heft 75 (11. Band, Heft 1): Die Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland seit Beendigung des Krieges, von Frieda Wunderlich. Jena, 1925. 69 pp.*

The text of a report made to the International Socio-Political Congress at Prague (October, 1924) with a view to informing the delegates of other countries as to the measures taken in Germany since the end of the war in combating unemployment. The report discusses the employment crises in Germany, describes the system of German labor-market statistics, and outlines the main principles of the labor-market and unemployment-relief policy.

GLEIZE, H. *Les assurances sociales. Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1924. 143 pp.*

The different forms of social insurance are described by the writer, and an account is given of social insurance in France and in foreign countries as a preliminary to the critical analysis of the general social insurance law introduced in the French Parliament in 1921.

HALLSWORTH, J. *The legal minimum. London, Labor Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 1925. 95 pp.*

A discussion of minimum wage legislation in England, dealing with the rate-fixing machinery, the rate-fixing duties and powers, considerations and results, the arbitration awards in trade board occupations, and the relation between legal regulation and trade-unionism.

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH. *Service monographs of the United States Government No. 21: The Children's Bureau—Its history, activities, and organization, by James A. Tobey. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1925. xii, 83 pp.*

This monograph describes the work of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and gives an account of its history and organization. The function of the Children's Bureau is the promotion of the general welfare of the children of the United States and the several Territories. The history of the bureau covers the various studies made by it, the administration of the first Federal child labor law, the special war work of the bureau, and the maternity and infancy law. There is a discussion also of the various activities of the bureau and an account of its organization. The appendixes contain an outline of organization giving the number and compensation of the personnel; a classification of activities; a discussion of the publications of the bureau, the text of the laws relating to the bureau and to maternity and child welfare; a financial statement; and a bibliography.



KING, O. BOLTON. *The employment and welfare of juveniles.* London, John Murray, 1925. xii, 244 pp.

The author deals especially with the field of work for juveniles which is supplementary to the elementary education now provided, treating it under the heads of "after care," and "choice of employment."

"After care" takes the whole of the youth's life within its province, looks after his education, his amusements, his moral health—continues, in fact, as far as it can, his school training, and aims at making the man and the citizen.

"Choice of employment" takes the special province of his economic life, finds him the work for which he is best fitted, warns him off the blind alleys, fosters his industrial training, and tries to protect him from being exploited until he is able to fend for himself.

The author gives an account of the development of these two lines of effort, describes methods and agencies dealing with each, discusses the problems involved, and gives bibliographies on each general subject. An appendix gives a description of common trades, including the facts most likely to be of use in helping a young person to choose a trade.

KOOPERATIVA FÖRBUNDET. *Förvaltningsrådets styrelsens och revisornernas berättelser, 1924.* Stockholm, 1925. 88 pp., folders and charts.

Certain data from this report of the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society are given on page 169 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

LANDSORGANISATIONENS. *Arbetsdag och produktion, av Ernst Wigforss.* Stockholm, Tidens Förlag, 1923. 40 pp. Skriftserie VII.

This pamphlet deals with the workday and production and discusses the controversy over the 8-hour day; the longer working-day and increased production; experiences in the English war time industries; investigations made in various countries on this subject; other means of increasing production than by lengthening the working-day; 12 and 8 hour shifts in the United States; etc.

LEWIS, JOHN L. *The miners' fight for American standards.* Indianapolis, Bell Publishing Co., 1925. 189 pp.

A discussion of general problems and conditions in the coal industry, such as mine management, freight rates, mechanization of mines, the check-off, working and living conditions and wages in relation to the question of unionization.

MARTIN, G. CURRIE. *The adult school movement.* London, National Adult School Union, 1924. xviii, 435 pp., illustrated.

Traces the growth of the movement from its early beginnings more than a century ago to the present day. An adult school is defined as "a society of men or women (over 17 years of age) formed for the purpose of mutual helpfulness." In the school year 1924-25, the total number of such schools is given as 1,395, with a total membership of 51,917, nearly equally divided between men and women. Their work, while fundamentally educational, branches out into varied lines of helpfulness.

METCALF, HENRY C., ED. *Linking science and industry.* Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1925. 206 pp., folder.

A collection of papers on management and personnel problems by various economists and writers on labor subjects.

MONGIN, ANDRÉ. *Le salaire minimum dans la soierie.* Dijon, H. Sirodot, 1924. 138 pp.

The author in this study of the minimum-wage agreement in the silk-manufacturing industry of the Lyons region gives a brief history of the industry in that section, an analysis of the collective agreement of December, 1917, establishing a minimum wage, and a discussion of its results on both employers and workers.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS. *Yearbook, with cotton manufacturers' manual, 1925.* [Boston?], 1925. 338 pp., charts.

In addition to statistics of production, prices, costs, sales, etc., of raw and manufactured cotton, the yearbook contains tables showing the wages paid in cotton mills in Lancashire, England, and in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., and the legal working hours for women in the different States.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE. *Child labor among cotton growers of Texas, a study of children living in rural communities in six counties of Texas, by Charles E. Gibbons and Clara B. Armentrout.* New York, 1925. 124 pp. Publication No. 324.

A brief summary of this report is given on page 81 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PURDOM, C. B. *The building of satellite towns—a contribution to the study of town development and regional planning.* London, J. N. Dent & Sons (Ltd.), 1925. xv, 368 pp., illustrated.

The author holds that the right way to meet the problem of increasing urban congestion is to provide for the extension of cities by planning new industrial and residential centers as satellite towns, preferably in the form of garden cities, keeping the land between the cities and the new towns for agricultural purposes, with due allowance for parks, recreation grounds, and the like. Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City are taken as examples of what has been done, and as suggestions of what more might be accomplished along such lines.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Labor Research Department. *American labor press directory.* New York, 7 East 15th Street, 1925. 82 pp.

About 600 papers, issued by labor or discussing labor problems, which appear regularly in the United States, are listed in this directory.

REISS, RICHARD. *The new housing handbook.* London, P. S. King & Sons (Ltd.), 1924. viii, 199 pp.

Contains a brief review of the housing situation, with discussion of such topics as the increased cost of building since the war, the comparative failure of private building to supply the necessary houses before the war, the supply of labor and materials, the terms and results of the different housing acts, the powers and duties of local authorities in respect to building, the relative cost of building houses by direct labor or of letting contracts for them, and the like. An appendix contains the text of the Chamberlain and Wheatley Acts, tables, and a brief bibliography.

RIEDEL, JOHANNES, ED. *Arbeitskunde Grundlagen, Bedingungen und Ziele der wirtschaftlichen Arbeit.* Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1925. v, 364 pp., illustrated.

"The Science of Labor," a handbook of the fundamental conditions and aims of economic labor, published and edited by Johannes Riedel, the well-known German expert on scientific management, with the collaboration of a number of high Government officials, university professors, physicians, factory inspectors, educators, technicians, psychotechnical experts, etc. The volume is intended as a reference work for employers, managers, organizers, economists, social reformers, workmen, works council members, trade-union officers, etc., in short, for anybody who has to solve or is interested in labor problems.

The volume is divided into three parts. The first part gives a history of labor, discusses the nature, complex, and polarity of labor, the will and zest to work, the development of the hygiene and protection of labor, the problems and development of psychology applied to labor, social policy, labor legislation, and scientific management. The second part deals with the scientific (anatomic, physiologic, and psychologic) bases of the science of labor, labor as a subject for psychology, the psychic functions of labor (rhythm and rate of movement, dexterity, fatigue). The third part deals with the individual problems of the

science of labor (industrial hygiene, geopsychic effects, wages, tools and machines, the rhythmic development of movements of the body, hours of labor, effect of the method of living of the worker upon his work, spare time, educational training for work, rôle of the school in educating children for work, vocational guidance selection of working staff, apprenticeship and trade schools, training of semi-skilled and unskilled workers) and the theory and practice of experimental investigations into the best working processes.

SCOTT, J. W. *Unemployment: A Suggested Policy.* London, A. & C. Black (Ltd.), 1925. 63 pp.

A plan for reducing the evils of unemployment by enabling each worker to raise some part of his food, thus lessening his dependence on industrial employment. It is suggested that workers might be settled in Homecroft settlements, "a group of workmen's cottages where the city worker lives on from a third of an acre to an acre, situated on the city outskirts." Here he could take advantage of the shorter industrial day, working one shift at his paid employment and a shorter shift on his land. His family, also, could put in some time on the land, and the produce raised would materially assist in meeting living expenses. The land could be paid for, eventually, out of the savings in the cost of living, these being paid over into an amortization fund. Incidentally each worker, while improving his own condition, would be strengthening the country as a whole by decreasing its dependence on imported food.

Evidently one of the first difficulties in the way of any such scheme is the cost of acquiring the land and building the houses, obtaining the necessary equipment, and buying seed, fertilizers, etc. The author suggests that this might be accomplished by Government aid or by private associations, where the individual worker is not able to meet the expenses.

The idea has met with such approval in England that The Spectator has undertaken to raise a fund of £2,500 to found an experimental settlement of the kind. A site has been chosen near Cheltenham, which is said to be a favorable location, and much interest is manifested in the working out of the plan.

SECRIST, HORACE. *An introduction to statistical methods. A textbook for college students, a manual for statisticians and business executives.* Revised edition. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1925. xxxiii, 584 pp.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1917. In this revision the book has been entirely rewritten from the viewpoint of the remarkable development in the use of statistics and statistical methods since the war. The principles underlying numerical calculation and manipulation are stated and illustrated while mathematical formulas and methods of using statistics are fully explained. "The book is concerned with the statistical ways in which each of the steps in constructive thinking should be carried out. It is intended to be an essay in applied logic." Some of the subjects treated are: The meaning and application of statistics and statistical methods; collecting and editing primary statistical data; purposes of a statistical study of wages, units of measurement, sources of data, and schedule forms; diagrammatic and graphic presentation; the principles of index number making and using; and price, quantity, and general business indexes described and compared. There are lists of references following the different chapters, and the appendix contains a table of powers, roots, and reciprocals, and a table of four-place common logarithms.

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG. Institut für Arbeitsrecht. *Schriften, 5. Heft: Die Einwirkung der Reichsverfassung auf das Arbeitsrecht, von Heinz Potthoff.* Leipzig, A. Deichertsche, 1925. 78 pp.

A reproduction of a lecture held in the Institute for Labor Legislation of the University of Leipzig on the influence of the German constitution on labor legislation.



UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG. *Institut für Arbeitsrecht. Schriften, 6. Heft: Die Angestelltenversicherung nach geltendem Recht, von Konrad Engländer. Leipzig, A. Deichertsche, 1925. vii, 82 pp.*

One of a series of legal studies published by the Institute for Labor Legislation of the University of Leipzig. The present study deals with rights of employees in Germany to inventions made by them under existing German legislation.

VANDERVELDE, ÉMILE. *Le parti ouvrier Belge, 1885-1925. Brussels, Maison Nationale d'Édition L'Églantine, 1925. 503 pp., illustrated.*

A history of the Belgian Labor Party from its formation in 1885 to the present. It covers the political work of the party including the cooperation with the Government during the war and afterward; the various cooperative enterprises throughout the country; trade-union activities; organizations providing medical and hospital care and other assistance; and education. There are bibliographies on each subject and the appendixes contain the program and constitution of the party, a list of journals and papers published by the Belgian labor class, and a statement of the financial situation of the organizations affiliated to the Trade-Union Commission, December 31, 1923.

VERBAND DER BUCHBINDER UND PAPIERVERARBEITER DEUTSCHLANDS. *Bericht des Vorstandes über das Geschäftsjahr 1924. Berlin, [1925?]. 144 pp.*

The annual report of the directorate of the Federation of German Bookbinders and Paper Workers for the year 1924.

WILLIAMS, T. G. *The main currents of social and industrial change, 1870-1924. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Ltd.), 1925. viii, 314 pp.*

A general review of the different factors concerned in the social and industrial changes in Great Britain during the past half century. The author deals with the changing theories of the period as expressed by philosophers, economists, and the great writers of fiction; by reform legislation; and by the development of the labor movement, of industrial and social welfare, and education, with a general summary of the developments of the war years and after.